The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CAN BE USED TODAY.

North Shore Inlet Tunnel Almost in Readiness.

CONNECTION BEING MADE.

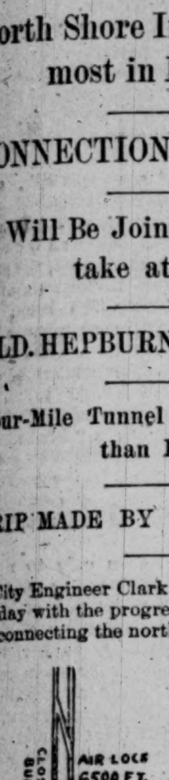
It Will Be Joined to the Old Intake at 9 A. M.

ALD. HEPBURN'S ASSERTIONS.

Four-Mile Tunnel in Better Condition than He Said.

TRIP MADE BY "TRIBUNE" MEN.

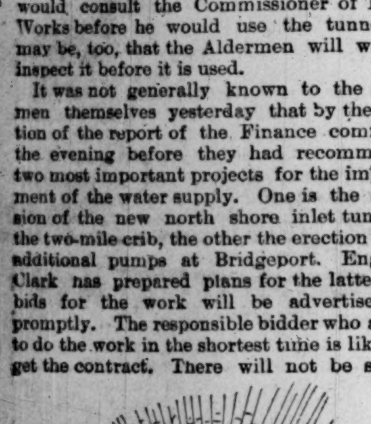
City Engineer Clark was well pleased yesterday with the progress that was being made in connecting the north shore inlet extension tunnel with the old in take tunnel.



When he got to the pumping-works at Chicago avenue yesterday he found that the intake tunnel had been pumped dry during the night. The work of connection was commenced immediately. The new tunnel and the old tunnel were on the same level and only about twenty-two feet apart. The connection will be completed about 9 o'clock this morning. A report, attributed to Engineer Des Granges, formerly of the City Engineering Department, was circulated Monday that the intake tunnel was leaking as fast as the water was being pumped out of it. The report was started before the pumping experiment began and was purely malicious. Yesterday morning the pumping was suspended for two hours, and the water did not rise one inch. This did away with the fiction about leakage.

The tunnel will be ready for use this afternoon, but Engineer Clark said yesterday he would consult the Commissioner of Public Works before he would use the tunnel. It may be, too, that the Aldermen will want to inspect it before it is used.

It was not generally known to the Aldermen themselves yesterday that by the adoption of the report of the Finance committee the evening before they had recommended two most important projects for the improvement of the water supply. One is the extension of the new north shore inlet tunnel to the two-mile crib, the other the erection of the additional pumps at Bridgeport. Engineer Clark has prepared plans for the latter, and bids for the work will be advertised for promptly. The responsible bidder who agrees to do the work in the shortest time is likely to get the contract. There will not be such a

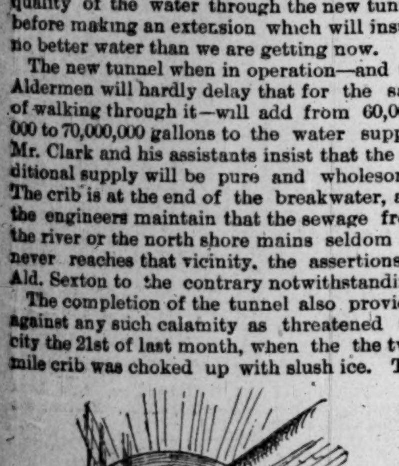


FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—THE DIVIDE.

hurry about the extension of the north shore tunnel. The water fund is not sufficient to warrant the extension at this time. Then, again, the Commissioner of Public Works is disposed to wait till there is time to test the quality of the water through the new tunnel before making an extension which will insure no better water than we are getting now.

The new tunnel when in operation—and the Aldermen will hardly delay that for the sake of walking through it—will add from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 gallons to the water supply. Mr. Clark and his assistants insist that the additional supply will be pure and wholesome. The crib is at the end of the breakwater, and the engineers maintain that the sewage from the river or the north shore mains seldom or never reaches that vicinity, the assertions of Ald. Sexton to the contrary notwithstanding.

The completion of the tunnel also provides against any such calamity as threatened the city the 21st of last month, when the the two-mile crib was choked up with slush ice. The



FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—4,200 FEET FROM BREAKWATER.

new tunnel will serve in case of such an emergency again, and a water famine in Chicago will be out of the question. One more great advantage to be derived, it is claimed, will be that householders will have plenty water hereafter in their upper stories. Office buildings will also share in the benefits.

THROUGH THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL.

Its Condition Investigated by a Reporter—Not Leaky and Poorly Constructed.

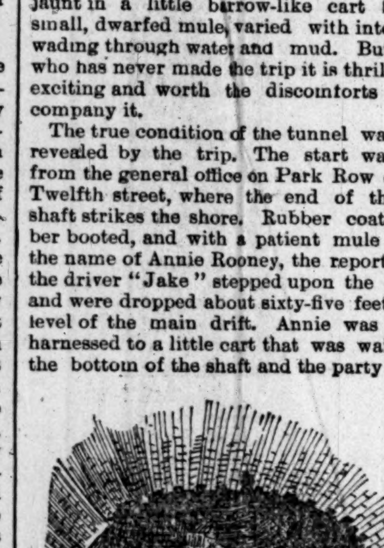
That a portion at least of Chicago's new four-mile water tunnel is flooded with water and quicksand is certain. That it will have to be rebuilt before it can be used to supply the city with water, as asserted by Ald. Hepburn at the Council meeting Monday, is hardly probable. The charge that general evidences indicate that the great water conductor is leaky and poorly constructed cannot be substantiated after a careful investigation of the reporter, accompanied by an artist for THE TRIBUNE, made a trip to a point beyond the air lock, 6,800 feet beyond the breakwater, yesterday afternoon with a view of ascertaining the true condition of things in Mr. Onderdonk's dark passageway beneath Lake Michigan.

A trip through the great tunnel is not the pleasantest or the easiest thing in this world. It means spending a few hours in the black, impenetrable gloom, doubled up in a cramped position, and a blow on the head from the top of the low drift the consequence of every thoughtless move. It means a two hours'

FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—IN THE AIR-LOCK.

jaunt in a little barrow-like cart behind a small, dwarfed mule, varied with intervals of wading through water and mud. But to one who has never made the trip it is thrilling and exciting and worth the discomforts that accompany it.

The true condition of the tunnel was easily revealed by the trip. The start was made from the general office on Park Row opposite Twelfth street, where the end of the main shaft strikes the shore. Rubber coated, rubber booted, and with a patient mule bearing the name of Annie Rooney, the reporters and the driver "Jake" stepped upon the elevator and were dropped about sixty-five feet to the level of the main drift. Annie was quickly harnessed to a little cart that was waiting at the bottom of the shaft and the party started



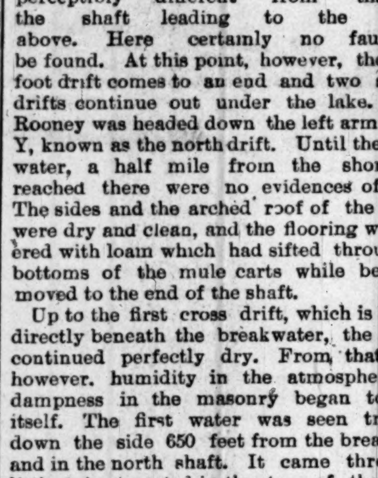
FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—6,700 FEET OUT.

down the narrow track toward the east and into the inky blackness.

The eight-foot tunnel extends out from the shore for a distance of a little more than 400 feet. There is not the least evidence of moisture in it. The sides and temporary flooring are perfectly dry, and the atmosphere is not perceptibly different from that in the shaft leading to the ground above. Here certainly no fault can be found. At this point, however, the eight-foot drift comes to an end and two six-foot drifts continue out under the lake. Annie Rooney was headed down the left arm of the Y, known as the north drift. Until the breakwater, a half mile from the shore, was reached there were no evidences of water. The sides and the arched roof of the tunnel were dry and clean, and the flooring was covered with loam which had sifted through the bottoms of the mule carts while being removed to the end of the shaft.

Up to the first cross drift, which is located directly beneath the breakwater, the tunnel continued perfectly dry. From that point, however, humidity in the atmosphere and dampness in the masonry began to show itself. The first water was seen trickling down the side 650 feet from the breakwater and in the north shaft. It came through a little tube inserted in the top of the shaft. Later the Superintendent, William Dennon, explained that the water had been allowed to flow purposely, as it was better to have it come into the tunnel in a single stream than to soak into the masonry from the outside.

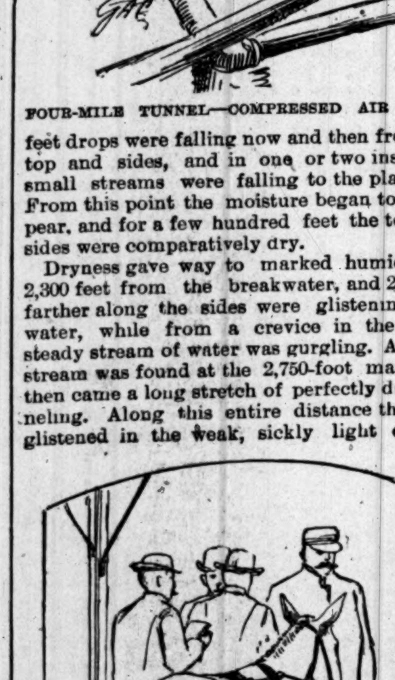
The north drift continued if anything to grow more moist. At 1,300 feet, measuring from the breakwater, the sides glistened with moisture, although in no case could actual leaks be found. At 1,900



FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—COMPRESSED AIR PUMP.

feet drops were falling now and then from the top and sides, and in one or two instances small streams were falling to the platform. From this point the moisture began to disappear, and for a few hundred feet the top and sides were comparatively dry.

Dryness gave way to marked humidity at 2,300 feet from the breakwater, and 200 feet farther along the sides were glistening with water, while from a crevice in the roof a steady stream of water was gurgling. Another stream was found at the 2,750-foot mark and then came a long stretch of perfectly dry tunneling. Along this entire distance the sides glistened in the weak, sickly light of the



FOUR-MILE TUNNEL—DAYLIGHT ONCE MORE.

lanterns, but it was owing to the crystallized lime which had forced its way through to the inside surface, and not to the presence of water itself. The next leak was at 3,600 feet, with another 200 feet farther on, but in both cases the water came through a tube inserted in the roof, and was allowed to run into the tunnel rather than to soak into

[Continued on sixth page.]

SLASHED THE PRICES.

HOW THE TRUST APPEASED GREENHUT AND MORRIS.

The President and Director Offer Their Resignations, but the Board Meets Them with Flattery and Praise and Concede Everything—Remarkable Document Offered by the Peoria Man, Who Admits Having Sold Most of His Stock—The Board Pleased with Mr. Morris.

All was smooth sailing for President Greenhut and Nelson Morris at the meeting of the directors of the whisky trust yesterday. The meeting was held with closed doors, and if a storm raged within or dangers threatened no sign was allowed to escape.

President Greenhut and Nelson Morris had things all their own way, and if they could have dictated beforehand what should be done the result could not have been more to their liking. In the first place President Greenhut placed his resignation before the board. It is a remarkable document. It admitted that Greenhut and Morris had sold a large part of their holdings, and denounced the policy followed by their opponents in the management of the business. But the board refused to accept the resignation, requested that it be withdrawn, and passed resolutions indorsing President Greenhut's policy without reservation.

Nelson Morris also sent in his resignation as a director, and the board took the same action as in the case of the President. Long resolutions flattering Mr. Morris were passed.

Then a reduction of two cents a gallon in the price of spirits, to take effect immediately, was ordered. As if this were not a sufficient concession to President Greenhut and Director Morris, the officers of the company were empowered to put down the price to any figure they might deem necessary to preserve the company's business at all hazards. The most important question not decided yesterday related to President Greenhut's plan for the purchase by the trust of the distilleries now held only by leases, which expire May 1. This matter will come up for consideration today.

To make the triumph of Greenhut and Morris complete and overwhelming, full copies of President Greenhut's resignation, with its bitter denunciation of his opponents, and of the abject resolutions adopted in regard to the resignation of that of Mr. Morris were furnished to the press. Some of the stockholders may be surprised that publicity should be given to one part of President Greenhut's resignation. It records the statement that both Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Morris some time ago disposed of a large part of their holdings. They did so, Mr. Greenhut says, because they were disgusted at the refusal of the directors to listen to their protests against the efforts of some stockholders to boom the stock up to a fictitious value.

It was noon before the board met at the Auditorium. There were present President Greenhut, Vice-President H. L. Terrell of New York, Secretary P. J. Hennessy of Chicago, Treasurer W. N. Hobart of Cincinnati, Nelson Morris, Warren H. Corning and Julius E. French of Cleveland. Director L. H. Green of Cincinnati was absent by reason of illness and there was one vacancy in the board caused by the death of Director Woolner of Peoria. The board remained in session until 7 o'clock, with a short intermission for lunch at 3 o'clock. After the adjournment several documents were given out for publication. The first was the resignation of President Greenhut, which was as follows:

Resignation of President Greenhut.

There having recently been a great many reports in circulation in the press and otherwise reflecting on Mr. Nelson Morris and myself, in justice to us I deem it proper to make the following statement, to be placed upon the records:

My own faithful services for the best interest of the company from its incipiency up to the present time, and in which I have always been supported by Mr. Morris, are fully known to you gentlemen, and I do not believe require any apology on my part. My aim has been to guide the affairs of this company on a conservative basis, and, thereby assure, not only a permanent investment to stockholders, but also satisfy the trade, without whose support no organization can be successful. This policy, however, has not been satisfactory to certain stockholders, and for some time every means has been brought to bear with this board to hold the market so as to show abnormal profit, and to send out reports, as coming from authentic sources, to the effect that the earnings of the company are fabulous, and that we could easily pay two or three times the amount of dividends we are paying, etc.

You gentlemen know the protest made by Mr. Morris and myself for several months past against such a suicidal policy, and our request to the board that some official contradiction be made. But the board concluded to take no notice of the same. At that time there were no larger individual stockholders in the company than Mr. Morris and myself, and it was not until we found our protests unavailing that we began to fear the result, and concluded that it was best to sell the most of our stock, which, it will be conceded, we had a perfect right to do. Nothing has been done on our part, either by word or deed, which was not to the best interests and for the permanent success of the company, but as our course was not in perfect harmony with those who were endeavoring to create a fictitious value on the stock and then sell out, we have been subjected to abuse and accused of trying to bear the market. The efforts of Mr. Morris and myself in purchasing stock in large quantities at critical times when it was essential to sustain the reputation and credit of the company are well known to you gentlemen. Neither Mr. Morris nor myself have ever said or done anything to detract from the true merits of the stock. We have both labored hard to gain a reputation in this world, and could not afford to sacrifice the same by keeping silent and allowing the impression to prevail with the public that we countenanced any of the many inflated reports sent out to boom the stock. No doubt many purchasers have been attracted by the misrepresentations published, and those at the head of the company will naturally be blamed and held responsible when it becomes known the earnings are not what they have been represented to be through the press. I have already pointed out to the board at previous meetings that the company has been and is keeping the market for its products too high.

You will remember that at the time the rebate system was adopted by this company there was great disturbance in the trade growing out of the belief the company would attempt to squeeze trade by forcing the prices of spirits abnormally high, and it was not until after my personal assurances and pledges, made at a meeting of representatives in the trade, that the policy of this company would be to keep prices on a fair basis, which fact was published in all the papers in the country, that the trade became in a measure reconciled to the rebate system. Of late, however, there has been a growing pressure brought to bear by certain stockholders to ignore the pledges made to the trade. Such a policy, in connection with other matters referred to, is, in my judgment, sufficient to cause disastrous results.

Wishing to make the necessary preparations for a trip to Europe, I desire, as soon as possible—at once if it can be so arranged—to be relieved from any further responsibility in my official position. JOSEPH B. GREENHUT.

After listening patiently to Mr. Greenhut's paper the board proceeded to business and produced the following resolutions, which were, presumably, satisfactory to Mr. Greenhut, and which were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The President of this company has placed in the hands of this board his resignation of the office of President, deeming it proper to do so, although no charges have been made against him either by any director or addressed to the board by any stockholders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board do not accept the resignation of President Greenhut, and that, in refusing to accept said resignation, this board takes pleasure in recording its absolute confidence in his integrity and its full appreciation of his able and laborious conduct of the affairs of the company, as well as their entire agreement with him in relation to his general policy, and to the adoption and maintenance of a policy and prices of product which will enable the company to hold its trade at all hazards. This board does not consider, in view of the facts, that it is necessary to pay any attention to the anonymous statements made in the public prints, satisfied as they are that they are instigated by those having ulterior motives and who wish to injure the company or to vent personal spleen, utterly disbelieving all such statements as the directors do.

H. L. Terrell, Vice-President; P. J. Hennessy, Secretary; W. N. Hobart, Treasurer; Nelson Morris, Warren H. Corning, Judus E. French.

After Nelson Morris had done the kindly office of signing his name to the flattering resolutions unloaded on Mr. Greenhut he presented his own resignation. What he said is a secret with the board, as the document was not given out. It probably referred to the "slop" charges, as in rejecting the resignation "slop" was given an entire "whereas" paragraph. The resolutions in which the resignation was declined are as follows:

WHEREAS, In view of certain publications charging Mr. Nelson Morris with occupying his business relations with this company in a manner nconsistent with his position as director he has tendered his resignation as a director; and

WHEREAS, This board, in all Mr. Morris' business relations with the company, has found him ready to fully protect the interests of the company; and

WHEREAS, The slop this company has to dispose of is a marketable product for which the company has many customers, and it has always found Mr. Morris ready to pay as much as any one would offer, and in several cases more, and as high a price as any distilling company can obtain for this product, and a higher price than he has paid distillers not connected with this company; and

WHEREAS, In all transactions between himself and the company he has shown a liberality that was neither required by his contracts nor accorded us by others; and

WHEREAS, We have full confidence in his integrity as a man and his faithfulness to the company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board declines to accept his resignation tendered to it and requests him to withdraw it.

Cutting Down the Prices.

After adjusting the trouble with its President and Director Morris, the board conceded another point, which they both favor—viz.: the reduction of the price of spirits, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the basis price of the products of this company be reduced two cents per proof gallon at once.

Resolved, That it is the determined policy of this board that the price of the product of this company be put and maintained at such point as will enable it to hold its trade at all hazards, and for this purpose the officers of the company be and are hereby authorized to put down prices to such point as they may from time to time deem necessary.

After the meeting President Greenhut said regarding the board's action: "Some of the stockholders had an idea that they could run this company on a balloon policy. Now it is not a question of dividends, but we have reached a point where the company has to maintain its trade."

Mr. Greenhut did not think the statement given out that the President of the company had sold a large block of stock would necessarily tend to bear the stock, seeing it had closed at 52½ that day.

Regarding the resignations, Treasurer Hobart said if the members of the board had all resigned it would not have the effect of disrupting the company, as there is too much property at stake.

"The board did what we wanted them to do some time ago—put down the price of spirits," said Nelson Morris. "We have been losing money for months. If we had pursued this policy it wouldn't have been necessary to shut down about a quarter of all the distilleries of the company, as has been done."

While the directors were adjusting their differences up-stairs some of the stockholders, with no voice in the matter, awaited the result in the hotel café. They expect their chance to come in April, when the annual election of directors will be held at Peoria. Four vacancies on the board will be filled, and it is said that "the 70 per cent" of the stock opposed to the present management will be heard from. The waiting stockholders grouped about the rotunda "ticker" and were encouraged by the fact that the stock opened at 50¾, rose to 52⅞, and closed at 52½, showing a much stronger market than on the preceding day. The highest price the stock has ever reached is 67½.

HE KEEPS HIS HORSE IN THE HOUSE.

A West Side Peddler's Action Results Unpleasantly for His Neighbors.

At No. 277 West Fifteenth street is a one-story and basement dwelling occupied by two families, and the attention of the owner of the property has been called to the unusual course one of his tenants has adopted. On the first floor lives Patrick Collins, a railroad engineer, with his wife and three children. Mrs. Collins has for some time been in bad health, and for a week has been confined to her bed. The children, too, have not been well, but not until Monday did she make known what she thought was the cause of their illness.

Timothy McDermott of No. 338 West Fifteenth street, who owns the property, called there Monday to collect the rent. He inquired into the cause of their sickness. The basement of the dwelling is subleased to a peddler named John Holleran, who sells apples and potatoes from a wagon. In the three front rooms Mr. Holleran, wife, and two children were living. Back of this apartment are three rooms, one of which was found filled with apples and potatoes. Adjoining this room is another, in which Mr. McDermott found a horse, with a good supply of hay and corn stored away in a portion of the room that had been temporarily partitioned off. The animal was eating his supper off the end of a barrel when Mr. McDermott entered the room. The room was far from clean. Holleran said in explanation: "O, I've been doing this for some time. I keep my horse in the house because I love him better than my wife or family. The barn isn't good enough for him."

The room where the horse was being kept is only ten feet square, and Mrs. Collins is convinced that the odor coming from it has made them all sick.

CHICAGO WILL HAVE NATURAL GAS.

A Big Victory Claimed for the Economic Company—A Significant Dispatch.

"We will be laying pipes on the North and West Sides and employing thousands of men in the spring. That is what this telegram means."

The speaker was an active stockholder in the Economic Gas and Fuel company, and the telegram to which he referred read as follows:

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Injunction denied entirely. Law declared unconstitutional. Go ahead. JAMES B. VREEDENBURG.

"And it also means," continued the stockholder, "that the gas trust is knocked out, that Chicago will have natural gas despite the trust, and that the Eastern end of the concern is badly worsted. We have arranged our natural gas affairs to conform with the laws of Indiana, and there was really no excuse for the suit brought in New Jersey to stop the work. It was brought by E. C. Benedict and some of his gas trust friends, who own a little less than a third of the stock of the Columbus Construction company of Chicago, which is doing our work in Indiana."

The Columbus Construction company is organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Two months ago Charles E. Benedict brought suit against the company, alleging that the company has a pipe line to carry natural gas from Indiana to Chicago and that the State of Indiana passed a law preventing the gas from being taken out of the State. Benedict claimed that with this state of affairs the company would not be profitable, and that the stockholders would have no way of getting back the $1,500,000 spent. He asked the Chancellor, McGill, to enjoin the company's charter. The Chancellor refused to do it, because, he said, the company might find a market for its gas within the State of Indiana.

HOUSES UNDER FIRE.

TWO VOLLEYS CRASH AGAINST BUILDINGS ON ARBOR PLACE.

One Bullet Goes Through a Window and Strikes Near a Bed in Which a Young Woman Lies Sick—Her Recovery Retarded by the Shock Received—Mrs. Morris Wood Cut by Broken Glass—Adjoining Houses Also Struck—Shots May Have Come from St. Paul Trains.

Six bullets struck the row of two-story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, between North Sheldon and Ada streets, at 5:40 o'clock Monday night. A few hours later, at 11:20, a dozen or more bullets flew through the air, striking the houses at Nos. 26, 28, and 30.

When the second volley was fired Miss Nellie Wood, who is a teacher in the Wells School, lay in the front room of the house at No. 30. One of the bullets went through the window and was buried in the woodwork close to her head. She was just recovering from a severe illness of two weeks. Yesterday, instead of being able to go out, as the physicians had expected, she was completely prostrated by

NO. 30 ARBOR PLACE.
[A A A—Where bullets struck.]

the shock, and it may be many weeks before she is able to leave her home.

At the same time both volleys of shots were fired outgoing trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, the tracks of which run within forty feet of the houses, flew by.

In No. 30 lives Morris Wood of the firm of Wood & Sons, the wood-carving machine manufacturers at Nos. 31 and 33 South Canal street. In No. 28 lives his son, George Wood, and in No. 26 is Alex Campbell, who is employed by Sherman Brothers, the spice-millers.

Mr. Morris Wood, who returned home early Monday night on account of his daughter's illness, reached his house a few moments before the first shots were fired. He had just entered his daughter's room when the reports rang out. He hurried to the window and saw the Libertyville accommodation train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road disappearing. He thought the shots had been fired by persons in the train, but he paid little attention to it. No one was within view.

Where the Bullets Struck.

The neighbors rushed out, and for a time there was some excitement about the place. Two of the bullets had splintered the bricks in No. 28 and one of the missiles buried itself in the woodwork around the front door of No. 26.

When the second volley was fired Mr. and Mrs. Wood were sitting with their sick daughter. Mrs. Wood was sitting near the window and her husband was seated at his daughter's bedside. Just a moment before the reports were heard Mr. Wood heard a train approaching and remarked to his wife that it must be after 11 o'clock, as the Omaha express on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road was coming. He had hardly finished the sentence before the bullets, which were fired in rapid succession, came whizzing against the house.

One of the leaden missiles crashed through the upper pane of the window, and was buried in the woodwork close to where Miss Wood lay. It passed within a foot and a half of her head. The broken glass fell upon Mrs. Wood, cutting her hands and slightly cutting her face. Thoroughly frightened, she rushed to where her daughter lay, fearing she had been shot. The sick girl had arisen mechanically and was panting and shivering with fear. Great beads of perspiration stood out on her hands and face and her mother was compelled to support her to keep her from falling. She immediately relapsed into semi-unconsciousness and a physician was summoned. Miss Wood had been suffering with the grip and a slight attack of pneumonia, but she had so far recovered that she expected to take charge of her class again next Monday. Yesterday she was worse than at any time during her illness.

Thinks They Came from the Train.

Mr. Wood managed to reach the window before the train was out of sight. He says he is positive that it was a Milwaukee and St. Paul train and he is sure the shots were fired by some one in the cars. Over a dozen shots were fired. The window on the first floor was broken, the bullet imbedding itself in the inside blind. Three other bullets struck the bricks. The neighbors all seem to believe that the shots were fired from the train.

Two bullets struck No. 26. Mrs. Campbell, who lives there, and who was up when the last shots were fired, saw the train and agrees with Mr. Wood that it belonged to the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. But one bullet struck the house at No. 28, where George Wood resides.

Miss Wood is 21 years old and has taught in the Wells School on Ashland avenue for two years.

J. M. Barr, the Superintendent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, was seen yesterday afternoon.

"I don't see how shots could be fired from one of our trains without my hearing of it," he said. "If such a thing happened the conductor of the train would report it by wire as soon as he reached a station. I have heard nothing about it, and I do not believe any shots were fired from our trains. The trains which pass Arbor place at the times mentioned are Nos. 3 and 31. The conductors have not yet returned."

Trains on the Pan-Handle road pass Arbor place, but there is none due there at the times the shooting occured.

Mr. Wood reported the affair to the police at the West Lake Street Station last night and they promised to investigate.

Five years ago a bullet crashed through one of Mr. Wood's windows and passed close by his head. Since then, he says, many shoots have been fired as trains passed at night.

IT WARMED UP THE LODGE MEMBERS.

Oak Park Odd-Fellows Quarrel Over the Building of a Fire.

A couple of prominent lodge people in Oak Park will have a chance to settle their differences in a Justice shop Saturday next. W. C. Woodward is the Noble and Theo. Mannier a trustee of the Cicero Lodge No. 217, I. O. O. F. At the last meeting the two got into a wrangle over the propriety of having a stove fire in the hall. Mr. Woodward gave orders not to have a fire, as it was likely to fill the place with smoke, but Mr. Mannier, who is one of the School Trustees at Harlem, countermanded the order and a fire was made. This was the beginning of a quarrel between the two officers. Hot words passed, and finally, it is said, Woodward made an assault upon his brother member. Mannier swore out a warrant before Justice Farley, where Mr. Woodward will be given an opportunity to explain his conduct. The lodge is taking a deep interest in the fight.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair and colder.

1 North Shore Tunnel Ready for Use Today.
The Whisky Trust Cuts Prices.
Volleys Fired at Houses on Arbor Place.
Banquet of the Methodist Social Union.

2 C. W. Harris Guilty of Murder by Poisoning.
Child Kidnaped from School.
Mme. Patti in Concert Retains Her Powers.

3 North-Siders Complain About Transit.
Mr. Louis Huck and Miss Huck Receive.

5 The Coming Treaty with France.
Saving the Crew of the Eider.
Chileans Now Favor Egan.

6 To Test the Wisconsin Gerrymander.
Mme. Blavatsky's American Successor.

7 Rockford Congregationalists' Dilemma.
Cannot Define the Winter Racing Law.
Chicago's Unclean Chimneys.

8 Japan's Fine World's Fair Exhibit.
Gov. Fifer Examining Cook County Politics.

9 Complications in Immigrant Business.
Opposition to a Wabash Avenue Switch.
G. A. Liljencrantz's Loop Scheme.
Alien Ownership of Lands.

10 Protecting Ignorant Litigants.

DID THEY HOLD UP DRIVER CREIGHTON?

Shine and O'Neil Suspected of Being the Mather Street Mail Robbers.

An attempt will be made to connect George Shine and Henry O'Neil, at present locked up at the County Jail awaiting trial for burglary, with the robbery of the mail-wagon on Mather street a few days before Christmas.

Shine and O'Neil were arrested the night of Jan. 27 at May and Harrison streets. The same evening the residence of N. F. McInerny, No. 621 West Twenty-second street, was burglarized, and McInerny, at the point of a revolver, was compelled to pass over whatever of value he had about his person. J. Micor, living at Twenty-fourth and Washtenaw avenue, was treated in the same manner a few hours later. After being taken to the Central Station the two men were identified by Nicor and McInerny as the fellows who held up and robbed them in their own houses. The men are now held under $3,000 bonds to the Criminal Court.

Meanwhile the attempt is being made to fasten upon them the daring mail robbery on Mather street. Inspector Stuart of the Post-office is inclined to believe them guilty on circumstantial evidence, but thus far no direct evidence has been gained against them. Their general description, with that of their confederates who escaped arrest, tallies with the meager descriptions obtained from John Creighton, the driver of the mail wagon, as to the men who held him up and rifled the registered mail pouches. Creighton will be brought to the jail this morning by the Postoffice authorities and an attempt will be made to identify the men. Creighton was seen at his home, No. 53 Sherman street, yesterday, but was positive he could not identify the men. Lieuts. Cosgrove and Kelly and other West Side police officials, who have never ceased working on the case, do not believe that the right men have been taken. This opinion is also shared in by the officers who arrested O'Neill and Shine.

O'Neil lives at No. 21 Elburn avenue. He has served time twice, once at Joliet for blowing up a safe on North Halsted street and another term at Chester, Ill., for highway robbery.

Shine is the pal of Jerry O'Keif, now serving a three-years' sentence for stealing horses from a barn on West Jackson street.

FOUR BROOM-CORN MEN HAVE THE CROP.

But Chicago Dealers in the Staple Say That There Is No Corner.

Rumor had it that the Chicago dealers in broom-corn had engineered a corner in that material and had succeeded in advancing the price to broommakers at least 100 per cent.

Most of the prominent dealers in broom-corn were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, and, while they all deny the existence of a corner, yet some of them admit that the 1891 crop is nearly all in the hands of four Chicago dealers, and that they practically control the market.

"This talk about a corner is all nonsense," said W. L. Roseboom, when seen at his Kinzie street office. "The present jump in prices is simply caused by a shortage of supply. The price has not advanced 100 per cent, the price last summer for the lower grades of corn was, roughly speaking, $60. Now the price averages $105, and this price is not so high by $30 as it was in 1885. We are not holding an extra stock of broom-corn; in fact, we have scarcely as much as usual."

A. H. Grünewald of T. P. Gross & Co., No. 249 Kinzie street, said:

"There is no corner, prices have just firmed up a little. Prices have not advanced 100 per cent, 50 would be nearer the mark. I guess the manufacturers have got all the broom-stuff they want and can get more if they need it."

"That's a St. Louis story," said L. E. Woodbury of No. 207 Kinzie street. "These reports are set afloat in order to divert trade from Chicago. A few months ago the manufacturers advanced the price of brooms 25 cents a dozen. This was equal to an advance of one cent a pound on corn. The advance of price is just a healthy one and there is no corner in it. Broom-corn which was selling for $50 in July is now selling for $110, but this advance is due only to the shortness of this year's crop. They claim a shortage of 8,000 tons in the 1891 crop, but the fact that there is still 2,000 tons unbought in the country districts shows that there is no corner."

"There is not exactly a corner," said J. U. Hubbard of No. 125 Kinzie street. "I guess I hold more broom-corn than any one else in Chicago, and I ought to know if there is a corner. I am holding 50 per cent more broom stuff than usual simply because I was able to secure a good supply of the 1891 crop at favorable prices. Most of the broom-corn is in the hands of four dealers in Chicago, but there has been no concerted action towards a corner, nor do I think there will be."

PETER HARRINGTON HAS A LIGHT HEART

He Was a Deserter from the Army and Has Just Learned That His Case Is Outlawed.

Peter Harrington, 45 years of age, appeared before Commissionar Hoyne yesterday afternoon and swore to quite a remarkable affidavit.

Harrington was a private in an Oregon regiment of the regular army stationed at Fort Clamworth, Ore. He had served five years and reënlisted, but at the end of the first year of his second term of enlistment he took to drink and deserted. This was in 1877. He wandered about the country, several times barely escaping capture. In time he became a sailor on the lakes.

Some years ago a law was passed outlawing the cases against deserters who had deserted seven years. Harrington did not hear of this law until a few days ago, when he went to a recruiting office and made the necessary affidavit to the effect that he deserted in 1877. He swore to the affidavit before Commissioner Hoyne and left with a light heart, as he had imagined that for fifteen years he had been sought for as a deserter.

LAST EDITION.

IN A SOCIAL MOOD.

Second Banquet and Reception of the Methodists.

GIVEN AT THE PALMER.

University Extension and Schools Are Discussed.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

An Enjoyable Affair by the Denominational Union.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Enchanting music, pretty costumes, sweet-smelling flowers, and dazzling lights helped to make the second banquet and reception this season of the Chicago Methodist Social Union, which was held last evening at the Palmer House, one of the most enjoyable ever given. Nearly 200 people were present. The reception commenced at 6 o'clock and lasted one hour, after which the company was shown into the dining-hall. The tables were arranged in angles running from the speakers' table, which was in the center.

George W. Chamberlin, the President of the union, presided. At the table with him were seated Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, Prof. C. J. Little, Prof. A. F. Nightingale, Judge Horton, the Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Burns, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. William Fawcett.

Among those present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chamberlin, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Nightingale, Judge and Mrs. O. H. Horton, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Curts, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. John McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Vandelis, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alling, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. John Lingren, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Perley Towle, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Embrel, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Odgers, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Towle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Edmunde W. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. James Frake, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. I. N. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crump, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. John Farson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nash, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Staner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. C. Miller.

Mrs. George, Mrs. Hollett, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Straight.

Miss Jessie Nightingale, Minnie Terry, Pearl Nightingale, Ella Odgers, Dixon, Winnie Nightingale.

W. A. Burk, the Rev. J. H. Odgers, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, C. C. Horswell, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Prof. C. J. Little, C. E. Piper, G. Pinsman, A. J. White, George Rounsavel, J. B. Hobbs, John Worthy, the Rev. R. S. Martin, D. Y. McMullen, F. Barhydt, J. R. Woodbridge, M. C. Eames, J. M. Latimer, O. L. Munger, W. H. Henkle, R. A. Porter, J. M. Longenecker, A. Bonnell, J. A. Burhans, W. H. Jones, Dr. A. S. Perry, A. G. Lane, M. C. Dean.

Opening of the Speechmaking.

After the banquet President Chamberlain called to order the assembly and announced the names of those who had been made members of the union at the last meeting held a few days ago. They are J. H. Archer, W. O. Jones, W. J. Dietz, W. S. Burley, James McCrea Jr., C. N. Gary, and the Rev. Ellis Roberts.

Judge Oliver H. Horton was then introduced by President Chamberlain. His address was on "Memorials." He spoke of the death of four of the members of the social union in the last year—M. C. Springer, the Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, D. D., David Smith, M. D., and the Rev. Ezra M. Boring, D. D. He also spoke feelingly of the death of the Rev. O. H. Tiffany.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, President of the Northwestern University, was then introduced. The subject of his address was "Higher Education." He said:

There are 400 institutions called colleges and universities in this country. I believe I am right in saying that from the earliest history of the church to the present hour we have looked to such institutions as these for the great spiritual captains who are to lead the hosts of the church against the foes of ignorance and evil. From the time of Samuel, when the schools of the priests were established, down to this hour there have come men who have stood in the front rank and fought the magnificent battle the church has been fighting for ages.

It was from one of the ancient institutions of the higher education that the Reformation came. Religious liberty was born in them. Luther and Calvin and John Knox and Wickliffe worked and acted with the great universities of Europe. It was in the colleges of this country that the movement in favor of constitutional liberty was born. Is it not suggestive that in the darkest period of the country's history, when all seemed lost, that the Prince of Orange should call into existence the University of Leyden that he might train up his people for the contest before them? Is it not suggestive that when Prussia had fought and lost a battle that Frederick William should call into existence the University of Berlin, saying: "While we have lost in external power and splendor, we must now turn our attention to increasing our internal power and splendor, and therefore we must turn our attention to building up institutions of learning"? Was it not suggestive that when Napoleon had been crowned Emperor he should turn his thoughts immediately to the education of his people and call into existence the University of France?

In our country when the War of the Revolution had closed the doors of all our colleges, and as soon as the British army had evacuated New York and peace was established, the Governor of the State of New York in his first message to the Legislature called attention to the educational needs of the people and brought into existence the University of the State of New York.

It was a college man who taught the colonists in their courts at town meetings the grand ideas of civil liberty. It was principally college men who made up the constitutional convention. It was the men of Columbia College who induced New York to ratify that constitution and made possible the existence of our Federal Government. It was a college professor who in 1829 predicted the electric telegraph, and it was a college-bred man who invented it. Such things have the schools done for the industrial commercial classes.

The question follows, where are the funds for their maintainance to come from? Not from the fees of the students, for there is not a university in the world that could keep its doors open a single day if dependent upon the fees of students. They are dependent either on private donors or on the State. One-third of the young men in colleges and universities are working their way through. Another third are dependent upon parents and friends, and if fees should be raised over the present rates of tuition we should be deprived of at least two-thirds of our educated men.

Devoid of Christian Influence.

I consider it a right of the State to educate; nay, more, it is the duty of the State to maintain at public expense institutions for the cultivation of the higher learning. But the State universities are devoid of the Christian influences which prevail in the universities maintained by private donations, such as the Northwestern University at Evanston.

The Supreme Court of a neighboring State has decided that to read the Bible in the public schools without any comment whatever was sectarianism, and must be abolished. For such

...sons it is desirable that we avail ...rselves of every possible means for the ...romotion of Methodist institutions. According ...o a report issued in New York in 1890 it appeared that the Methodist institutions were the poorest in the United States. Chicago is destined to be the greatest city in the world, and the Methodists of Chicago owe it as a duty to the Northwestern University to make it the greatest university in the United States. Money, not time, will alone accomplish this.

Prof. Nightingale in a neat speech referred to the character, scope, and accomplishments of our public schools. He said:

In spite of the introduction of numerous fads and the chicanery of petty politicians the public schools of Chicago are a great power for good, and in 1893 will make a brilliant showing of what may be accomplished in the educational line providing the intelligent support of the public is received. The future eminent citizens of Chicago must come from these public schools, and in their conduct and management it must always be borne in mind that the result to be obtained is the fitting of the children to become intelligent and useful citizens of the community.

Prof. C. J. Little closed the speechmaking with an address on "Science and Commerce."

SECOND BANQUET OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Held at the Madison Street Department—Work of the Year.

The second annual banquet of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last evening in the parlors of the Madison Street Department, was attended by 120 members. There are nine departments throughout the city, with a total membership of 4,881. The Madison Street Department alone has upon its rolls 8,518 names, which is an increase in its membership of 1,921 over last year. The daily average attendance at the Madison Street Department for the year ending December, 1891, was 1,749, and 74,200 baths were taken during that period.

After a substantial rather than an elaborate repast had been partaken of, reports of progress were read by the secretaries representing the eight other departments located in this city. L. B. Moore of the Ravenswood department spoke cheerfully of the outlook in his district. R. J. Bennett of Ravenswood has erected a two-story building there which he has handed over to the association for five years, rent free. There are 200 members in the department and the gymnasium, Secretary Moore reported, was one of the finest in the city.

John G. Percy, Secretary of the Railway Department at Garfield boulevard and Tracy avenue, reported a membership of 224, of which 180 are railroad employés. They own their own building and the Committee of Management is composed entirely of railroad-men.

The German Department at No. 758 Larrabee street, of which L. A. Horlicher is Secretary, gave twenty-two receptions last year, each of which was largely attended. It has 140 members and boasts of a brass band and a rifle club. The association is becoming more popular with the Germans.

The other reports showed in every case an increased membership and the Secretaries all prophesied growth for the ensuing year.

President John V. Farwell Jr. congratulated the members on the rapid growth of the association in Chicago and district. He also said, in referring to the new building which the association intends to build at La Salle street and Arcade court, that the trustees did not intend to undertake any debt, and that they would not go on with the work until $300,000 or $400,000 was in hand.

"The object of the association," he continued, "is to raise that sum before commencing any work on the new building. We have now in our possession for that purpose $266,500, and a committee is now at work canvassing 100 men to contribute $1,000 each towards the work. We have been successful already in getting thirty-four names of men who will contribute each $1,000. We have just two-thirds of the sum we require to go on with the work, and we still need $133,500 to make the start. Now you gentlemen who are here are to decide whether you will put your shoulders to the wheel and secure this sum. I think it would be a good idea to appoint a committee to collect $500 and $100 subscriptions."

It was then moved by John H. Leslie that a committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting names of subscribers as outlined by the President, and committees as under were named by Mr. Farwell:

To Raise $500—F. W. Ganse, Chairman; J. O. ...rris, J. H. Leslie, J. W. Hedenberg, F. S. Osborne, R. W. Hare, A. B. Mead, A. R. Cole, and ... Osborne.

To Raise $100—Seymour Walton, Chairman; J. H. Bradshaw, L. A. Trowbridge, D. W. Potter, R. F. Goldsmith, F. M. Buck, H. M. Starkey, C. C. Chapman, and W. G. Sherer.

C. H. McCormick, Vice-President of the Association, exhibited a plan of the new home, and L. Wilbur Messer, the General Secretary, presented his report. The Rev. M. W. Stryker, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, spoke at some length on the power of organization. He said that the Christian Church had been greatly assisted in its work by the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. Said he:

I want to speak of the power of organization. Solid rock is nothing but organized sand. I believe that the representatives of this association here tonight are organized sand. The only difference there is between noise and music is in its organization. Music is only organized noise, and I don't mean any play on the word organ, either. We must have organization whether in religion, politics, or in any walk of life. The Young Men's Christian Association is organized for work for young men, by young men, and in the name of Jesus Christ. We believe that God, who has set the work for us, will give us the strength to carry it through. We have the machinery and God will give us the power.

The members present at the evening's entertainment were:

John V. Farwell Jr., President; Cyrus H. McCormick, Vice-President; John V. Farwell, Prof. John C. Grant, C. C. Chapman, F. S. Osborne, W. G. Sherer, John H. Leslie, Seymour Walton, J. H. Bradshaw, A. B. Mead, Edwin Burritt Smith, W. I. Midler, C. M. Higginson, Dr. M. W. Stryker, W. A. Douglas, I. E. Brown, State Secretary, A. D. Wheeler, L. A. Trowbridge, John W. Hansel, L. Wilbur Messer, W. A. Sunday, Daniel Sloan, E. L. Hayford, W. T. Hart, E. W. Milligan, Thomas Ratcliffe, D. H. Henderson, F. C. Wells, S. S. Bally, Nelson Erickson, J. W. Hedenberg, H. L. Parmalee, E. S. Pettyjohn, A. L. Blackwood, W. C. Clark, William E. Aurelius, A. Anderson, W. H. Gebhardt, F. O. Baumgartner, J. C. Pentland, J. D. Hawks, William E. Smith, S. S. Lane, D. Bakenhaus, F. H. Watt, E. H. Duff, L. A. Houlacher, W. D. Kamp, Philip S. Allen, A. M. Bessesen, William Cook, Wesley Gochenour, John Harmon, Max Baird, A. H. Dolin, F. S. Carpenter, F. C. Bendle, A. J. Rogers, H. L. Forbes, F. G. Ketchum, R. F. Goldsmith, P. A. Tyler, J. H. Schults, T. W. Stewart, Frank Milligan, W. F. Seymour, A. D. Macay, L. D. Atwater, J. E. Defebaugh, J. W. Cochrane Jr., A. L. Coe, F. W. Ganse, John H. Bower, J. O. Morris, George L. Wrenn, D. D. Townsend, N. S. Davis Jr., S. S. Kennedy, G. E. Eastman, W. W. Stone Jr., F. A. Gillette, D. W. J. Boxley, W. H. Gibson, L. B. Moore, Henry Wilson, C. E. Kellogg, A. H. Anderson, F. J. Hobson, A. Lindberg, C. W. Wilcox, H. R. Noble, G. G. Matthews, A. Kurz, W. N. Gummill, M. D. Talcott, L. B. Smith, George L. Taylor, C. H. Smith, Thomas R. Lyons, W. C. Davis, E. G. Tracy, W. B. Metcalf, E. W. Zander, D. G. Bender, and E. F. Parr.

MAY IMPAIR MR. OWEN'S TITLE.

Disappearance of E. N. Ronquillo from His Home at New Orleans.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—E. N. Ronquillo, an attorney of this city, is missing and grave fears are entertained by his family that something serious has happened to him. Tuesday of last week a man from New Mexico took him from home, presumably on business, and nothing has been heard from him since. Mr. Ronquillo is the heir of the Ronquillo grant, covering thousands of acres in Western Texas, which is now involved in litigation. The grant takes in the Ciblo Creek mining properties, owned by San Francisco capitalists, and many thousands of acres of public school and railroad lands.

Chicago parties represented here by E. D. Owen of that city purchased Ronquillo's title to the grant a year or so ago and are suing to recover property and damages from the Ciblo Creek and other mining companies within its boundaries. Mr. Ronquillo is a valuable witness in the case, which will be tried at the April term of court, and his failure to put in an appearance would materially break the evidence and weaken Mr. Owen's chances to recover the title of the grant.

MILITIAMEN PROTECTING MURDERERS.

A Trio of Turpentine Hands Who Resisted Arrest May Be Lynched.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Way Cross Rifles have been under arms a week in Ware County to protect the lives of a trio of colored murderers. The Sheriff, under instructions from the Governor, today replaced them by a general posse of citizens. Welcome Golden, Robert Knight, and Glen Morfield belonged to a crowd of turpentine hands who had a quarrel with their employer at Varns Mills. An attempt to arrest them brought on a riot, in which two men were killed and several wounded. This was about eighteen months ago. The friends of the victims have made efforts to lynch the prisoners, but were frustrated. The prisoners were removed to this city and it was to nip a third lynching party in the bud that the Way Cross Rifles were called under arms a week ago.

IS GUILTY OF MURDER

CARLYLE W. HARRIS POISONED HELEN POTTS.

The Jury Retired Last Night and Quickly Returned a Verdict Finding the Defendant Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—Dramatic Scene in the Court-Room—How Harris Secretly Married His Victim and Poisoned Her Just Before Making a Public Declaration of the Fact.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Carlyle W. Harris has been convicted of the murder of his young wife, Helen Neilson Potts. After the jury had been charged by the Recorder and retired at 9:25 p. m. nobody dared to leave the court-room. The air was damp, and hot, and stifling. Every one feared that if he went away he would lose his place and chance of hearing the verdict when the jury returned. Harris was calm, as he has been since the first day of his trial. He chatted with his mother and brother and smoked cigars.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS.

There was a rustling of many feet in the tiled corridors at 10:45 o'clock. Hundreds of men tried to fight past the doorkeepers and policemen and get places in the court-room. Above the scuffling and the cursing could be heard the clink of heels on the iron stairway as the twelve jurors came down from their room. A court officer hurried Harris to the bar. His mother and McCready were behind him. They sat as close to him as they could. Lawyers Jerome and Taylor were on either side of him.

HELEN NEILSON POTTS.

As the jurymen marched into court their faces were solemn. Mrs. Harris bent forward eagerly to meet the eye of Foreman McKee. He deliberately turned and faced the Recorder, so that he might not have to face the poor mother. One by one Mrs. Harris searched the faces of the jurors. Not one of them would meet her eye. Then came the sharp command of the clerk: "Carlyle W. Harris, to the bar." The slender young student stood erect. It needed no command to make him look upon the jury. So keen was the glance he bent upon Foreman McKee that the white-haired old man trembled a little.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

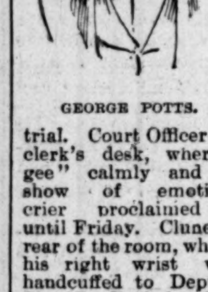
"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the clerk.

"We find the defendant, Carlyle W. Harris, guilty of murder in the first degree," said Foreman McKee, with a slight catch in his voice.

Not a muscle of Harris' face contracted. He still stood as erect as a soldier on dress parade. He regarded the jury with curiosity. His expression showed nothing but complete self-control. Mrs. Harris screamed.

"O, my God! my God!" she wailed. "It's a lie! It's a lie! I know it's a lie! O, such men! such men!"

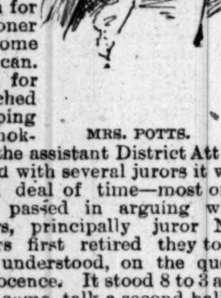
The poor woman fell back into the arms of her son, McCready. A man then helped the boy carry her to a bench at the rear of the room. And Carlyle Harris was still motionless. A court officer stood ready to help him, but the young man needed no help from any one. He heard his lawyer ask that the jury be polled, and then he heard each man of the twelve say in turn: "Guilty."


GEORGE POTTS.

Then Lawyer Jerome gave notice that he would move for a new trial. Court Officer Clune led Harris to the clerk's desk, where he gave his "pedigree" calmly and without the slightest show of emotion. The gray-haired crier proclaimed the court adjourned until Friday. Clune led the prisoner to the rear of the room, where his right wrist was handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Burke's left wrist.

"Got a match?" asked Harris. Some one gave him a match and he lighted a cigar. Then he spoke to his brother, McCready.

"Do all you can for mother," the prisoner said. "Take her home as soon as you can. This is no place for her." Then he marched off with Burke, stepping out briskly and smoking.


MRS. POTTS.

From one of the assistant District Attorneys who had talked with several jurors it was learned that a good deal of time—most of it in fact—had been passed in arguing with one or two jurors, principally juror No. 11. When the jurors first retired they took a ballot at once, he understood, on the question of guilt or innocence. It stood 8 to 3 and one blank. After some talk a second ballot was taken. This showed that eleven jurors were ready to bring in a verdict of guilty. Then for a long time the case was discussed in all its bearings, juror No. 11 holding out for acquittal. Finally a third ballot was decided upon, and it resulted in a unanimous decision to return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The case had been on trial before Recorder Smyth since Jan. 14.

Closing Testimony and Argument.

At the opening of the court today two important witnesses were examined. Then Mr. Taylor began the closing speech for the defense.

"There are three questions to be considered," he said. "Did Helen Potts die of morphine poison? Did the prisoner administer sufficient morphine to cause death? Did he do this intentionally? You, the jury, must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the truth of each question involved. You may conclude the prisoner is a bad man, even steeped in crime, but you cannot convict him of this crime until it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt." Mr. Taylor held that neither of the three questions could be answered affirmatively.

The closing address for the prosecution was made by Mr. Wellmann. "Did Helen Potts die of poison?" asked Mr. Wellman. "Does the defense deny it? They have put no witness on the stand to deny it."

Mr. Wellman went through the expert testimony in detail, addressing himself to these questions. He claimed that the witnesses for the prosecution had made out an undoubted case of morphine poisoning.

"Then by whose hand," he asked, "was this poison administered? There is no claim of suicide. Death was from a capsule admittedly administered by the defendant. What was in it? We claim it was loaded with morphine by the prisoner. He was his own druggist.

"I can show you a motive in this case for the murder," said Mr. Wellman. Then he told of Harris' confessions of his relations with the woman, his previous secret marriage, and then characterized him as a libertine who never intended to acknowledge his marriage to Miss Potts.

The court took a recess at 6 o'clock for one hour, after which the Recorder charged the jury.

Mr. Jerome excepted to the charge as a whole and also to several parts of it which consisted of quotations from certain legal authorities on the questions of circumstantial evidence and reasonable doubt. The jury retired for deliberation at 9:25 p. m. As the Judge concluded his charge Mrs. Harris burst into tears, and, as the jury filed solemnly out of the chamber, she fell on the floor and cried bitterly. Her son, Macready, picked her up tenderly.

"Why do you carry on this way, mother," said the prisoner calmly, "when this is the moment I have been waiting for for a year?"

The prisoner chatted with his friends while the jury was out.

Story of the Crime and Trial.

Feb. 1 of last year Miss Helen Neilson Potts, the daughter of George Potts, a rich railroad contractor living in Ocean Grove, N. J., died in Mrs. Comstock's Finishing School at No. 35 West Fortieth street. One of her frequent visitors at the school was Carlyle W. Harris, a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Coroner's investigation showed that Miss Potts had died from opium poisoning, which aggravated heart trouble, from which she was suffering. The night before she had taken a pill which Harris had prescribed for her. Each pill contained quinine and one-sixth of a grain of morphine. The prescription Harris had taken to Ewan McIntyre & Son, druggists, and had it filled himself. He gave four of the six capsules to Miss Potts and kept two himself.

The night before her death Miss Potts fell into a heavy stupor. The most rigorous treatment did not revive her. She had told the girls about taking the pills. Harris readily admitted the prescription and the giving of the pills to Miss Potts. He said that he had retained the two pills simply as a matter of precaution. For days there was much talk, but no satisfactory explanation was brought forward.

They Had Been Secretly Married.

Seven weeks later the story developed. It was found that a year before her death Feb. 9, 1890, Carlyle W. Harris and Helen Potts were secretly married under different names by Ald. Rinckhoff. His name was given as Charles Harris, while Miss Potts' name was given as Helen Neilson. It was not until the following August that Mrs. Potts learned of the secret marriage. She urged Harris to have a public ceremony performed. He wanted to wait until after his graduation. Finally he agreed to marry his wife publicly Feb. 8. The young woman died just a week before that date. Then Mrs. Potts remembered how Harris had refused her offer to send them to Europe. And one thing she remembered more than all, that after his marriage Harris had received a letter from a rich society girl offering him her heart and fortune. Mrs. Potts made an affidavit to these facts, together with a conversation she had with Harris after the young woman's death. Then Harris told her the druggists had made a mistake. He showed her the capsules he had kept, and directed her attention to the carefully written student's prescription, which he had had filled himself.

The marriage was not denied in the trial. And in this connection the prosecution proved that the young man prided himself on his conquests of women. Having established this the theory of the prosecution was that the marriage was a boyish folly which Harris never expected would become known. When the mother convinced him that he must acknowledge his wife he resolved that he would do no such thing. He had tired of her. His treatment during her illness showed that. He was convinced that his whole career would be ruined. The rich woman who offered herself to him might have entered into the calculations.

He resolved to do away with his wife by opium poisoning. Apparently he took every precaution. The prescription which he had filled is recognized by all physicians as a most excellent one. He was careful to make out the prescription and had it filled himself. This was his fatal blunder. The fact that he had the capsules in his possession was the most damning thing against him. The prosecution didn't believe that the one-sixth of a grain of morphine in the capsule caused Miss Potts' death. They believed that Harris took the quinine out of one of the capsules and substituted morphine, five grains at the least. It could be done in twenty seconds.

Testimony at the Trial.

Three days were devoted to obtaining the jury. The prosecution then began to unfold the story with Miss Potts' fatal sickness at Miss Day's school. This fixed the fact that the young woman had been well before she took the pill that Saturday night. The testimony of Dr. Fowler showed how severe was the opium poisoning. He testified that he had not the slightest doubt but her death was caused by opium poisoning. His testimony also went to show that Harris seemed little affected by his wife's death and that it was his own safety that affected him. By Dr. Fowler's testimony was also brought out Harris' precaution in saving two of the pills so that he would be protected in case of any trouble.

Few people ever heard a story more dramatic and more pathetic than that of Mrs. Potts, the mother of the dead girl. It showed how thoroughly despicable Harris' conduct was. It showed how he deceived the kindly woman, how he made her do just as he wanted by playing upon the kindliness and sympathy of her nature until his conduct became so outrageous that she could not bear it any longer. It showed how anxious Harris was to have the marriage kept a secret; how hard he worked to secure possession of the affidavit in which he acknowledged the marriage under the assumed names.

The testimony of Dr. Traverton showed how cold-blooded the young man was. In his testimony was the first of a series of statements from different witnesses that Harris boasted of his success with women. Not the least important was the testimony of Dr. Treverton and Dr. Hand that they had given Helen Potts considerable quantities of morphine while they were treating her during a serious illness at Scranton.

The testimony of Drug Clerk Power established the fact that there was no mistake in putting up the prescription. The testimony of Dr. Weston showed that Harris instigated the report that Miss Potts died of heart disease. The story of Harris' relations with Queenie Drew at Canandaigua under an assumed name and the boasts he made to Latham there were effective only in showing the character of the man.

The testimony of Oliver, Miss Potts' counsin, who talked with Harris in Scranton when the young medical student went there to see his wife, tended to show that Harris' principal object in life was to conquer women, and if he failed by all other means, he was willing to marry them secretly.

The defense introduced the testimony of experts, who attempted to show that, owing to the time which had elapsed since the girl died, what appeared to be morphine poison in her system was a result of chemical action caused by decomposition.

At practically the last moment it was decided not to put the defendant on the stand, although it was the original intention to have him testify.

THE STILLWATER SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Pupils and Teachers Transferred Without Trouble and with but Few Absentees.

STILLWATER, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The transfer of teachers and pupils to and from the Hill Building and schools took place this morning. Only two pupils absented themselves from the room in the Central Building by reason of Sister Hyacinth's presence. Of the thirty-seven pupils to be transferred to the Hill schools ten were absent, the parents of seven of them being Scandinavians. There was no jar or trouble, but Supt. Prof. Wilson says he anticipates much opposition when thirteen scholars are withdrawn from a primary and sent to the Hill schools. Legal steps will be taken immediately, probably by the Protestant ministers, in order to test the legality of the action of the School Board in making the change. Instead of securing an injunction against the County Auditor, which would embarrass all the schools in the county, proceedings will be instituted to prevent the Treasurer of the Board of Education from paying the city teachers. This will bring up the whole case.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE DESTROYED.

The Historic Old Structure Burned with All of Its Contents.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—The historic old Appomattox Court-House building was destroyed by fire yesterday. All of the county records and court-house furnishings were entirely consumed. Surrounding houses also caught fire but were saved. The library of the clerk's office is said to have been one of the best arranged in Virginia. The loss of the records leaves the county in fearful straits. The McLane house, in which Gen. Lee signed the terms of surrender to Gen. Grant, was at one time threatened with destruction.

CLAY CITY, Ind., Feb. 2.—Fire was discovered in the baggage room of the new depot of the Evansville and Indianapolis railroad early this morning. The flames were extinguished, but an hour later broke out afresh, and the building was wrecked. Combustibles were found in the ruin, where they were placed by incendiaries. The selection of the depot site caused much ill-feeling in the community.

Greystone Club Banquet Speakers.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Greystone club banquet will occur here Feb. 18, in commemoration of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden, and promises to be a most elaborate affair and equal to anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. Among the speakers are Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa; Charles A. Culberson, Attorney-General of Texas; Thomas T. Crittenden, ex-Governor of Missouri; James E. Boyd, Governor of Nebraska; Robert G. Smith, ex-President of the Iroquois club of Chicago; George W. Baxter, ex-Governor of Wyoming, and others.

HIS CHILD IS STOLEN.

CHARLES P. WATERBURY'S SON TAKEN BY KIDNAPERS.

The Boy Was 8 Years Old and Taken from School Monday—An Offer to Return the Boy at Midnight for $6,000 or He Would Be Put to Death—The Note Borne by the Father's Nephew, on Whom Suspicion Strongly Rests—The Parent Goes to Keep the Appointment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A band of kidnapers have stolen Ward Frey Waterbury, the 8-year-old son of Charles P. Waterbury, a farmer of Long Ridge, Conn., and are holding him for $6,000 ransom. The child was stolen Monday while on his way to school. The father has received a letter from the men who have his child, threatening that if he does not promptly pay the money they will kill the lad, and intimating that they will also wreak vengeance on his head. The demand of the child-stealers, who signed themselves "River Boys," was that the money should be paid to them at midnight tonight on a bridge near Bedford, on the dividing line between Connecticut and New York. The father of the boy started to keep the appointment with $3,000 in his pocket, all he could raise in such a short time. Deputy-Sheriffs Howard Pugsley and Stephen Hart of White Plains started for the scene late tonight.

Fifty armed men spent all Monday night scouring the country for the boy with lanterns. Suspicion exists that Charles E. Waterbury, who is a nephew of the boy's father, knows more about the plot than he will admit. It was he who bore the note to Charles P. Waterbury in which the kidnapers made their demand for $6,000. He claims to have been out hunting, when he saw three men armed with shotguns standing beside a phaeton. One of them had the child on his back and threw the note to Waterbury, telling him to deliver it, while the others drove him away with their guns. Charles E. Waterbury is not on good terms with his uncle, and, while he delivered the note, advised that the ransom demanded be paid.

The boy's absence was not discovered until he failed to return from school. Little daylight was left to follow the trail. Every man and boy in Long Ridge volunteered to assist in the search. The footprints made in the snow and soft ground gave a good trail. Now and then the boy's tracks would cease, as if his companions had picked him up and carried him. Again the boy's tracks would be plain and those of the man almost indistinguishable. Across fields, through a dense wood, and over meadows the trail ran. Finally it ended at the Mianus River bank, as if the kidnaper had taken to the stream. There all trace was lost.

When the father returned home late at night he found his nephew, Charles E. Waterbury, there with a letter written in a disguised backhand, evidently by a woman, and reading as follows:

Mr. C. P. Waterbury: Meet us with $6,000 at Jim Miller's bridge before you can have your son. Tuesday night at 12 o'clock. Come alone and avoid bloodshed, as we will kill the boy if we give him up without the money. RIVER BOYS.
Earth is our stopping place. H—— is our home.

During the day some more strange things came to light about the story told by Charles E. Waterbury. The man is rapidly getting himself enmeshed in a web of contradictions, from which he will have difficulty in extricating himself. Charles P. Waterbury and his wife will not say that they suspect their relative of having a hand in the kidnaping, but they do say that his manner strangely impressed them. Late tonight Mr. Waterbury had made up his mind to visit the bridge at midnight and see if the kidnapers would keep their appointment. "I scarcely know what to do," said Waterbury. "I am not afraid of them, but I do fear for my son. I would gladly give the $6,000, but the fact is that is a great deal of money for any farmer to raise on such short notice. Three thousand dollars is about all I can get today. Even if I paid over the money I am not sure I would get the boy."

THREE KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.

Fatal Result of the Explosion of an Alcohol Condenser in Newark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The explosion of an alcohol condenser this afternoon in the hat factory of the J. Rummell company, Newark, N. J., caused the death of three persons, injured several others, and partially demolished the building. The dead are:

ANDERSON, ALBERT, of Waverly, N. J.
LURICH, OSCAR, of Newark, N. J.
O'KEEFE, DANIEL, of Newburg, N. Y.

The injured are:

CAVANAUGH, DENNIS, face and hands injured.
MILLER, ARNOLD, hair singed and legs bruised and cut.
SMITH, OSCAR, legs cut and bruised.
UNKNOWN MAN, face burned.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the plumber's torch coming in contact with alcohol vapor from the machine.

TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER.

It Will Cost $16,500,000—Annual Meeting of the Company Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the New York and New Jersey Terminal railroad company was to have been held here today but was postponed until next Monday. This company proposes to build a railroad tunnel from the Hackensack Meadows under the Hudson River and under Fourteenth street in this city to the East River. The tunnel will be 100 feet below the surface, and, with a branch down Hudson street to Chambers and thence to Wall street, it will cost $16,500,000. Gen. Stone, President of the company, said today that after they procured the consent of one more property-owner in Fourteenth street they would have a majority of consents.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT MR. VILLARD.

He Must Soon Retire from the Presidency of the Edison Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The report that Henry Villard is to be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Edison General Electric company has been revived again on Wall street. It is said to be assured that Mr. Villard will be compelled to step out owing to the dissatisfaction of some of the largest stockholders—among them Drexel, Morgan & Co.—with Mr. Villard's methods. The annual meeting of stockholders and election of officers will take place next week. According to the program Mr. Villard will be reëlected President, but only upon the understanding that he is shortly thereafter to send in his resignation. T. Hood Wright of Drexel, Morgan & Co. is said to be his coming successor.

Complaints on Usage of Union Laborers.

The American Federation of Labor unanimously passed a resolution instructing its President to write to the Chief of Construction of the World's Fair buildings asking him to abate certain evils on which complaint has been made. It is alleged that union men are not allowed to enter the gates to seek work and that quarters provided for those who labor are wholly inadequate. If these evils are not corrected they will not patronize the Fair. President Gompers was also instructed to make arrangements for the holding of an international labor congress in Chicago in 1893.

Wheat Went Below the Dollar Mark.

May wheat went below the dollar mark today for the first time since trading in this crop began. On the Produce Exchange the regular close was at $1.00⅛, but on the curb the price went down to 99⅞ cents. The regular close Monday was at $1.01⅜. Trading in wheat today reached 6,000,000 bushels, May being the active month. Another feature of the Produce Exchange business is the break in corn freights. Cattle shipments are light, and wheat for Cork is down to 3s@3s 6d per quarter. A few days ago the rate was firm at 4s.

Grand Central Hotel Closed.

The Grand Central Hotel, a Broadway landmark, was closed today. The proprietors have been losing money. The assassination of "Jim" Fisk by Edward S. Stokes, which occurred in it Jan. 6, 1872, made the Grand Central famous. The hotel has 650 rooms, with accommodations for 1,500 guests. It was opened in 1870. The building cost $1,500,000 and the furnishings $500,000 more.

Officers of the Cannelton Coal Company.

The annual election of officers and Board of Directors of the Cannelton Coal company of West Virginia took place in this city with the following result: President, W. M. Remsen; Vice-President, Charles Remsen; General Manager, J. T. Lea of Philadelphia. Directors: William Hacker, W. Langdon, J. T. Lea, W. M. Remsen, and Charles Remsen.

Postal Telegraph Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company today the following directors were elected for the ensuing year, nearly all of them being members of the present board: George S. Coe, E. C. Platt, A. B. Chandler, George G. Ward, William H. Baker, John W. Mackay, Charles R. Hosmer, William C. Van Horne, James W. Ellsworth, John W. Mackay Jr., and J. O. Stevens.

Gotham Brevities.

H. O. Havemeyer denies in strongest terms the report from Boston that Claus Spreckels has been absorbed by the sugar trust.

Fire damaged the Trinity Church Mission House on Fulton street today $2,000. There were thirty children on the upper floors, but all were rescued without trouble.

WILL PATCH UP AN AGREEMENT.

The Difference Between the Druggists and Liquor Dealers Likely to Be Adjusted.

By an agreement between the Druggists' Association and the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, reached at a meeting held last week, all the cases against the druggists, who were arrested for retailing liquor without a license, were continued until Feb. 12 by Justice Severson yesterday.

A number of them did not put in an appearance, and their bonds of $300 each were declared forfeited. They were Arthur C. Musselwhite, No. 92 Van Buren street; William C. Scupham, No. 63 State street; James Thompson, No. 83 Clark street; J. H. Wells, No. 96 Randolph street; E. Von Herman, Thirty-first street and Indiana; and Abram B. Charbonnell, No. 46 Thirty-first street. It was stated, however, that owing to the agreement between the two associations the defendants understood that it was not necessary for them to appear until Feb. 12.

George R. Baker, Clark and Van Buren; Charles G. Buck, State and Madison; Walter M. Sempill, Clark and Madison; and Ed J. Templar, No. 250 Blue Island avenue, came into the court-room at 3 o'clock and renewed their bonds in the sum of $300 for their appearance. The case against Lon Freeman, the restauranteur at No. 174 West Madison street, was dismissed, and the Liquor Dealers' Association agreed to pay the costs, including the bail bond. Mr. Halle, the association's agent, admitted that it had made a mistake in Mr. Freeman's case.

Mr. Freeman exhibited his license to the court. It covered both Nos. 174 and 176 West Madison street. He was indignant that he should have been arrested. Mr. Freeman intimated that he might proceed against the Liquor Dealers' Association, but he was pacified by their offer to pay costs.

Out of the twelve cases it is probable that only the one against Charles Cavaroc, the wholesale liquor dealer at No. 202 Dearborn avenue, will be pushed. Mr. Cavaroc appeared in court yesterday, but owing to the illness of his attorney his case was also continued until Feb. 12 and placed first on the docket. Mr. Halle claims to have enough evidence to convict Mr. Cavaroc of selling liquor at retail without a license.

"The difference between the druggists and the Liquor Dealers' Association," said the association's attorney, John McKeough, yesterday, "will probably be adjusted hereafter without recourse to the courts. The druggists have made overtures to the association and a plan of settlement will probably be devised."

CLOSED ON CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

James Swirles' Dry-Goods Store Shut Up by Its Backers—Bank Failure.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—James Swirles, dealer in dry goods and notions, was closed up at a late hour this afternoon on a confession of judgment of $20,000 in favor of Bradford & Thomas of New York. He owes from $10,000 to $13,000 besides this claim and the assets are about the same as the total liabilities. The firm has been doing a large business and up to Jan. 19 did business under the name of Swirles Brothers. On that date Thomas S. and Henry G. Swirles sold their interest to James Swirles. The change caused a lack of confidence in the firm which was backing them, and Mr. Thomas came here Monday and held a conference with Mr. Swirles, which led to the action of today. Attorney N. F. Gordon of Chicago came to Rockford this afternoon and filed the confession of judgment. Among the other creditors are the Second National Bank of this city, $1,000, and Lally & Collins of Boston, $500.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Commercial and Savings Bank of this city closed its doors to business today and turned over its accounts to the State authorities. The immediate cause of failure was the withdrawal of county funds. Its Eastern agents were American National Exchange Bank of New York, Union National of Chicago, and United States of Omaha. The bank had a capital stock of $100,000 and deposits of $30,000. Officials say depositors will be paid in full.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Universal Banking Association has closed its doors. It was one of those short-term endowment orders, the first certificates of which were about to mature. Its certificate-holders are now clamoring for their money or for revenge.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Feb. 2.—The grand jury today found a true bill against Banker William H. Dill for embezzling $20,000. There were eight counts in the indictment. The trial will begin at an early date.

PROMISED EPISCOPAL SUPPORT.

Meeting to Take Action on Sunday Opening and Liquor Selling at the Fair.

"Episcopalians are in favor of petitioning the World's Fair Directory to close the Exposition on Sunday, as well as revoking the order permitting the sale of liquors upon the grounds."

This statement was made by John M. Locke, an Episcopalian, at the meeting of the Hyde Park auxiliary to the Columbian Sabbath Observance Society at the Hyde Park Methodist Church last night.

"I have received two letters," said Mr. Locke, "from prominent Episcopalian pastors regarding this matter, and both heartily assure me of their own and their congregations' support."

The meeting was presided over by Judge Hibbard, who appointed a committee consisting of F. R. Southmayd, Paul Cornell, and John M. Locke to draw up resolutions.

During the absence of the committee the Rev. Conrad Haney spoke on Sunday observance and declared that it was not the toilers who wanted the Fair opened Sunday, but the soft-handed, selfish men who direct the horny hands of toilers.

E. F. Cragin, Chairman of the Columbian Sunday Observance Association, asked every one to aid the association in petitioning employers to join in giving half holidays to employés during the Exposition. A resolution urging such action on the part of manufacturers was passed unanimously.

The resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted. They said that desecration of the Sabbath in America would be an injustice to European countries where efforts are now in progress to reinstate Sunday observance, and that we should not go back from the example given Europe at the Paris Exposition by English and Americans who closed their exhibits Sunday.

WILL SUPPLY GAS BEFORE NOVEMBER.

Secretary Yuille of the Economic Gas Company Makes Some Statements.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Economic Gas company yesterday afternoon. It was not held to confirm the sale of the company to the gas trust, but to elect directors for the ensuing year, and to discuss plans. The following Board of Directors was elected: Charles T. Yerkes, Charles L. Raymond, Egbert Jamieson, W. J. Watson, George A. Yuille. The board is not quite the same as it was last year. J. Charles Moore and Edward Koch were dropped and their places filled by Messrs. Raymond and Watson. The company now has thirty miles of mains in the ground and fifty miles of pipes in the yards here in Chicago ready to be laid.

"We are now completing the specifications for the works, and the contracts will be let in a few days," said Secretary Yuille. "I see by an evening paper that Mr. Billings says that it will take us three years to build the works. We will show Mr. Billings that it can be done in a much shorter time than that. I will say positively that we will be supplying artificial illuminating gas to the people of Chicago before next November, and we will be supplying natural gas considerably before that time. The day that the frost is out of the ground enough so that we can go to work in the trenches we will commence laying mains again, and we will have on a larger force than we had last fall. The construction of the works will be commenced soon, and will be pushed on as rapidly as men can labor."

DINNER TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Given at the White House Last Night—Other Social Events at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The state dinner given at the White House tonight was in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Minister and Mme. Romero, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation; the Ministers of the Netherlands, Turkey, France, Austria, Hungary, Colombia, Switzerland, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Sweden, China, Portugal, Guatemala, Salvador, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, Spain, Germany, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Señora Calvo, the Minister of Japan and Mme. Tateno, the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Mott-Smith, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mrs. Guzman, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senators Frye and Sherman, Representative and Mrs. Blount, Representative and Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mrs. Dimmick.

The Corean Minister and Mrs. Ye Cha Yun gave a tea from 4 to 7 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Ye received her guests in a native gown of light blue brocade, with waist of yellow trimmed on garnet velvet. Mr. Ye remained by his wife's side during the earlier portion of the afternoon, but as the company increased he mingled with the guests.

The most elegant luncheon of the season was the one given today by Mrs. Leland Stanford in honor of Mrs. Harrison. Souvenirs of the luncheon were card cases of different colors in satin, on the cover of which in gold lettering was the name of the guest. A service of repoussé gold was used at the first course. The guests at luncheon were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Noble, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Justice Brown, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Senator Dixon, Mrs. John Sherwood, Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. Menocal, Mrs. Swift of California, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. McKenna of California, Mrs. Justice Field, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Bruen.

A dinner was given Capt. Schley of the Baltimore at the Shoreham tonight by James B. Montgomery of Oregon. Capt. Schley came over from New York to be present. Among the guests were Senators Proctor, Stewart, Allen, Teller, Dolph, Washburn, Mitchell, Carey, Squires, Brice, Warren, Saunders, and Cullom; Representatives Hemphill, Lockwood, Dalzell, Price, Griswold, McCreary, Blanchard, and Bingham; Assistant Secretary of War Grant and Assistant Secretaries Nettleton and Crounse of the Treasury Department, Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge, Quartermaster-General Batchelder, ex-Surgeon-General Moore, Judge-Advocate-General Remey, Commodores Folger and Ramsey, Capt. McNair, Surgeon-General Browne, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Mr. M. G. Seckendorff, George Alfred Townsend, Arthur W. Dunn, David R. McKee, Gen. Berdan, John A. Corwin, Private Secretary Halford, and others.

PROGRESS OF KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Chicago Association—The Work in Evanston.

The tenth annual meeting of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Prof. Albert Kirk presided. Miss E. B. Whitmore, the Assistant Secretary, read the various reports of officers, which were accepted.

Ten years ago the first free kindergarten was established at the Pacific Garden Mission. At present there are seventeen prosperous schools of the kind in the city under the management of the association having an average monthly attendance of 1,000 pupils and in session 200 days in the year.

The old officers were reëlected, as follows: President, Mrs. A. P. Kelley; Treasurer, H. M. Sherwood; Secretary, Senator T. C. MacMillan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Chairman Finance committee, H. N. Higinbotham; Chairman Committee on Training Class and Teachers, Mrs. M. C. Remick; Chairman Committee on Bible and Temperance Work, Mrs. Thomas Kent; Chairman Committee on Free Kindergartens, Mrs. J. G. Milligan.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows, Dr. Scudder, Prof. Kirk, and the Rev. David Beaton made appropriate addresses during the meeting.

It was shown that the work of the association requires an expenditure of $4,200 annually, and its results are considered encouraging.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Evanston, last evening for the benefit of the Mary B. Willard Free Kindergarten at that place. The kindergarten was opened in 1884 and now has forty children in attendance and two teachers to care for them. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. Mrs. John B. Finch, President of the Evanston W. C. T. U., presided and Lady Henry Somerset conducted the opening exercises. Miss Frances E. Willard then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Florence Balgarnie of England, who came to this country last year as the fraternal delegate of twelve or fourteen different British societies to the Woman's National Council, and remained to attend the World's and National W. C. T. U. convention at Boston last November.

Miss Balgarnie spoke on the temperance question, and at the close a large collection was taken for the kindergarten.

BELIEVE IT IS A BIG CASE.

Arrest of Two Men Charged with Attempting a Heavy Swindle.

H. T. Myers and Charles Moore are locked up at the Armory charged with trying to swindle Isaac V. A. Wait of the Wait Publishing company, Chicago, out of 100 barrels of cider. Wait owns extensive farm lands in New York, and, it is said, Myers and Moore are members of a gang of five men who have been the promoters of a gigantic scheme of swindling farmers by representing themselves as agents of large commission houses. The Central officers attach great importance to the arrests so far made.

Myers was arrested in Rockford, Ill., yesterday and brought to this city last night. Moore was arraigned in the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of conspiracy, and the case was continued until Feb. 6.

Myers was under arrest last week and was arraigned before Justice Brayton. Continuance after continuance was granted at the request of the defendants, but finally last Friday morning the case came up for trial. On some pretext or other a continuance was taken until the afternoon at 5 o'clock, the prosecution claimed. At that hour Mr. Waite and his witness marched into the court-room and his Honor looked up and said:

"Why, gentlemen, you are too late. That case was set for 4 o'clock, and as no one appeared against the prisoner he was discharged for want of prosecution."

An examination of the records showed that no entry had been made as to the time set for the afternoon hearing. The prisoner and his attorney appeared at 4 o'clock, declared that was the hour set for the hearing, and as no one appeared an entry of "dismissed for want of prosecution" was made.

Since then officers have been scouring the country and yesterday succeeded in bagging their man.

THEY RECOMMEND THE COBB PLAN.

Milwaukee's New City Hall Designed by a Chicago Architect.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A Chicago plan for Milwaukee's new city hall, that of Henry Ives Cobb, is to be recommended as first choice by the commission intrusted with the selection, consisting of a special committee of Council, together with members of the Board of Public Works and Commissioners of Public Works. The members have spent several weeks in examining the numerous plans submitted, including, besides a number from local architects, plans from Chicago, St. Paul, Cleveland, New York, and Boston. A vote in the selection of a plan was finally reached this afternoon, and on the seventh ballot out of sixteen votes Mr. Cobb's plan had nine, the other seven uniting in the plan of H. C. Koch of Milwaukee. Consequently Mr. Cobb's plan will be recommended to the Council for selection, while a minority report will be submitted in favor of Mr. Koch. Mr. Cobb has a plan of a handsome eight-story building to be built of stone and to come within the appropriation of $600,000. The new building is to occupy the triangular block between East Water and Market and Biddle and Oneida streets, facing on Market Square. If his plan is selected by the Council Mr. Cobb will receive $30,000.

No Strike on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—Assistant General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific has sent a letter to the Grievance committee of the trainmen and conductors asking for more time to consider their demands. The request will be complied with and the men declare there are no prospects of a strike.

RETAINS HER POWERS

MME. PATTI IS STILL THE UNRIVALED QUEEN OF SONG.

The Diva Awarded a Magnificent Reception at the Auditorium—Her Voice, Little Changed but Sweet as of Yore, Charms a Grand Audience—In Response to Many Encores She Gave Some Simple Old-Time Favorites—Satisfactory Performances of the Other Artists.

A subdued murmur, a thrill of keenest expectancy, a moment of perfect silence, succeeded by a burst of applause that came from boxes, parquet, balcony, and galleries alike—such was the greeting extended to Mme. Patti by the 6,000 people who crowded the Auditorium last evening.

Dressed in a gown of sea-green silk, softened by a drapery of pearl-embroidered lace, hair, throat, corsage, and arms ablaze with jewels, and bearing in her hands an immense bouquet of red and white carnations, the great vocalist advanced to the footlights smiling and charming as she ever has been, unchanged in appearance, save as regards hair that now is merging from the dark auburn, that two seasons ago caused so much comment, into the glossy black of former years. In physical appearance unchanged, and when she had finished the cavatina from "Linda" one could but decide vocally unchanged as well.

She is still Patti, the first vocalist of the world, peerless, suffering by comparison with no one, save the Patti of one, two, three decades ago.

And this comparison serves only to reveal that where then there was seeming abandon in singing there is now a suggestion of effort and care, and that the freshness of youth which then lent an added glory to her voice has disappeared. These changes, however, are so slight that they are only appreciable to those who heard her then and hear her now, and do not distract sufficiently from the matchless perfection of her voice and the wonderful finish of her art to bring her to the level of any other vocalist alive today.

She Sang Three Old Favorites.

The cavatina from "Linda" has long been one of Mme. Patti's most successful arias, both in concert and opera, and last night it again served to delight. As first encore she gave "Last Rose of Summer" and with delicious naiveté carried the music of the song in her hand and followed it with the closeness of a novice. The first stanza of the song was new, however, its words seeming almost to invite a personal application. Persistent applause won "Home, Sweet Home," sung with the acting that invariably accompanies it when the diva sings it, and after countless recalls, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," archly and most delightfully given, rewarded and satisfied the audience.

As Marguerite in "Faust" Mme. Patti has often been heard here, and although the rôle is the least advantageous for her of any in which she appears, the extracts given showed her in good light. "The King of Thule" and "The Jewel Song" require no dramatic passion, but call for vocal ability, and this Mme. Patti brought to their rendition in abundance. "The Jewel Song," although beautifully given, received but little applause, save from the claque behind the scenes, which was annoyingly persistent and self-assertive on several occasions.

Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau have brought together an excellent concert company, and the individual work of its members added greatly to the thorough enjoyment of the evening. Mme. Fabbri, the contralto who was here with Mme. Patti during her last visit, sang the great contralto aria from "Le Prophete," a rondo from Rossini's forgotten opera "Cenerentola," the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Flower-Song" in "Faust." Her voice retains the warmth, richness, and power which won admiration during her former visit, and her artistic use of it merits naught save commendation.

Other Features of the Concert.

M. Guille has a voice of rare natural beauty and his singing of "Celeste Aida," "Di Quella Pira," and "Salve Dimora," was satisfactory, because of this rather than of any extraordinary taste or intelligence displayed in his work.

Sig. Del Puente sang "Eri tu," from "Bal Masque," the "Toreador Song" from "Carmen," Figaro's song from "Il Barbiere" and a serenade by Randegger. His abilities are so well-known as to demand no comment further than the statement that he was in good voice and appeared to excellent advantage in all he did.

Sig. Novara has a deep bass voice, of good quality and volume, but his singing is heavy and spiritless. His selections were a cavatina from Verdi's "Nabucco," the Mephisto music in the act of "Faust," given as an encore to his solo, "Simon, the Cellarer"—a selection certainly in very questionable taste at such a concert. Sig. Arditi and an orchestra of fifty supplied accompaniments and instrumental selections.

CONSTANTINE SELLS FOR $27,000.

A Chicago Man Interested in Him—An Average of $2,640 for the Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—The second day of the Brasfield & Co. sale is considered to be exceedingly good. Thirty-eight horses were sold for over $80,000. Twenty-nine of the number brought $76,800, which is an average of $2,640. Following are the principal sales:

Constantine, b. s., 5, 4-year-old race record, 2:19¾ in third heat, by Wilkes Beri, dam Kincora, by Mambrino Patchen; Graham & Conly, Briar Hill Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., $27,000.
Axminister, b. c., 4, 3-year-old record, 2:23¼, by Wilton, dam Louise, by George Wilkes; A. Conly, Fergus Falls, Minn., $3,800.
Sea Girl, blk. m., 4, by Wilton, dam Julia Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; Buford & Tarlton, Lexington, $5,500.
Sea Lion, blk. c., 2 years, by Wilton, dam Julia Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; John Welch, Gosport, Ind., $2,050.
Miss Wilton (2-year-old, race record 2:35), br. f., 3, by Wilton, dam Miss Lane, by Mambrino Patchen; Richford & Leathers, Lexington, Ky., $2,500.
Sister G., blk. m., 9, by Mambrino Boy, dam Bonnie S., by Bonnie Scotland; D. J. Cameron, Crescent, Miss., $2,300.
Constance, blk. m., 5, by Ellerslie Wilkes, dam Kincora, by Mambrino Patchen; C. B. Harvey, New Philadelphia, O., $3,100.
Moss Rose, b. m., 4, by Anteo, dam Luella; J. R. Smith, Birmingham, Ala., $2,553.
Arbiter, b. s., by Administrator, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen; A. Kitsmiller, Lexington, Ky., $2,525.
Ethan Wilkes, b. s., by George Wilkes, dam Ethan, by Ethan Allen; Brown Bros., Lexington, Ky., $5,300.
Marigold Wells, b. m., by Wilkes Boy, dam Lula Patchen, by Tom Patchen; John Madden, Lexington, Ky., $3,175.
Abbadone, b. f., by Wilkes Boy, dam Lula Patchen, by Tom Patchen; J. E. Easton, La Crosse, Wis., $2,750.

Berry Combination Sale.

The Berry combination sale of trotting and breeding stock was opened at the Stock-Yards yesterday with the largest attendance ever seen in Chicago. Fifty-seven head were sold at a total realization of $22,519. Among the best sales was that of the stallion Ed Rosewater for $3,000 and the stallion Vitale for $2,500. Successor was bought by Pithenor and Wilson of this city for $900. The sale will be continued today. The Pepper lot, Hayes lot, and Barney Wilkes will be disposed of.

KILLED BY THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Are Dead and the Only Survivor Cannot Recover.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A horrible accident occurred at Zarley's, one mile south of this city, at 7:30 this evening. The boiler of Engine No. 47 on the Chicago and Alton road, pulling a heavy freight south with a pusher from this city helping over the hill, blew up just as the engine reached the top of the hill. The boiler exploded, throwing the engine and three cars off the track. The dead are:

BRANDON THOMAS of Brighton Park, fireman. His face was crushed and cooked with steam, head crushed, legs broken, and hands cooked. He died before he reached the city.

C. F. HASTINGS of Bloomington, head brakeman; body recovered at 9 o'clock in the field 500 feet from the engine. He was dead, every bone in his body being crushed and the flesh dropping off.

The only survivor was

DUBOIS WILLIAMS, engineer, of Bloomington, who had one leg broken, head and face crushed and scalded. He is in the hospital here alive.

The engine was the last new one turned out of the Bloomington shops—a mogul. Owing to the feeble condition of the only survivor on the engine, Dubois, no definite idea can be had as to what caused the accident. All trains are being sent around on the Coal City branch.

WANT GOOD SERVICE.

NORTH-SIDERS WAX WARM OVER TRANSIT DEFICIENCIES.

They Give Voice to a Need of Better Transportation Facilities, and Many Favor the Promised Electric Road—Because a Small Judgment Was Rendered Against Ferdinand Schwede He Kills Himself—How a Saloonkeeper Disturbed the Fire Department—Other Local News.

One hundred members of the Improvement club of the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards met in Yorndorf's Hall, North avenue and Halsted street, last evening and discussed the question of better street-car service for the North Side. A. C. Bauman presided.

Alexander Clark, representing the Chicago and Evanston Electric railway company, was the first speaker. He described his scheme, which was to run a surface electric road through South Evanston, Rogers Park, and along Southport avenue to Clybourn place. From this point an elevated double track road of light superstructure would be built along Hawthorne and Kingsbury avenues to Kinzie street, and east on the latter to State or Rush street. He said that the property-owners along the intended right of way, with the exception of 1,500 feet, had expressed a willingness to sign the petition.

John Seinheimer said he had heard the same thing time and again. The companies always secured good talkers to promote their little schemes, and usually succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of property-owners. He didn't believe in wiring the streets—there was too much danger. The only feasible scheme in his opinion was to build another tunnel, and then the North Side would have adequate service from the cable roads.

E. Koprivwa said he was a property-owner on Southport avenue and was willing to sign Mr. Clark's petition for he believed the scheme to be good. He had never known of a case where street-cars damaged the property along their right of way. In his opinion the intended electric road would enhance the value of the property contiguous to it. The superstructure was to be of neat design. He thought it necessary to have two railway companies on the North Side. One company couldn't take care of the traffic. The Yerkes system was inadequate to their needs.

Ald. Eisfeldt thought there should be a general discussion of street-car traffic, and speakers should not confine themselves to the Clark scheme. He knew Yerkes was contemplating improvements, and cited the case of the new motor. He believed in giving him a chance.

S. Meyer said: "Every man that lives on the North Side knows we have the worst street-car system in the world since Yerkes has been here. Mr. Clark wants to give us relief from this man who has held us by the throat for years. He wants to pull us out of the slough. South Side property has steadily increased in value, while West and North Side property has been virtually at a standstill, because Yerkes controlled the street-car service."

Gen. Lieb recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter, and report at a future meeting. John P. Hand said he was in favor of the electric road or any other scheme which would afford relief to residents of the North Side.

The Board of Directors of the club was instructed to investigate the systems of relief discussed by the meeting, and report at a mass-meeting to be held Tuesday evening at Northwest Turner Hall.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A DOLLAR.

A Small Judgment Rendered Against Ferdinand Schwede Drove Him to Suicide.

For three years Ferdinand Schwede had been owing Philip Sprengel $2.50. Yesterday afternoon Sprengel recovered judgment for that amount before Justice Brayton. Two hours later Schwede put the muzzle of a revolver to his right temple and fired a bullet into his brain. He died from the wound late last night at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Schwede was 67 years old, and for many years was cutter for L. Abt & Sons, tailors, Nos. 225 and 227 Jackson street. His home was No. 319 North avenue, where he lived comfortably with his aged wife. Three years ago he gave Sprengel a vest to make, the usual charge for which was $1.50. Sprengel, however, claimed he put some extra work on the garment, claiming $1 more. For three years the men have been quarreling over the dollar, and Sprengel finally instituted suit.

After the decision was rendered Schwede asked Sprengel to pay half the cost, but he refused. Then Schwede purchased a revolver, went home, told his wife that he was sick, went into the front bedroom and shot himself.

HE PULLED THE WRONG SIGNAL.

A Saloonkeeper Surprised by the Arrival of Fire Engines.

Frank Matthews refused to pay for two beers which he ordered from a bar at No. 89 Halsted street and the barkeeper turned in an alarm of fire. Fire apparatus from all the engine houses in the vicinity thundered down to No. 89 Halsted street, together with the Desplaines street patrol wagon and a number of policemen. Meanwhile Matthews went out the back door and disappeared on a west-bound Madison street grip-car. At 11 o'clock the barkeeper had passed around the bar to throw Matthews out of the saloon. It was not an easy task. He attempted to pull the register on the electric messenger call down to the mark police—and did—but, pressing still further, touched the point marked fire.

TESTED HIS NERVE.

A Murdered Woman's Deathbed Shown in Court.

Lottie Overlander, a sister of Alice Martin, was the first witness called by the State yesterday in the Painter murder trial. She testified to having seen her sister after she was murdered and that her face was beaten beyond recognition. She testified also that Painter and Alice were husband and wife.

Mrs. Lydia Farren of No. 321 West Randolph street said she had lived in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. Painter. She had heard Painter threaten to kill his wife. Then John Donovan, a police officer, testified.

At this point there came an incident in the testimony which severely tried the nerves of the prisoner. A dark cloth which had covered an object near the jury was removed and there was disclosed the bedstead and clothes stained with the blood of the murdered woman. The sight caused no change in the prisoner's countenance. He sat immovable through it all, while jury and spectators looked at the bed and clothing with marked curiosity.

Mary Etheridge, a colored domestic employed by Mrs. Painter, told of a quarrel between Painter and Alice Martin, which took place a short time before the murder.

After several officers had testified Irvin Truesdale, a clerk for J. V. Farwell & Co., who had occupied the upper flat at No. 86 South Green street, told how at midnight May 18, 1891, he was awakened by the sound of a scuffle in the rooms below.

GIVES A BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

Frank Oakes Rose Appears for the Mutual Medical Aid Association.

Frank Oakes Rose gave the first of a series of illustrated entertainments Monday evening at Central Music Hall for the benefit of the Mutual Medical Aid Association. The subject of his lecture, which was illustrated by means of a stereopticon, was "Through London with Dickens." The Bichloride of Gold club of Chicago attended in a body. The lecture was interesting and Mr. Rose held the attention of his audience to the end.

It seems there is a general and a wrong impression that these entertainments are given for the benefit of the Keeley Institute. Dr. Keeley proposes to give his medicines to the Mutual Medical Aid Association, who will use his treatment in connection with their work. These entertainments are given under the patronage of the following men, each one of whom contributed $250 to the fund:

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Melville E. Stone, Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf, Carter H. Harrison, Luther Laflin Mills, P. D. Armour, R. W. McClaughry, Marshall Field, William J. Chalmers, A. J. Stone, and Hempstead Washburne.

The Mutual Medical Aid Association was organized eighteen months ago. Its object is to furnish medical services to the laboring classes for a nominal sum. The officers are: Carter Harrison, President; Gen. I. N. Stiles, Attorney; Oscar C. De Wolf and S. K. Crawford, Medical Directors.

Matinées will be given by Mr. Rose Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and another evening entertainment Saturday. To Mr. Rose, who has donated his work, the association and its friends feel grateful.

MILWARD ADAMS DENIES IT.

John Woodcock Says He Could Not Secure Seats He Wanted in the Auditorium.

John Woodcock took his place in line with others in front of the box-office at the Auditorium Thursday to buy for his employer five tickets to the Patti matinée Saturday. The tickets were intended for a family party and the purchaser wanted all the seats together. When Woodcock's turn at the box-office came he says that the ticket-seller told him he could not have five seats together but that he could secure three seats on one side of the house and two on the other. He did not take them.

Friday his employer went to the box-office and was told that he could have all the seats together that he wanted and in the locality he desired. He was indignant at the treatment his clerk told him he had received the day before, and now asks an explanation of the Auditorium's management. He infers, he says, that the management, not the owners, of the Auditorium is in league with the ticket brokers to force the public to buy tickets at high prices from scalpers.

The story as told above was repeated to Manager Milward Adams yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Adams said: "No man presented himself at the box-office Thursday morning who did not get what he asked if we had it, and we certainly did have such tickets as are described. If any man makes a statement that we refused to sell what we had he is telling an untruth. It is absurd to say that we are in league with the scalpers. What object could we have in giving them business? That is just what we are trying to avoid. However, we cannot stop scalpers from buying tickets at regular rates from the office, and they have a right to sell them as they please."

NEGLECTED TO STAMP 200 TICKETS.

A Little Confusion Over Getting Seats for the Bichloride of Gold Entertainment.

A subscriber complained to THE TRIBUNE yesterday about an admission ticket that he had bought for a matinée to be given tomorrow at McVicker's Theater under the auspices of the Bichloride of Gold club.

According to his written statement, it appears that the complainant bought his ticket for $1 of an agent, who carried authority in writing for the sale of the tickets. It was set forth on the ticket that for an additional payment of 50 cents at the box-office of the theater a reserve seat could be obtained. When, however, he presented the ticket and 50 cents he was told by the ticket clerk that his pasteboard was no good, because it was not properly stamped.

J. W. Cooper, Chairman of the Committee on Tickets, was seen at the rooms of the Bichloride of Gold club on Washington street, and he explained the situation to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE as follows:

"When the first issue of tickets was received by the committee we had not our official stamp. By an oversight 200 tickets got out and were sold before I found out that they were not stamped. I have now communicated with the managers of McVicker's Theater requesting that these unstamped tickets be accepted on presentation. We would be pleased, however, if those who obtained such tickets would call here and get them changed."

Mr. Cooper then instructed the Secretary of the club to communicate with the theater people again and ask them not to fail to honor the 200 unstamped tickets if presented. The tickets when stamped should be countersigned on the front side by "O. W. Nash, President B. C. of G. club," and on reverse side by "The Committee B. C. of Gold club of Chicago, F. P. Follett, Secretary."

GRANITE PRODUCERS IN SESSION.

Officers Elected and Uniform Business Methods Discussed by Delegates.

The annual meeting of the United States Granite Producers' Association was held yesterday at the Sherman House. There were present in fact or by proxy thirty granite companies of Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. Walter Arnold of St. Cloud, Minn., presided.

The business of the meeting was the perfection of a policy of protection outlined at the St. Louis meeting of Nov. 4. It was decided to bind all members of the association to a uniform policy in dealing with the stonecutters' unions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Schneider, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Presidents, W. M. McKinnon, St. Paul, Minn., and Walter Arnold, St. Cloud, Minn.; Treasurer, W. H. Barston, Chicago; Secretary, D. E. Swan, Chicago. Executive Committee—J. A. Shepherd, Wisconsin; John Nevins, Minnesota; C. W. Hubbard, Dakota; C. M. Smith, Wisconsin; L. R. Fearn, Georgia; John Redding, South Carolina; J. M. Woodruff, North Carolina. Secretary Swan was delegated to attend the meeting of the New England Granite Producers' Association at Boston Feb. 9.

THEY WORKED ON COMMISSION.

A Pair of Advertising Solicitors Arrested at the Instance of Their Employers.

The United States Publishing and Printing company, No. 315 Dearborn street, yesterday caused the arrest by Central Station officers of Philip Bulford and L. B. Hillis, who were employed as advertising solicitors by the company on a commission of 25 per cent on advertisements obtained. The managers of the company say the two men have been turning in advertisements purporting to have been given by different firms for a magazine published by the company, and also turning in checks which appeared to have been made by the firms in payment for the advertising.

When the checks were turned in Bulford and Hillis were given their 25 per cent commission in cash. Upon the presentation of the checks to the bank by the publishing company it was learned that the firms had never authorized the advertisements and that the checks were forgeries.

William E. Bishop, Secretary, claims that the firm has paid Bulford and Hillis $500 in fraudulent commissions. Hillis, it is claimed, has had trouble before on account of similar transactions.

FOR THE WOMAN'S SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Columbia Relief Corps Entertainments at Central Music Hall Net $500.

Mrs. Laura J. Tisdale and her pupils, assisted by Wilfred Woolett, entertained 500 people at Central Music Hall last night. The program consisted of readings, posing, and musical selections.

Mrs. Gunckil and Misses Gunderson, Hill, Hitch, Hull, Koch, North, Odell, Shalem, Shuttler, Shallow, and Wilt took part in the "posing plastique" and were received with favor.

The entertainment was given for the benefit of the Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home, under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps, Columbia Post No. 175. Five hundred dollars will be derived from the benefit.

ASSAULTED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Edward Flourney Mercilessly Beaten on the Head with a Heavy Club.

Edward Flourney, a carpenter living at No. 309 Fifth avenue, was the victim of a vicious assault last night at 7 o'clock. Flourney was walking south on Clark street and when opposite McCoy's Hotel some one who had evidently been waiting for him sprang towards him and dealt him two hard blows on the head with a heavy club.

Flourney fell to the sidewalk, bleeding and unconscious. He was carried into the drug store at Van Buren and Clark streets, where restoratives were applied. The man was taken to his home, and his injuries were found to be not fatal. Flourney says he has no enemies who would assault him, and the police are of the opinion that his assailant was some one crazed by liquor.

NEED OF A TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The Chicago Electric Club Will Discuss It at a Special Meeting Tonight.

There will be a special meeting of the Chicago Electric club this evening. Francis W. Parker will read a paper on "The Necessity and Present Opportunity for the Establishment of a Technological Institution at Chicago with a Laboratory and Museum of Mechanical Arts in Connection Therewith." Much interest has been manifested in this matter by prominent residents of Chicago not identified with the club and readiness shown to coöperate with the organization in the movement.

The following have promised to participate in the discussion:

B. E. Sunny—"The Attitude of the Electrical Interest Toward Such an Institution"; John A. Roche—"Benefit to Public Works and Municipal Corporations"; A. H. Revell—"The World's Fair and Such an Institution"; W. J. Chalmers—"The Interest of Manufacturing Industries"; J. J. P. Odell—"Financial Prospects"; Dr. William R. Harper—"The Attitude of the University of Chicago with Regard to Technological Education."

PRIVATES ALLOWED ON THE FLOOR.

Invitations for a Military Reception That Emphasize This Privilege Particularly.

"Privates allowed on the floor" is the legend written and underscored on the invitations to the first annual reception of the Drum and Bugle Corps of the First Infantry I. N. G.

The reception will be held in the armory, Michigan boulevard and Sixteenth street, tomorrow evening. The grand march will begin at 9 o'clock.

There are thirteen members of the Reception committee and the Executive committee is composed of Capt. W. L. De Remer, Sergt. Edward L. Prescott, Sergt. Joseph C. Pollock.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Makes a Sensational Charge.

Chief McClaughry will investigate sensational charges that have been preferred against an Armory officer today. August Oleson claims that when he was arrested Jan. 26 for alleged disorderly conduct he was approached by an officer who offered to settle the matter for $25. He had given the police all the money he had, $30, he said, and the officer, according to his story, retained $1 for court costs and $25 for himself, giving Oleson $4. This was supposed to secure a suspension of his $50 fine, which the court had fixed. Lieut. Ritchie, who arrested Oleson, said last night that he was ready to have any such charges against Armory officers investigated thoroughly. "Oleson is a confidence man through and through, and I stand ready to prove it at any time," he said.

Sticking Up for Their Profession.

About forty spiritualistic mediums assembled in Justice Woodman's court yesterday and surrounded Jennie Moore when she was called to the bar for running a house of amusement without a license. Mrs. Moore was arrested two weeks ago during a séance in her spirit parlors at No. 757 Warren avenue, the principal complainant being E. C. Miles, an attorney, who, with one or two friends, claimed to have been swindled. On account of the serious illness of one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution Attorney Miles asked to have the hearing continued until Friday. An amusing feature of the proceeding was when Mrs. Moore stepped down from the prisoners' dock. The horde of spiritualistic friends surrounded her and in solemn tones, with right hands raised high above their heads, promised to stand by her and protect the profession.

A Bank After Receiver Hegewisch.

The Union National Bank is also one of the numerous creditors of the United States Rolling Stock company that want Receiver Hegewisch ousted from his position. The bank is a creditor to the amount of $5,061, represented by a receiver's certificate, which it took in payment of an unpaid demand note for the amount. However, in its petition filed yesterday the bank says it accepted the certificate only on the representations made by Hegewisch as to its validity and worth and the value of the property which secured it. The certificate was not paid and the bank adopts the allegations of other creditors who have sought to oust Hegewisch, charging that he has been extravagant and partial in the conduct of the company's affairs and should be removed.

Bridgeman in Trouble Again.

William Bridgeman, whose connection with a Hyde Park church a few months ago gave him unpleasant notoriety, was in Justice Glennon's court yesterday charged with burglary and the case was continued to Feb. 5 in bonds of $500. Mrs. Margaret Burns discovered a man in her house, No. 3014 Wabash avenue, Friday. She screamed and the intruder disappeared. A description of the man was given to the police and Bridgeman was arrested and identified by Mrs. Burns. Bridgeman says he was in the house, but not for burglarious purposes. A lot of silver cutlery and several pawntickets were found in his possession. Bridgeman said he had been in St. Louis since his Hyde Park escapade.

Caught a Bold Thief.

John Neal, an old-time sneak thief, made a bold and almost successful attempt to steal five gold watches yesterday afternoon from the jewelry store of H. H. Bishop, room No. 3 at No. 71 Washington street. Mr. Bishop was absent at the time, the store being in charge of Charlie McMahon, a small boy who is Mr. Bishop's assistant. Charlie had the watches on the showcase and was dusting the case when Neal entered and snatching the watches ran out of the store and west on Washington street. He was followed by the boy, who cried "stop thief." At the Dearborn street crossing a newspaper man joined in the chase and catching Neal threw him down, holding him until an officer came. The watches were found in Neal's possession. He will be given a hearing this morning at the Armory.

Alleged Horse Sharks Arrested.

John Johnson, alias Hicklin, and M. Kelly, who are said to be horse sharks doing business in the rear of No. 3440 Indiana avenue, were arrested on warrants from Justice Foster's court yesterday morning, charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant in the case is Edward Pratt of Grand Crossing, who claims that the defendants sold him a team of horses and warranted the animals to be sound and all right. He tried to lead them away and when a block from the barn they fell down and were unable to go farther. When he asked for his money back, he says, he was thrown out of the barn. The case is set for hearing Feb. 6.

For a Vegetarian Society.

Elea Luboschez, No. 651 West Monroe street, organizer for the National Vegetarian Society of America, has called a meeting of Chicago vegetarians at the Grand Pacific for Saturday, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m., to organize a vegetarian society. The objects of the society are "to induce habits of diet which science and experience have served to prove to be the best calculated for the promotion of health and temperance—viz.: the use of the production of the vegetable kingdom, such as fruits, cereals, and vegetables, properly selected and prepared, and the ultimate disuse of the flesh of animals, birds, and fishes."

The Monrad Murder Trial.

Peter Monrad is being tried in Judge Anthony's court charged with the murder of Frank Gilroy July 6, 1891. Monrad and the murdered man were both sailors. They met in a saloon at No. 26 Desplaines street and quarreled over some trivial matter. The testimony as received so far shows that the men afterward shook hands and renewed their friendship. Monrad was drunk enough to be vicious, however. He suddenly grabbed a revolver lying on a shelf behind the bar and fired, the bullet striking Gilroy in the forehead.

Only Secured One Convert.

Only a few policemen greeted Miss Catherine Gurney, the English evangelist, when she appeared at the Hyde Park Police Station last night to form a branch society of the Police International Association. Miss Gurney made a strong appeal to the men to join the society, after reciting the benefits they would derive. When she asked for those who would join to raise their hands only one officer indicated his willingness. Miss Gurney will make another attempt to reform the Hyde Park police next Tuesday.

Fell into Boiling Lard.

James Hall, an employé in Liston's packing-house at the Stock-Yards, was perhaps fatally scalded yesterday. He fell into one of the big lard vats and was fearfully burned before rescued. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital. He lived at No. 4453 Winter street.

Money for the "Rest Home."

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard returned from Minnesota yesterday, having during four days' absence addressed seven meetings in the twin cities. John G. Woolley's fourth anniversary of his deliverance from drink was Jan. 31 and Plymouth and Westminster were both packed to hear him and the women. George M. Brackett, a wealthy citizen, sent to Mr. Woolley his check for $5,000. Another citizen pledged $10,000 to the Rest Home for intemperate men founded by Mr. Woolley and which is to be opened this week. Lady Somerset's addresses brought $2,000 to the enterprise. Feb. 1 a W. C. T. U. of 110 members was organized by Miss Willard in St. Paul and named for Lady Somerset.

Look Out for Forged Checks.

Word has been sent to police headquarters in this city by Inspector Byrnes of New York notifying the police here to look out for a couple of smooth men who have been working New York City business-men by means of forged checks. The checks are all signed "George B. Douglas Co., limited, per George B. Douglas Jr." The pair secured considerable money and has now, Inspector Byrnes says, transferred their base of operations to the West, and he thinks that Chicago is their objective point.

Thieves in a Church.

The Englewood police are looking for some thieves who early Monday night rifled the Baptist church, Stewart and Englewood avenues. It is supposed that the thieves secreted themselves in the church during Sunday night services, and that after the people had gone they began operations. They broke open the pastor's study and found $2 and a dictionary. The robbery was discovered Monday by the janitor, who found the doors open.

A Boy Fined for Drunkenness.

Tony Towinski, a 12-year-old Polish boy, was fined $10 and sent to the bridewell yesterday by Justice Severson for intoxication. He lives with his uncle at No. 173 Salon street, and, despite his tender age, became drunk Monday night and had to be carried to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station in the patrol-wagon. He said that he drank beer at home, and while going to the saloon for more was arrested.

Pneumonia, Not Poison, Caused Death.

Adam Gerhard died two weeks ago at No. 652 West Madison street, and Dr. Percy Clark, who attended him, suggested that his death may have been the result of poisoning. The Doctor thought he detected traces of poison in making a post-mortem examination, but Dr. Hektoen, in a subsequent post-mortem, found no such evidence, and a Coroner's jury decided that Gerhard had died of pneumonia.

Boys Up in Court.

Gus and Oscar Swanson, the boys who are charged with having rifled many drug store tills during the last few months, had a hearing before Justice Woodman yesterday. Gus, the younger, was allowed to go, while Oscar was held to the grand jury on nine charges of larceny. Assistant Prosecutor Himes said it was not likely that any of the charges could be proved.

Lincoln's Birthday Celebration.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch will deliver the address at the fifth public celebration of Lincoln's birthday at Central Music Hall Friday evening, Feb. 12. He will be introduced by Mayor Washburne. Miss Theodora Pfafflin of New York, the Elgin Band, the Preisch Glee club, the Apollo Quartet, and Prof. Louis Falk will participate in the musical numbers.

New Stars for Police Employes.

Every desk, patrol, and detective sergeant was provided with a new badge by the inspectors of the various divisions last night. The new badges are much smaller than the ordinary patrolman's badge previously worn. They are in the form of a six-pointed star and are inscribed "Sergeant, Chicago Police." Chief McClaughry has issued an order calling in all stars not in use.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

A jury in Judge Anthony's court brought in a verdict yesterday morning finding E. P. Smith guilty of embezzling $14 from his employer. Smith was a bookkeeper for Mr. Fisher, a dealer in horses on Twenty-second street. Fisher accused him of taking $200, but the jury could find only $14 taken.

These Go Behind the Bars.

Jailer Morris will take the following named prisoners to Joliet this morning: Michael Morearty, murder, sentenced for life; Joseph Homar, burglary, five years; Annie Gerske, larceny, one year; Charles Ackerman, larceny, one year. Joseph Evans will go to the Reform School for five years for shooting a comrade with an air-gun.

They Want Postoffice Positions.

The nine-day civil service examination of applicants for positions in the postal service was begun yesterday in the Federal Building. Sixty-one young men desirous of becoming letter-carriers were given a long list of questions in arithmetic, spelling, and geography to answer.

St. Paul's Church Choir Concert.

A musical entertainment was given last night in Rosalie Hall by the choir of St. Paul's Church of Kenwood, under the direction of Prof. Frederick A. Self. The concert is given annually for the benefit of the summer camping fund for the choir boys.

Progressive Whist Party.

Members of the Oakland club held a progressive whist party last night. The prizes given were Longfellow's poems to the gentlemen and a large vase to the lady winner. During the evening twenty-three tables were filled with players.

Murderer McGuire Held.

Charles McGuire, who shot and killed William Cagney and seriously wounded Andy Gallagher in Casey's Wright street saloon Monday night, was held by a Coroner's jury yesterday for murder.

Items.

The wife of John J. Flynn, a newspaper writer, was taken to the Desplaines Street Station yesterday charged with insanity.

Ald. O'Brien's subcommittee will visit the grounds south of Jackson Park today to look over the ground where the Baltimore and Ohio road seeks to connect with the World's Fair grounds.

A fire early yesterday morning damaged the two-story frame building at No. 467 Clark street to the extent of $500, while the loss on contents was $800. The building is owned by the Cooper estate and was occupied by Mrs. E. Bowen.

Bartholomew Murphy, the Calvary Cemetery officer who, it is said, knocked Driver Long from his seat on a carriage two weeks ago, badly cutting his head and causing a runaway, in which three persons were hurt, was fined $25 and costs by Justice Woodman yesterday.

George Kennan, the Russian traveler, is to give two lectures at Central Music Hall next week. Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, a new lecture on "Russian Political Exiles" will be given, and Thursday evening, Feb. 11, "An East Siberian Convict Mine" will be the subject.

WENT DOWN A GRAIN CHUTE ON BRICKS.

The Chicago Small Boy's Ingenuity Affords Him Rare Sport of Coasting.

Topographical limitations and the absence of snow do not prevent the Chicago boy from enjoying that juvenile pleasure—coasting.

In a livery stable entrance on Wabash avenue yesterday a grain chute did service as a slide and bricks performed the duty of sleds. A dozen small boys were gathered there, each with his brick, and all took turns. The boy would balance himself on the brick, which in itself was quite an acrobatic feat. At a given signal he would be started by another boy and away he would sail down the slide and across the sidewalk. Sometimes the boy and brick would part company, but such mishaps were not frequent and in nowise discouraged the coaster.

It was good sport for the boys and for several hours pedestrians and residents of the neighborhood were interested spectators.

GIVES THE HUMANE SOCIETY $600 CASH.

A Man Who Declines to Give His Name Hands the Money to President Shortall.

John G. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society, had the cockles of his heart warmed Jan. 26, when a man who refused to give his name called at the Humane office, No. 43 Auditorium Building, and laid down three $100 bills for furthering the work of the society.

Yesterday the same man called again, deposited a like amount in cash, and went away as before, modestly refusing to give his name. The usual subscription is of a few dollars, and the donor's name is placed upon a list of the friends of the society.

IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

MR. LOUIS HUCK AND MISS HUCK ENTERTAIN THEIR FRIENDS.

They Give a Reception and Dance at the Richelieu—Miss Huck Is Assisted by Mrs. Marshall Field Jr. and Mrs. Henry Diblee—The Whitney-Marshall Wedding—Musical Evening at the La Salle Club—Western Alumni of St. Stephen's Hold Their First Banquet.

Mr. Louis Huck and his daughter, Miss Huck, No. 575 Dearborn avenue, gave a large reception last evening at the Richelieu Hotel, followed later by a dance. The parlor and banquet hall were used for the reception, and supper was served in the crystal room. A mandolin orchestra played during the reception hours, from 8 until 11 o'clock, and the Russian court band for the dancing.

Miss Huck received in a gown of white satin covered with tulle and profusely trimmed with pink rosebuds. She wore diamond ornaments, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Marshall Field Jr., in a gown of white satin, embroidered in silver, and wearing ornaments of diamonds and rubies, and by Mrs. Henry Diblee, in white brocaded silk, trimmed with chiffon.

Among the 200 guests of the evening were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. George Merryweather, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. S. Badger, Mr. and Mrs. F. Heurotin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foltz, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Antisdel, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, and Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap Smith.

Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. E. L. Gillette.

Misses Jaeger, Delphine Gillette, Annie Oakley, Kirkland, McLaughlin, Eulie Andrews, Belden, Pence, Kathline McDonald, Duppee, Thomas, Louise Kellogg, Fargo, Eva Kimball, Bertha Barnes, Hooley, Alice Nicker, Cox, Plumber, Marie Owen, Ward of New York, King, Page, and Odell.

Norman Fay, M. De Saint Croix, and Edward Down.

Mrs. Le Roy W. Fuller, No. 2913 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Fuller was assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Noble Judah, Mrs. James Ranson Walker, and Mrs. Hugh McBirney. Two hundred and fifty guests were present.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID C. WHITNEY NOW.

Miss Suzanne Marshall Wedded Last Evening—The Couple Will Live in Detroit.

The marriage of Miss Suzanne Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Knight, and David C. Whitney of Detroit was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4738 Woodlawn avenue. The ceremony took place at 8:30 o'clock. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John P. Hale. The bridal party stood at the end of the drawing-room in a bower of green, interspersed with lilies. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Inin Marshall, who acted as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Fred Austin of Detroit. Only the relatives and intimate friends were present.

Kinsley served the refreshments and Freiberg furnished the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will take their wedding trip through the South and be "at home" March 21 and 28 at No. 971 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

LA SALLE CLUB SOIREE MUSICALE.

Three Hundred Guests Listened to an Entertaining Program of Nine Numbers.

The La Salle club gave a "soirée musicale" at the club rooms, No. 542 Monroe street, last night. The Reception committee was composed of the following: M. F. Stevens, W. F. Monroe, L. C. Bonney, E. Harvey Wilce, George J. Powell, W. H. Eagle, R. M. Stewart, R. Mitchell, T. K. Edwards, J. P. Stewart, and A. Johnson.

Three hundred guests were present, the large assembly hall being filled. Some decidedly original features were provided, the humorous songs of Will L. Bush being repeatedly encored.

The following program was rendered:

(a) Dance Ecossaise .... Baker
(b) Valse des Papillons .... Baxter
The Imperial Banjo and Guitar club.
Prof. W. S. Baxter, Director.
A Charity Bawl .... Original
Will L. Bush.
"Comin' Thro' the Rye" .Schumann Lady Quartet
Soprano solo... (a) "Sweet Was the Morning" ..Pinsuti
(b) "The Miller's Daughter" .... Chopin
Mrs. Melville Clark.
Banjo solo .... Selected
Prof. W. S. Baxter.
Alto solo, "The Minstrel Boy" .... Shelly
Mrs. Emma Hodges.
Baritone solo, "The Storm Fiend" ...... Roeckel
J. W. Marshbank.
Humorous medley .... Original
Will L. Bush.
"Sweet Briar Rose" ....
Schumann Lady Quartet.

WESTERN ALUMNI OF ST. STEPHEN'S.

They Held Their First Annual Banquet at the Auditorium Last Night.

The Western alumni of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., gave their first annual banquet at the Auditorium Hotel last night.

George D. Silliman, '67, responded to the first toast, "Our Alma Mater." He was followed by W. H. Tomlins, '73, on "The Priests of St. Stephen's"; Sidney T. Smythe, '83, "St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, First Child of the College"; Irving McElroy, '70, "Missionaries of St. Stephen's"; Charles W. Ivie, '80, "St. Stephen's Among the Healing Waters"; Frederick C. Jewell, '81, "St. Stephen's by the Inland Lakes"; Philip W. Mosher, '84, "The Warden of St. Stephen's"; and Walter Delafield, '66, "Annandale Memories."

Letters from the Bishop of Springfield and the warden of St. Stephen's were read during the evening.

ITS SECOND ANNUAL RECEPTION.

The Hyde Park Club Entertains Its Newly-Elected Officers Handsomely.

The Hyde Park club gave its second annual reception to the newly-elected officers last night. The billiard-room was turned into a supper-hall.

The newly-elected officers are: Martin J. Russell, President; William R. Kerr, Vice-President; Edward R. Shaw, Secretary; Sam R. Jenkins, Treasurer.

The reception was held until 10 o'clock, when supper was served, followed by dancing.

The Freeman-Bassett Wedding.

Dr. Clarence B. Freeman of Evanston and Miss Marietta R. Bassett were married at the home of the bride's parents, No. 124 Asbury avenue, South Evanston, last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Delano, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Evanston. A large number of guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman left for New York and other points in the East.

Sinking of a Cotton-Carrying Steamer.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Feb. 2.—The Neches River steamer Charles, Lee Sheffers master, sank twelve miles below Wright's Landing. The boat was loaded with cotton, and 130 bales are scattered from Burns Bluff to where the boat sank. The cotton was fully insured, but the boat had no insurance on it.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carl Brown, Mary Hauser	21—20
Albert Goebels, Louise Guckes	26—38
John Nemicek, Mary Riha	23—20
Carl Hofmann, Katharina Bauknecht	26—22
Vaclav Kucera, Frances Lizner	35—25
Ignazy Brzostek, Mary Zielutska	21—18
Ludwig Otto, Margretha Sennet	29—24
Arthur Hackley, Mary V. Maxwell	22—22
Adelord Blais, Eliza Glover	28—23
Henry E. Howell, Josephine A. Kyle	29—33
Adolf Anderson, Augusta Benson	35—28
Henry Hermann, Lizzie Boss	29—27
Daniel Borden, Mamie McBrean	37—31
Ralph Campbell, Ida McArthur	25—19
Bartholomew Pyttik, Mary Berek	25—18
Thomas Cleghorn, Annie Francis	28—29
Louis Chaimovitz, Dora Aborawez	29—19
John Wallen, Ida Cedargren	31—24
J. J. Drowne, Plattsburg, N. Y., F. Guier, Philadelphia	30—26
Martin Crane, Elizabeth O'Connor	29—20
Henry Biggs, Namia Casterton	22—24
Theodore G. Weger, Caroline Steinbach	24—18
Berth Weber, Belleville, Wis., R. Knudson	25—19
Medauch Smith, Elizabeth M. Adams	29—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Albert Sible, Josie Fischer	23—22
Lewis Mathews, Pauline Hoff	28—22
Frank Glenn, Annie Sullivan	24—26
Daniel Lanigan, Carrie Smith	24—24
Herman Pfeiffer, Dora Sagebrecht	23—23
Otto Gollitz, Annie Schultz	21—19
John Lein, Mary Michelsen	22—22
Martin Gentlemen, Hannah Casey	25—25
Joseph Venech, Rose Skala	27—20
Charles Jansen, Augusta Hakanson	28—22
Ignace Weseley, Franceska Bichar	29—18
F. Read, Marquette, Mich., Margaret Childs	52—40
Nicholas Dietrich, Mary Wagner	22—22
Henry Drexel, Mary Lawless	31—27
Charles Holback, Amy Jack	24—22
Isadore W. Harms, May Rosentahl	24—20
Charles Nilson, Catherine Emerson	49—30
Fred B. Abel, Hilda M. Bourk	22—18
Herbert Hill, Marion Clegg	23—19

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair Wednesday, north winds, becoming variable, probably fair Thursday.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, slightly cooler, northwest winds, generally fair Wednesday, except cloudiness and light flurries of snow along lake shore, probably fair Thursday.

For Missouri and Iowa, fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, variable winds.

For Indian Terrritory, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado, generally clear weather Wednesday, variable winds, probably fair Thursday.

For Nebraska, fair weather, variable winds, probably fair Thursday.

For the Dakotas and Montana, slightly warmer, generally fair Wednesday.

For Minnesota, fair weather Wednesday, probably warmer and generally fair Thursday.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., Feb. 3, 1892: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, generally fair weather, little colder.

For Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, little colder, westerly to northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.38	50	54	E.	Fair	.....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.26	22	22	S. E.	Snow	.12
Boston, Mass.	29.96	32	38	E.	Snow	.20
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	32	40	W.	Snow	.54
Cairo, Ill.	30.28	40	56	N. W.	Clear	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	52	68	S. W.	Clear	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.30	32	38	Calm.	Clear	.....
Chicago	30.14	34	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	38	50	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Cleveland, O.	29.90	36	44	S. W.	Rain	.20
Davenport, Ia.	30.26	34	38	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Denver, Colo.	30.28	46	52	N. W.	Clear	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.26	34	40	Calm.	Fair	.....
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	34	40	W.	Cl'udy	.26
Dodge City, Kas.	30.36	38	50	Calm.	Clear	.....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.24	36	38	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	30	36	N. W.	Fair	.....
Erie, Pa.	29.82	32	42	W.	Rain	.30
Galveston, Mich.	30.28	50	70	S. E.	Clear	.....
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30.06	32	36	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.12	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Helena, Mont.	30.28	32	36	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Huron, S. D.	30.36	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.14	38	46	W.	Cl'udy	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.22	62	78	W.	Clear	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.34	40	42	N.	Clear	.....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.28	36	38	N.W.	Cl'udy	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.20	34	34	W.	Clear	†
Louisville, Ky.	30.24	40	52	W.	Cl'udy	†
Manistee, Mich	30.08	32	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Marquette, Mich.	30.06	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Memphis, Tenn.	30.26	56	64	W.	Clear	.....
Miles City	30.26	22	28	S.	Clear	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Minnedosa	30.24	18	24	W.	Snow	.01
Montreal	29.90	22	28	N. E.	Snow	.02
Montrose	30.32	30	42	S. E.	Clear	.....
Moorhead	30.30	20	20	N.	Cl'udy	.....
New Orleans, La	30.26	68	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
New York City	29.82	38	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Neb.	30.30	36	42	N.	Clear	.....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	36	36	S.	Rain	.46
Pensacola, Fla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.32	34	38	W.	Rain	.48
Pueblo	30.22	50	56	N. W.	Clear	.....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.34	14	32	W.	Clear	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.30	38	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.22	32	34	W.	Clear	.....
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.44	30	38	N. W.	Clear	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.30	30	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Springfield, Ill.	30.26	36	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Springfield, Mo.	30.34	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.....
Toledo, O.	29.96	36	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†Trace.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 38 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 39; 11 a. m., 39; 12 m., 40; 1 p. m., 42; 3 p. m., 41; 6 p. m., 39. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.39; 6 p. m., 29.62.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

New York—Arrived, Anchoria, from Glasgow.

London—Sighted, Norseman, from Boston; America and Havel, from New York. Arrived, Nessmore, from Boston.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BADER—Mrs. Magdelena Bader, wife of Gallus Bader, deceased, aged 68 years and 8 months. Funeral Friday at 9 a. m. from St. Francis' Church, W. 12th-st., to St. Boniface Cemetery.

BECK—Feb. 1, at his residence, 2540 Portland-av., Frank C. Beck, aged 27. Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

BRAINARD—Feb. 1, 1892, at the residence of her son, E. L. Brainard, Chicago, Cook Co., Ill., Mrs. Esther M. Brainard, aged 84 years, widow of the late Heber Brainard of Haddam, Conn. Remains to be taken to Haddam, Conn., for burial. Connecticut and Massachusetts papers please copy.

BURROUGHS—Feb. 2, at family residence, No. 3508 Ellis-av., Mrs. Elvira S. Burroughs, wife of the Rev. J. C. Burroughs. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONROY—At his home, 259 W. Harrison-st., Feb. 1, 1892, Peter Conroy, aged 48 years. Funeral Wednesday, 3d inst., from late residence, at 9:30 a. m., thence to St. Patrick's Church, where solemn high mass will be held, thence to Calvary by C., M. and St. P. R R.

CASEY—Monday Feb. 1, Joseph, aged 19, beloved son of Thomas and Mary Casey, and brother of James and John Casey. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 a. m. from parents' residence, 3212 La Salle-st., to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

CAIN—William L. Cain, at his home in Grand Crossing, Chicago, Tuesday at 3:30.

CHEESEBRO—Minnie H., daughter of C. H. Cheesebro, 1090 Monroe-st. Funeral Feb. 3 at 10 a. m. Burial at Galesburg, Ill.

COLE—The funeral services of Henry Cole will be held at his residence, 188 32d-st., at 12 o'clock today, thence by cars from Union Depot to Mount Mayriv at 2 p. m.

DAVIDSON—William Murray Davidson, Feb. 2, 1892, at 390 North State-st. Funeral from Church of Ascension at 2 o'clock Thursday.

DE KOVEN—At Florence, Italy, Feb. 1, Le Roy, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry De Koven, D. D.

EMMETT—At the residence of his parents, 546 29th-st., Johnnie, beloved son of John and Ellie Emmett, nee O'Keefe, aged 5 years 10 months. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 4, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock, by carriages to C., M. & St. P. R. R., thence by cars to Calvary.

FANNALL—The remains of Mary Frances Fannall, who died in Chicago, Jan. 28, 1892, were interred in Mendota, Ill., Jan. 31.

GAVIN—In Denver, Colo., Jan. 29, Adelaide T. Gavin, daughter of Mrs. E. McCormick. Funeral from residence of her cousin, Charles R. Lynch, No. 475 Marshfield-av., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Service at St. Mary's Church at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

GRIFFITH—At her residence, 536 S. Leavitt-st., Lucy A. Griffith, aged 75 years. Funeral Thursday Feb. 4, at 10 a. m.

HART—At her home, 3032 South Park-av., at 2 a. m., Feb. 2, Mrs. Ida B., wife of S. R. Hart (nee Kingman). Funeral in parlors of the First Baptist Church at 1 o'clock p. m., Feb. 3. Remains will be taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment. Buffalo papers please copy.

HUNGERFORD—In Chicago, Feb. 1, Angie R., wife of W. W. Hungerford, aged 58 years.

JOYCE—At his residence, 412 Center-st., Feb. 1, Patrick Joyce, aged 63 years. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, to St. Vincent's Church.

KOTZ—Catherine Louise Kotz, at Elmhurst, Ill., Jan. 31. Funeral services will be held at Wicker Park English Lutheran Church Wednesday at 11:30 a. m., thence by carriages to Graceland.

LENNON—Ella, wife of Daniel Lennon, daughter of Margaret Butler, sister of James, Richard, and Maggie Butler. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 3, from residence, 24 N. Fairfield-av., at 9:30, to Lady of Sorrows' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

MYRON—Feb. 1, Michael Myron, beloved brother of Mrs. W. G. Sues and Mrs. Del Smith, aged 30 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 4, at 9 o'clock, from 1409 Monroe-st., to Lady of Sorrows' Church, thence by cars from Polk-st. depot to Mount Olivet.

O'CONNOR—Feb. 1, 1892, at 3856 Union-av., John O'Connor, aged 21 years. Funeral Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. to Church of Nativity, thence to depot at 49th and Halsted-sts., by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PATTERSON—Feb. 2, 1892, at his residence, 5745 Wentworth-av., Samuel Patterson, aged 53 years. Member of Engine Company No. 64, Chicago Fire Department. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

PROCTOR—At her residence, 1579 Lill-av., Chicago, Jan. 31, 1892, Elizabeth Proctor, widow of the late William Proctor, aged 77 years. Funeral to Rosehill Wednesday afternoon. (Private.)

ROLF—At his residence, rear 245 Superior-st., John A., beloved husband of Hannah Rolf. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Members of G. A. R. requested to attend, especially Post No. 28.

SCOTT—Feb. 1, 1892, Louisa E. Scott, daughter of Mrs. M. C. Hitwell. Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock from her late residence, 344 Walnut-st., to Forest Home.

SCHORECK—Capt. Charles S. Schoreck, aged 70 years and 9 months, beloved husband of Josephine Schoreck, suddenly with heart-disease. Funeral from late residence, 349 Twenty-fourth-st., at 1 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 4, 1892, to Oakwoods. New York papers copy.

SCHIRMER—Feb. 2, Leonard W. Schirmer, beloved son of Charles L. and the late Anna L. Schirmer, aged 6 weeks and 1 day. Funeral Thursday from grandparents' residence, 68 West Madison-st., at 1:30 o'clock to Graceland.

SMITH—Feb. 1, at the home of her mother and daughter, at 110 South Oakley-av., Mrs. Mary L. Smith, late of Denver. Interment at Denver.

TAYLOR—At the residence of Col. R. F. Taylor, 873 W. Monroe-st., Anna Bella Milligan, beloved wife of Charles M. Taylor. Funeral Thursday 1 p. m. sharp, to Dearborn Station. Burial at Toronto, Can.

WATKINS—E. P. Watkins, aged 29 years, member of Humboldt Park Lodge No. 658, I. O. O. F. Funeral services Thursday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock p. m. from late residence, 869 Mitchell-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

WINTERBOTHAM—The funeral of John Russell Winterbotham will take place at his late residence, No. 2215 Michigan-av., at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Feb. 3. Interment at Michigan City, Ind. Friends please not send flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of the Public Savings, Loan and Building Association will be held at its office, 90 La Salle-st., Chicago, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1892, at eight (8) o'clock p. m. A. P. HARPER, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Central W. C. T. U. will be held at their headquarters, Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, Feb. 4, 10 a. m. Reports from Bethesda and Talcott Missions will be given.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week, grand spectacular production of the new UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
The Greatest Hit. Turning People Away. The World-Famous MIDGET COMPANY. The
LILIPUTIANS
In their Great Spectacular Play,
THE PUPIL IN MAGIC.
TWO GRAND BALLETS | MORE BRILLIANT —150 ARTISTS. | THAN EVER BEFORE. ALL FUN AND LAUGHTER.
MATINEES TODAY and SATURDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
CHARITY.
BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CLUB.
BENEFIT.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 4, 1892.
The Modern English Comedy,
"THE GUVERNOR,"
Will be given by a capable company, proceeds of entertainment to be used to pay for the cure of worthy subjects sent to Dwight, Ill.
TICKETS at Box-Office and News Stands of principal hotels.

SIXTY-ONE MEN SAVED.
The Bi-Chloride of Gold Club of Chicago has picked up off the streets and sent to Dwight for treatment sixty-one worthy men, and let me tell you, amazing though it may appear, that not a single one of this number has relapsed into his old habit, although many of them were men who were looked upon as being hopeless cases by their friends and by reformatory institutions long before Dr. Keeley took them in hand. These men are today bread-winners, good citizens; some of them are ornaments to society. They are paying back to the Bi-Chloride Club as rapidly as they can the amounts which it has guaranteed for their treatment. But this process is necessarily slow, and although Dr. Keeley has generously remitted $3,000 of the indebtedness the club is still heavily involved, and must depend upon individual subscriptions for the prosecution of its labor of love. Over 90 inebriates are at this hour knocking at its door. We believe that every one of those 90 can be saved. Will you help to save them? You can do it if you will. As Christian men and women you ought to do it. You can help in this work by purchasing tickets for this performance.

THE AUDITORIUM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
Beg to announce GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
MADAME ADELINA PATTI
Assisted by MME. FABBRI, Prima Donna Contralto; M. GUILLE, Tenor; SIGNOR DEL PUENTE, Baritone; SIGNOR NOVARA, Basso; and complete Orchestra under the direction of SIG. ARDITI. In addition to an elaborate concert programme will be presented the third act of LUCIA, with complete costumes, stage settings, &c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. Prices—$1.00, $2.00, and $3.00. Boxes, $25.00. Steinway Pianos used.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Next Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening.
Chicago Orchestra,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
Assisted by the distinguished pianiste, ADELE
AUS DER OHE
MAX BENDIX .... Violinist
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
—MATINEE TODAY—
SUCCESS QUICK, SHARP, EMPHATIC. INCOG,
The Comedy Whirlwind, as played by
Charles Dickson
And the George W. Lederer Comedy Company.
One Long, Uninterrupted Roar of Laughter.
Secure seats now for this week and next.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 4. Matinee Saturday, Feb. 6.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
REMENYI
Solo Violinist to Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and his excellent company, including the famous tenor,
WM. H. FESSENDEN,
Formerly with Boston Ideals.
Admission 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Enthusiasm Unprecedented.
Engagement and First Appearance at This House of the Talented Young Romantic Actor,
MR. JOS. HAWORTH.
Matinee Today—Last time of
ST. MARC.
Tonight and every night except Sat.—RUY BLAS, as played by Edwin Booth.
Saturday Night—Only time—THE BELLS, Mr. Haworth as Mathias.
Next Sunday—The Comedy Success, DR. BILL.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS ...... Proprietors
MATINEE TODAY at 2, TONIGHT at 8.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
Charles Frohman's Great Production,
SARDOU'S MASTERPIECE,
THERMIDOR.
Next Sunday—"8 BELLS," a Nautical Pantomimic Comedy.

HOOLEY'S—Last 4 Nights.
PITOU'S STOCK COMPANY.
Matinee Today at 2, and Every Evening,
THE LAST STRAW.
Monday, Feb. 8th—E. S. WILLARD, THE MIDDLEMAN and JUDAH. Seat Sale Open.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.
Last Matinee Saturday.
ONLY FIVE MORE TIMES. DE WOLF HOPPER And all the rest of the favorites in WANG
Monday Next—MODJESKA in Repertory.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 3127.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
"PEARL OF PEKIN."
The Gorgeous Chinese Comic Opera Spectacle.
40—PEOPLE—40
Next Sunday—Boston Howard Athenæum Company.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—M. B. Leavitt
North Clark and Division-sts. Tel. 3829.
TODAY AT 2—TONIGHT AT 8.
THE TRAIN WRECKERS.
Sunday Matinee, Feb. 7—AFTER DARK.

MADISON-ST. Opera-House, bet. State and Dearborn
SAM T. JACK .... Proprietor and Manager
EQUESTRIAN BURLESQUE CO.
2 performances every day, 2 and 8 p. m.
Only stage in the world entirely devoted to burlesque.
ADMISSION—MATINEE .... 25 AND 50
NIGHT 25, 50, 75

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES .... Proprietor and Manager
Tonight at 8. Matinee Wednesday at 2.
An Instantaneous Success.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Under the Direction of EDWIN TRAVERS.
Sunday Next—THE TRAIN WRECKERS.

CASINO—(Eden Musee.)
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS
Perform at 2:30 and 8:15 every day. Open all day. Admission 25c. Great Wax Work Exhibit, Panopticon Parlors, and Picture Galleries, 1,000 Curios, Chamber of Horrors. The "Fit" Family Resort and greatest value to Chicago sight-seers.

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LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
H. R. JACOBS .... Manager
The Very Best This Season. Every Evening. —JIM— THE WESTERNER. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Sunday Matinee—CRAZY LOT.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY.
Nunn & Sheppard, West, Fowler, Valvo, Kent, Swan, Frisco, Bechler, Cunningham. A Trial Without Jury. Every afternoon and night. 10c Admission 10c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the Asylum, 187 Kinzie-st., Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of our late frater, Sir A. E. Hyde. F. C. ROUNDY, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

"THE TRIBUNE" IN NEW YORK.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can be found at the leading hotels and principal news-stands in New York City as follows: Astor House, Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Holland House, Brentanos, St. Cloud Hotel, Metropole, Vendome, Gedney, Oriental, Marlborough, Imperial, Grand Hotel, Sturtevant, Coleman, Victoria, Brunswick, St. James, Hoffman, Bartholdi, Everett, Westminster, Union Square, Metropolitan, Park Avenue, and Ashland; McBride, No. 71 Broadway, and news-stand near Cortlandt street ferry.

THE inside quotation for silver in Wall street yesterday was 90¼, which is equal to 69.8 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar, and to but a trifle under 23 to one for the ratio of values for equal weights of gold and silver.

THE total amount of insurance in the United States at the close of 1890 is reported as follows, the figures for life policies being believed to be a close estimate, but rather under the fact than exceeding it:

Fire risks	$15,308,328,981
Life	4,000,000,000
Marine	217,552,096
Total, about	$19,526,000,000

The foolish fellows who want a reduced basis for money, which would cut off 30 per cent from the value of all this insurance, may well pause and reflect.

THE New York stock market closed strong at the highest figures of the day. The Chicago market was irregular, but in general showed strength. Sterling rates again advanced. The steady advance in sterling exchange is causing some uneasiness and fear of possible gold shipments. New York exchange was par.—The leading markets at Chicago were moderately active yesterday. Wheat was weaker on the foreign situation and liberal receipts at primary markets. Holders generally liquidated. Corn was firm on the small percentage of contract grades in the receipts. Provisions were influenced by the smaller receipts of hogs, and averaged higher, but weakened with wheat late in the session. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed 1¼ cents lower, corn firm, oats steady, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, May pork unchanged, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THERE is an ordinance before the Council providing for the appointment of eight gas-pipe inspectors who are to get $1,200 a year each, the money to pay them to be raised by licensing plumbers who do gasfitting and by charging five cents for every opening made in gas pipes in a building. The master plumbers say that this is merely a scheme to create a batch of fat offices and make them pay the wages of those who will fill them. They assert that it would take sixteen inspectors at least to do the work properly, but there is no need of any, as the gas companies do the inspecting free of cost, and do it well.

The city's experience with inspectors is such that this ordinance should not be passed. The plumbers are right in their assertion that this is merely an office-making job and is not for the benefit of the people. If it were put through the real work of inspection would be done by the gas companies and the activity of the inspectors would be confined to collecting fees. Instead of creating new inspectors the Council should drop a number of those now employed and use their wages for a more profitable purpose.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the lottery case was unanimous. Mr. Justice Lamar agreed with the other Judges that Congress had power to forbid the use of the mails in aid of crime and immorality.

In his message to Congress in 1836 President Jackson suggested the propriety of passing a law to prohibit the circulation through the mails in the Southern States of anti-slavery literature. Senator Calhoun, while anxious to stop the circulation of "incendiary documents," held that Congress had no constitutional power to pass a law to regulate the postoffice and make the Postmasters the censors of printed or written matter, and that all that Congress could do was to sanction and carry into effect the laws of such States as might require such an investigation of the mail. The great champion of State rights was opposed to stretching the powers of the Federal Government even to aid the slavery cause, which was so dear to him. But today Mr. Lamar, who at one time indorsed and acted on the theories of Calhoun regarding the narrow construction of the Constitution, finds no difficulty in uniting with the Republican Judges in asserting the broad power of Congress over the mails. The extreme State-rights ideas are losing their vitality.

ACCORDING to the Denver *Republican* the product of the farms of Colorado for last year aggregated $53,900,000, while the yield of the mines in that State was only $33,549,000. Thus agriculture seems to be making greater strides than the mining interests, though the latter took the lead in calling attention to the value of the land in that region. It is a fair question to ask if the mining interests should be allowed to dominate those of the plow and reaping machine, as would be the case if free coinage for silver were decided upon. Certainly the farmers would be no better off for the change. Admitting it as possible that when the gold dollar was driven out they would have more silver dollars than enough to make up for that deficiency, which is not probable, they would simply have to pay out a greater number of those dollars for what it was necessary to buy. The proposed change would give a fictitious value to the produce of the mines, but the farmer could purchase no more creature comforts under the new arrangement than under the old, while in case he saved a few dollars for the benefit of his family those dollars would only have 70 per cent of the purchasing power that the dollar of today has. Why then should the $33,500,000 tail be allowed to wag the $54,000,000 body of the animal? What virtue is there in an arrangement which would thus advantage the minority at the expense of the majority? If a satisfactory answer cannot be framed to these questions so far as they apply to the single State of Colorado, much less is that possible for the whole Union.

THE COWARDLY POLICY OF THE SENATORIAL TRIO.

Messrs. Hill, Gorman, and Brice have agreed on the policy which they wish the Democrats in Congress to follow. They want to make the issues in the next Presidential campaign as negative and vague as possible. The party was aggressive in 1888 and got beaten. These Senatorial leaders who have no convictions and no principles, and whose sole aim is party success, do not mean that the blunder of four years ago shall be repeated if they can help it. They are opposed to the passage by the House of a general tariff bill, such as Mr. Mills wants, and they sneer at Mr. Springer's picayune policy of little bills.

They are working to secure the passage by the House of resolutions denouncing the McKinley tariff law and the Silver act of the last Congress, and indulging in some vague generalities on the necessity of revenue reform—without defining it—and the importance of using silver as currency and keeping it at par with gold, without specifying the way of doing it. They wish the Democrats to do nothing more than adopt such resolutions.

The Senators are making converts in the Lower House. When the session began Mr. Whiting of Michigan, a member of the Ways and Means committee, was an enthusiastic adherent of the small bill policy, and offered a number of them himself. One was to take off the duty on salt—not a popular measure in Michigan. Mr. Whiting has seen a great light, and has come around to the Senatorial policy of non-action. He says now:

> We do not want to make any blunders of our own, and for that reason I think we should let matters stand where they are. The Democratic Presidential candidate might lose many thousand votes in certain districts by bills which would create local hostility. We do not want stump orators to take our individual measures into certain districts where they may be objectionable and to attack us on them. We should therefore appeal to the people on the basis of a resolution condemning the iniquitous legislation of the Republicans and promising to repeal it as soon as possible. It is not good politics to lay ourselves open to attack, for we cannot well fight both on the offensive and defensive. I think on both the silver and tariff questions we should forego any legislation beyond the passage of preparatory resolutions, and I expect that a general policy in this line will be adopted within a few weeks.

But suppose this plan, dictated by evasive cowardice, succeeds in Congress, will it please the people? Will it satisfy those disgruntled Republicans who have been acting of late with the Democratic party chiefly because it gave them positive assurances that it was for free trade? Will they be contented with a platform of studied ambiguities? Will those Democrats who have the courage of their opinions, and who desire the victory of their party, not to secure the spoils of office, but to embody in laws the theories in which they believe, submit to such a whiffling and equivocating policy? Will the Eastern Democrats who are opposed to free coinage and the stumptailing of the currency vote with any heartiness for the nominees of a party which will not declare openly whether it is for or against 70-cent dollars?

An aggressive policy has its dangers, as the fate of the Democrats in 1888 showed. But there is such a thing as being too non-aggressive. A platform with the consistency of a jelly-fish is not calculated to catch votes. The dodging scheme of the three Senators is too thin. It is the work of pure spoilsmen who want to be all things to all men that they may get the offices. With a constituency which has as much intelligence as that of the United States such a barefaced no-principle plan cannot succeed.

TRUSTS AND TRUST TACTICS.

The methods adopted by the tobacco combination for the purpose of controlling the trade in the United States were partially exposed in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. The plan of action, as there detailed, is closely modeled on that pursued by the whisky combination, which also disclaims the imputation of being a "trust," though it would be difficult to conceive of anything that is not a trust if either of those two combines ought not to be so designated. Both have adopted the rebate plan, the express object of which is to prevent the purchaser from buying of any other concern, and the tobacco men have a control of the market for their raw material which is not enjoyed by the whisky folks in regard to corn. Yet the statement is unblushingly made that "no trust tactics have been pursued in the conduct of its business."

The trust may be defined as the ultra combination of capital to attain ends that could not be achieved by single effort, and on this basis it has been sought to be justified by those who advocate this plan of domineering business in any particular line. They say that if associations, named companies, be necessary for the carrying out of great enterprises, such as the building of railroads, the construction and operation of manufactories, etc., it cannot be wrong for two or more of these companies to combine for the production of more comprehensive success than would be possible if they competed with each other. They say if the smaller association be a benefit to society as well as to its members the larger one cannot be denounced as wrong in principle even by those who disapprove of the monopoly which injures them by driving them out of business. It is asserted that the more comprehensive combination can and does serve the public better by effecting a great saving in the purchase of material and the distribution of that or its product, both of which can be done much more cheaply in the absence of competition, and that the monopolists are justified in taking a share of the extra profit thus obtained while giving a part of it to the consumer.

The latter is the fatally weak point in the argument. It may be broadly asserted that no offered good can compensate society for the harm it must inevitably suffer from the presence of a combination so powerful that it can drive rivals out of the field and dictate terms alike to producers and consumers. If we admit that freedom of action is essential to the liberty of the citizen we must concede that "competition is the life of trade," for the second is a part of the first, and the course of history demonstrates the truth of both. The harm that is done by a trust in crowding out workers and agents, killing off manufacturers and merchants, beating down the producer to the lowest possible notch in prices from which he has no appeal, and demoralizing the whole of the community by the success of its monopolistic methods, are evils that can only be to a small extent compensated for by any proposed reduction in prices, however great that may be. It matters not whether it be in petroleum or sugar, which are articles of prime necessity, or whisky and tobacco, in the absence of which many people would be better off. The principle of the thing is the same, and to wink at it in either case is to encourage the most destructive element that could be introduced into the commercial system.

Thus far the trusts have carried everything before them. True, there have been reorganizations in sugar and whisky to effect a verbal compliance with the law, and the latter is reported to have weakened recently in fear of the consequences of trying to enact the rôle of Ishmael in the business world. None can deny, however, that the combinations are substantially the same as before, and the present whisky flurry may prove to be only a repetition of tactics pursued by the sugar ring in milking the speculative market as well as the consuming one. Yet there is every reason to hope that the end will come. The law is slow in its operation, but is not necessarily the less sure. The laws now in existence against trusts would appear to be adequate for their suppression if enforced, and if not so the people will ere long be stirred up to demand the passage of measures that must be effectual for the extinction of the hydra-headed monster that is already gnawing away at the vitals of the business fabric, and will weaken it to the point of exhaustion if allowed to flourish unchecked much longer. The trust is an odious thing even in cigarettes and whisky. It is manifold more obnoxious when as in the case of sugar and oil it gets into its octopus grasp the necessaries of civilized existence.

CRANKS' MONEY.

The political omnium gatherum in this city last week resolved in favor of more money. That was its one great cry, the other topics mentioned being treated as of but subsidiary importance. The convention recommended the consolidation of all political elements in advocacy of the demand that "money" shall be issued by the General Government in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and that such "money" shall be made full legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts. Apparently the movers and indorsers of the address fancied the latter provision is all that is necessary to make the "money" they ask for acceptable and good for its face, no matter in how large quantity it may be issued. They ought to know that the same thing has been tried many a time and oft, and with the uniform result of *failure*.

The people who are requested to indorse this cranky demand should be duly posted as to the real nature of the thing asked for.

1. The "money" proposed to be issued is not gold, silver, bank notes, or redeemable greenbacks, but simply "fiat paper." The demand is for a lot of bills, each of which bears on its face a statement to the effect, "This is a dollar," or fifty, or a hundred, or any other named denomination. The paper so inscribed is to be absolute "money," expected to be taken for what it is intrinsically worth, the same as if it were gold or silver.

2. There is no hint or intention or purpose to redeem any of this "money" in coin at the demand of the holder, or in any other valuable or tangible thing. The people who take it in exchange for the products of labor are expected to be satisfied with the assurance that "it is money," and ask no questions.

3. This "money" is to be a full legal tender on all public and private debts, but is it to be a legal tender on private debts that are expressly made payable in coin? If so that would be a gross violation of contracts; and beyond all question the courts would hold the tender of all such irredeemable shinplasters to be void. The stuff could only be tendered in payment in the absence of specific contracts for payment in real money.

4. The moment the fiat bill passed the people would prepare to discount the "money" to be issued under its provisions. By the time the first $100,000,000 of it had been issued and loaned to the Alliance men the paper would not have a purchasing power of more than 50 cents on the dollar. When a billion of the stuff had been "loaned" to them its purchasing power would be down to 10, or perhaps not more than 5 cents. The fact that it was not redeemable at the will of the holder, or at any time, or in anything, would destroy its purchasing power. Then the now foolish Alliance cranks would be among the first to discover the fact of its shrinking value, and would refuse to sell their farm produce in exchange for the ukase fiat trash. They would insist on good money as a condition of parting with their property. They would be among the first to despise and repudiate the material issued at their express solicitation and for their especial relief. After having done a vast amount of mischief, causing untold commercial confusion and a complete financial panic, the whole wild scheme would evaporate with all the evil odor of an expiring polecat, and the discarded stuff might well be called thereafter not wildcat, but "polecat money."

The redemptionless stuff wanted by the Alliance would be a bad failure from the start, and grow worse with the lapse of time after its issue. It would not pay old coin debts, to begin with, and that discrimination against it would soon take away a large part of its supposed purchasing power. It could only be handled at a decided discount at the best, and from that the credit of the stuff would go rapidly from bad to worse till very soon nobody would be willing to exchange labor or its products for the paper which had no security behind it. Then the poor, silly, ignorant, deluded tools of the Alliance leaders would curse their own folly as bitterly as do the people in Argentina who were misled by a similar delusion, and are now loaded down with "money" which will not purchase anything they want to buy.

MANIPULATING SUGAR.

It was announced several days ago that the sugar trust, which is now legalized as a corporation, has voted to increase its capital stock by $25,000,000. This excited much comment in business circles, and the "buzz" was not lessened by the fact that Mr. Henry Havemeyer gave to the press an apparently candid statement of the reasons therefor. He said this big block of additional stock is to be issued for the purpose of enabling the sugar trust people to get control of the 25 per cent of trade which they lost when the trust was declared illegal and the corporation was organized. If there be no leeway allowed in the operation it would seem that it is expected to cost $1,000,000 to regain each 1 per cent of the business thus lost, which will make the recovery an expensive one.

The annual report showed net earnings of $5,073,002 on the capital stock, being a little over 10 per cent, or at the rate of 6.7 per cent on the increased capitalization that is resolved upon. This may seem to promise well, for 6¾ per cent is not to be sneezed at in these times, but the question is if that can be depended on for the future. Some of the brokers are said to be wondering if the assets be really worth what they are valued at, and hinting that the vagueness of the statement leaves room for legitimate doubt. The *Sugar Trade Journal* reports that 1,180,900 tons of sugar were melted by the American company during last year, and this would give an average net profit of .192 cent per pound on the process of refining. It is asked if the net profit really amounted to so much, after deducting all properly chargeable expenses and losses.

It is far from certain that the end will justify the means in this case. The company melted only 65.21 per cent of the total production in this country last year, against 67.7 in 1890, the outside companies having increased far more than the average due to the larger consumption stimulated by the fact of lower prices. It is not forgotten that the removal of the sugar duties last year caused an extraordinary increase in the quantity used, especially for the packing of fruits, and it is thought stocks of preserves and canned fruits were prepared considerably in excess of the current consumption. If this idea be correct the country may not use up this year, or next, nearly so much sugar as it consumed in 1891, and if the American company is obliged to make its profits on a diminishing percentage of a smaller production its net profits may not be large enough to give a good dividend on the increased capital. The latest statement credited to Spreckels does not indicate that he is willing to sell out. On the contrary he seems to be prepared to fight fire with fire in case the igneous policy be resorted to by the re-formed company. So the outlook is not so promising as to be rosy, and it is a question if under the new conditions the holders of sugar stock can count on a 5 per cent dividend for the future.

The admitted improbability that the independent companies can be induced to sell out is what puzzles the theorizers. They cannot understand how those competing companies are to be absorbed, and fall back on the explanation that the new stock is to be used for the purpose of playing in the market. This contains even less of comfort to the stockholders than the other; as it is hardly to be expected the manipulators will deliberately set off as profits on the stock money made by milking the deal in Wall street. The men at the head of the organization are credited with having played the magician's game on previous occasions more successfully than any other, and probably have not reformed their tactics while re-forming the company. It may be accepted as reasonably certain that the intent of the move reported is to crush out all rivalry, but the little fellows whose money is being used for this purpose need not count on gaining much by the transaction. Probably they will fare as did the dwarf that accompanied the giant on a tour of conquest. He lost three out of his four limbs, and then his head; leaving the giant unscathed to enjoy all the fruits of the victory.

CONDITION OF THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL.

The Council has appointed a committee of five to examine into the condition of the four-mile tunnel. A few days previous the Commissioner of Public Works called on the Western Society of Engineers to make an investigation of this important work. The Board of Directors will meet this evening to decide whether to accept the invitation. It is to be hoped that the members of the society will feel that it is their duty as citizens to comply with the wishes of the Commissioner. They are interested with other Chicagoans in the early completion of the new tunnel, which is designed to furnish water free from the possibility of pollution.

The people will have confidence in any report that they may make, whether separately or in coöperation with the Aldermanic committee. If the members of the latter, who are not experts, call to their assistance only the city engineers their report will be looked on with distrust. The city employés have kept back so many facts which ought to have been made public long ago, and have allowed so many false impressions as to the brief time which would pass before the tunnel would be in working order to go uncontradicted, that no one will place much reliance on any statements they may make now.

It appears from the remarks made by Aldermen who are believed to have some acquaintance with the facts that about a mile of the tunnel near the shore end is not in good condition, and that silt and water are oozing into it in some places. It is claimed by some that these defects can be remedied at little expense. Until an examination has been made by disinterested experts it cannot be told how much repairing will have to be done or what it will cost to do it. This much is certain—that the new tunnel will not be ready for use by July, that it will not be ready before October, and it may not be ready before next year. Everything depends on the degree of defectiveness of that bad piece of work.

That portion of the tunnel which is admitted to be defective was constructed under the last administration. That it was not in good shape appears to have been known for some little time, however, and the question is, Why was that fact not made public? And why did not the proper persons proceed to take steps to cure those defects as soon as discovered in order that there might be nothing to delay the use of the tunnel the moment that the work was done between the two-and-a-half-mile and the four-mile crib? These are points which the Council committee doubtless will investigate fully.

The citizens have felt confident that long before the World's Fair opened they would be drawing copious supplies of pure, cold water from a point four miles out in the lake. Recent disclosures have shaken that confidence somewhat, and they will await with anxiety the report to be made on the condition of the tunnel. The sooner they get a thorough and reliable one the better pleased they will be.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY DECISION.

The Louisiana Lottery has been dealt a stunning blow by the United States Supreme Court, that tribunal having rendered its decision that newspapers containing lottery advertisements or other lottery matter can be excluded from the mails. The cases upon which the decision is based are those of John I. Rapier and George A. Dupre, who applied for discharge by writ of habeas corpus from arrest for violating the recent law of Congress prohibiting the carrying of lottery matter in the mails.

The decision of the court leaves no doubt as to the constitutionality of the law in question, and runs upon the lines of a prior decision (ex parte Jackson, 96 U. S., 727) that Congress may designate what may be carried in the mails and what may be excluded, and may refuse facilities for the distribution of matter deemed by Congress injurious to the public morals. The court holds "it is not necessary that Congress should have the power to deal with crime or immorality within the State in order to maintain that it possesses the power to forbid the use of the mails in aid of the perpetration of crime or immorality." The gist of the decision is contained in the following extract:

> The argument that there is a distinction between mala prohibita and mala in se, and that Congress might forbid the use of the mails in promotion of such acts as are universally regarded as mala in se, including all such crimes as murder, arson, burglary, etc., and the offense of circulating obscene books and papers, but cannot do so in respect of other matters which it might regard as criminal or immoral, but which it has no power itself to prohibit, involves a concession which is fatal to the contention of the petitioners, since it would be for Congress to determine what are within and what without the rule; but we think there is no room for such a distinction here, and that it must be left to Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to determine in what manner it will exercise the power to operate a lottery as a fundamental right infringed by the Legislature in question; nor are we able to see that Congress can be held in its enactment to have abridged the freedom of the press.
>
> The circulation of newspapers is not prohibited, but the government declines itself to become an agent in the circulation of printed matter which it regards as injurious to the people. The freedom of communication is not abridged within the intent and meaning of the constitutional provisions unless Congress is absolutely destitute of any discretion as to what shall or shall not be carried in the mails, and compelled arbitrarily to assist in the dissemination of matters condemned by its judgment through the governmental agencies which it controls. That this power may be abused furnishes no ground for a denial of its existence if government is to be maintained at all.

The constitutionality of the law is thus settled definitely and henceforward there will be no difficulty in rigidly enforcing it and shutting out the offensive lottery literature from the mails. While it will not kill the octopus, it will cripple the animal and make it more difficult for it to reach after its victims. It will raise fresh obstacles in the way of the insidious and immoral operations of the gamblers, and if the municipal authorities of the country do their duty and enforce the local laws relative to lotteries the beginning of the end will soon be in sight, even if the lottery men carry the pending election and get control of the State. The whole country is waking up to the dangerous ascendency of lotteries and their demoralization of the public. In Boston the other day the Mayor compelled the theater managers to take lottery advertisements out of their programs by the intimation that those who failed to do it would have their licenses revoked. On every hand, North and South, there is a renewed determination to root out lottery agencies, stop their advertising, and suppress the sale of tickets. This accomplished, and the mails closed to it, the Louisiana infamy will be so hampered and restricted that it will soon cease to pay for the trouble of conducting it—even if the people of that State should vote for the so-called revenue amendment, extending its charter twenty-five years longer—a condition which grows less and less probable as time goes on.

THE Democratic House of Representatives is still debating the report of the Committee on Rules. Democratic organizations in the Southern States are sending word to Washington that they are getting sick of this injurious delay and that they expect the House to go to work some time during the third month of its existence.

Monday Mr. Burrows of Michigan offered an amendment empowering the Speaker to count a quorum, and ex-Speaker Reed followed in defense of a measure which enabled the last House to tie up the filibusters and do some business. Although the Democrats have denounced incessantly during the last two years the quorum-counting of the "Czar," one member of that party was sensible enough to come to the defense of the much-abused rule. He was Cockran of New York, and he—

> Advocated such rule as would permit the House to transact business when there was a quorum present and refusing to vote. The House had a right to take an absent member by force and bring him to the bar. It had the right to punish him. Was not that counting him for one purpose? And if he could be counted for the purpose of punishment could he not be counted for the interests of the government? Could that Representative, after having been arrested and released or punished, remain here silent and in open contempt of the House and was the House powerless to count him? He believed that the House had a right to count a quorum in any way it saw proper.

That is precisely the way the Republicans talked two years ago and have been talking ever since, while the Democrats have been prating about "throttling the rights of minorities." Mr. Burrows' amendment will not be adopted because the Democrats have such an overwhelming majority that they do not feel the need of it. If they did they would eat their leek and incorporate the quorum-counting provision in their rules, as they have other rules of the last Congress which they once denounced.

GOV. RUSSELL of Massachusetts has been reading the riot act to Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut. It appears that one William Philips of Lowell, Mass., escaped from a jail in Brooklyn, Conn., where he was confined upon the charge of drunkenness, and fled to Lowell, where he went to work in a mill. Sibley, the jailkeeper, pursued, arrested, and took him back without warrant or requisition papers. The case being brought to the attention of Gov. Russell he had it investigated, with the outcome that the grand jury has brought an indictment against Sibley for kidnaping. This was followed by a requisition on the Governor of Connecticut for the arrest of Sibley and his delivery to a Massachusetts officer, which the Governor declined to honor, upon the ground that it had been a practice for two centuries, though in conflict with the laws of the United States. Gov. Russell thereupon read Gov. Bulkeley a lesson in law and comity between States, closing his letter in the following vigorous style:

> Massachusetts has no desire to shield convicts or criminals escaped from her sister State of Connecticut. I will cheerfully recognize any requisition made in accordance with the Constitution and the law, but I will not recognize or tolerate any practice by which a person with no authority of law and no appeal to law can come into Massachusetts, go into one of her factories, seize and handcuff a factory operative peaceably working at his loom, and forcibly remove him from the Commonwealth.

The Governor thereupon renews his request, but what action the Connecticut Governor will take remains to be seen.

THE New York *Press*, in an effort to show the substantial interest taken by the metropolis in the World's Fair project, says: "When the Chicagoans get down to business in matters affecting their great Exposition they will find the metropolis of the United States backing them with heart, brain, and purse." The statement of the *Press* is characteristic of the New Yorkers. We have no doubt that they will do their whole duty and that their State will be represented in the Fair in a manner consistent with its position, but if they are ready to do this "when Chicago gets down to business" they need not wait another day. If they doubt that Chicago is down to business let them come out here and see for themselves. Don't sleep any longer, gentlemen; come out here and have your eyes opened.

GOV. FLOWER of New York has proved that he can make an off-hand speech. To be sure "Rats!" is neither eloquent nor strikingly original, but he said it evidently without notes or previous preparation, and the coming American Victor Hugo, when he writes the great American novel, may glorify that word to the extent of a whole chapter.

CLEVELAND papers speak disrespectfully and unfeelingly of Cincinnati as "an old river town." What is London but an old river town?

NO, "INQUIRER," the Chicago Aldermen who are making all this fuss did not contribute that $5,000,000 in aid of the World's Fair out of their own pockets. Your mistake is a natural one.

ITALY to Uncle Sam—"Couldn't you kill two birds with one stone by giving me an order on Chile?"

ELIPHALET HOWE, a New-Englander, has invented an attachment for bee-hives whereby the honey is abstracted syruptitiously, as it were, and without the bees' knowledge. His idea is that the use of the device will result in a largely increased yield of honey. In this way Howe "does" the little busy bee.

GRAND opera, with all the usual stage accessories, is to be given at the private houses of New York's 400. In this way the few but fortunate auditors will be spared the infliction of the "books-of-the-op'ry" boy. Wealth is a grand thing.

AN Alderman is a servant of the public. He is not the public.

ALDERMEN with unwashed hands will please keep their fingers out of the World's Fair pie.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *American*, who has been on a visit to Chicago, writes to that paper that he was "surprised to learn the Columbian Exposition grounds are nine miles from the city." The people here will be surprised to learn it also. They have labored under the impression for a long time that the Exposition grounds are in the city.

A BOY in New York had his neck broken the other day, but it was set by a surgeon and he is still alive and likely to recover. There is really nothing strange in the story. New York has a Governor who has been deprived of his entire backbone and does not seem to miss it.

IT did not see its shadow.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Another Way.

"Fare, please!" said the conductor of a South Side street-car one day last week to a passenger who was clinging to a strap.

The passenger took out his pocketbook, looked through it, and produced a ten-dollar bill.

"It's the smallest I have," he said.

"I can't change it," rejoined the conductor gruffly. "If you expect to ride you ought to go prepared to pay."

"I am prepared to pay, sir. You're not prepared to make change—that's all."

"The company doesn't expect me to make change for $10. I couldn't do it anyhow. I haven't $10 about me."

"Then what's to be done? I've got to ride."

"You've got to pay for it if you do."

"I've offered to pay you."

"And I've told you I can't change that bill. You turn out something smaller than that or get off."

"I have told you, my friend, that I have'n anything smaller."

"Then get off."

The conductor reached up to pull the bell-rope.

"Hold on!"

With the fire of honest indignation blazing in his eyes the man turned to his fellow-passengers.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it's a shame to put a man off a car when he has plenty of money to pay his fare and is willing to pay it. If this conductor makes me get off can I depend on your love of fair play to help me see that justice is done? Just as sure as he puts me off I shall sue this road for damages, and I'll need you for witnesses."

"There's an easier way out of it than that," suggested a sympathetic man in one corner of the car, taking out his pocketbook. "I'll lend you five cents, and it doesn't make any difference whether you ever pay me or not."

"No, no," replied the other, struck by an idea, "but I shall be obliged if you will give me change for $10. Any kind will do."

The sympathetic man in the corner counted out small bills and silver coins to the amount of $10, handed them over, and took the bill in exchange, the passenger clinging to the strap paid his fare, rode a few blocks further and got off.

And now the sympathetic man is hunting for him with blood in his eye and something heavy in his right-hand coat pocket. The $10 bill was a counterfeit.

Nothing Strange About It.

Slingson—"Isn't it queer that Miss Brownstun wears only jet ornaments?"

Arroughs—"Not at all. She owns a dozen shares of gas stock."

Innocent Soul.

Mrs. Gofrequent—"How quickly your husband has climbed to success in his business."

Mrs. Reelus Tate—"Yes. He had to climb. I've often heard him say he got in on the ground floor."

PERSONALS.

Gen. Weaver has nominated Ignatius Donnelly for President, but so far no great ignition of popular enthusiasm in his favor has been observable.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's last novel is disappointing her publishers, who in the slim demand for the book feel as if they were peddling ice in a blizzard.

Col. Dan Lamont is going South to recuperate his health and transact a little business. He may come across Mr. Cleveland before he gets home and swap fishing stories with him.

Prof. McGee says it is only a question of time when the ocean's inroads will ingulf many cities, possibly States, on the Atlantic seaboard. He overlooks the fact that it is also a question of tide.

The Czar of Russia is one of the strongest of men and the grip of his hand is vise-like. If he could only grapple with the Nihilists one at a time Nihilism would soon be squeezed out of existence.

Senator Hill is, of course, unmarried, and hence his mercurial and go-ahead disposition may easily be accounted for. It is only when a man is married that he becomes staid enough to earn a character for Senatorial dignity.

Gen. Butler says he twice declined to be a candidate for Vice-President when he could have had the nomination. There was another time when he accepted a nomination for the Presidency with practically the same result.

Bartholdi's studio is crowded with new works in various stages of completion. His latest production is a group for a monument that is to constitute the offering of a wealthy citizen of Strasburg to the Republic of Switzerland.

Prince George will have a chance to recover his somewhat impaired health at the Riviera, at St. Raphael, where, under the care of his watchful and anxious mother, he is about to take up his residence and make a lengthened stay.

Simon Newcomb, senior professor of mathematics in the United States Navy, and professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, has just received his diploma of election as an honorary member of the Royal Institute of London.

Dr. Chauncey Depew risks his reputation as a prophet upon the assertion that in less than twenty-five years steam as a motive power will be superseded by electricity. He thinks the wonderful advance made since 1876 justifies the conclusion that in the next sixteen years there will be an equal rate of progress.

Prof. Angela Heilprin of Philadelphia, who will conduct the Peary relief expedition, is more than a mere executive officer. He is an accomplished scientist. Geography and paleontology are his specialties and he is well informed about Arctic matters. He is one of the curators of the Academy of Natural Science and has the confidence of the majority of its members.

Pasteur has an eye of wonderful power. A visitor to his "menagerie" in Paris, where he has gathered various kinds of animals for experimental uses, saw the chemist quell with a glance a fierce Spanish mastiff, which for his ferocity had been muzzled and chained. Pasteur had the brute brought before him, and looking the animal straight in the eye fearlessly took off his muzzle and removed his chain. The dog cowered at the glance, then fawned upon Pasteur, licked his hand, and finally lay submissively before him.

CURRENT NOTES.

If wishes were horses beggars would want to ride in electric cars.—*Puck.*

Optimus—"You can rely upon Frankleigh. He always keeps his word." Cynicus—Ah, because nobody will take it."—*Truth.*

Smith—"So you are a poet! And may I ask how you make your living?" Rondo—"O, I win all the fasting competitions at the dime museums."—*Jester.*

Oldby—"Honesty, my boy, is the best policy!" Newman—"Ah, yes; that policy lapsed some time ago—some time ago, old fellow."—*New York Herald.*

There is many a church member who would be scared almost to death if he could only feel his own spiritual pulse and find out how near dead he is.—*Ram's Horn.*

Slippery Smith—"Where you been lately? Serving the State?" Do-em-up Beasley—"Naw. Been out among the hayseeds organizin' coöperative green-goods factories."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Bjones—"Is Bjohnson doing well in business?" Bjenks—"Well, that depends on the way you look at it. All I know is that if I had as much money as Bjohnson owes I should be a rich man."—*Somerville Journal.*

"O, that must be too lovely for anything," said Hortensia when she read an account of a stage robbery in the far West. "Lovely to be robbed?" asked Uncle John. "Lovely to be held up," said Hortensia with a roseate blush.—*Boston Transcript.*

"For the love of heaven, Amanda," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, calling to his wife in tones of thunder, "come and take this squalling baby out of the room before she drives me crazy! I'm writing a sermon on 'Bearing one another's burdens.'"—*Tid-Bits.*

"Have you learned anything about the law?" asked the proud father of his son. "Yes, sir; I have grasped the fundamental principle of successful practice." "What is it?" "Make it fee simple in the deed and fee complex in the bill."—*Washington Star.*

Schoolma'am (Boston)—"I am told that Willie Brown used improper language on the playgrounds. He may come forward." Willie Brown—"I didn't say no bad words." Schoolma'am—"Since Willie owns up so readily I will excuse him this time."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Sweet-Tempered Wife—"Don't you know, Jim, it looks very bad for you to come home so late every night?" Jim—"Looks bad? How?" S. T. W.—"The neighbors will think you are dissipated." Jim—"Why, that's the very reason I come home so late. So they won't see me."—*Boston Post.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It was a brave enterprise on the part of Joseph Haworth to bring out in the prevailing atmosphere of realism a romantic play like "Ruy Blas." The audience at the Haymarket last night sat as if the place were a church instead of a theater; and although it was deeply interested refrained from applause as if it would be profanation. The production was without the aid of pageantry; and though at first it seemed tedious, it had passages which fascinated the undemonstrative crowd. Mr. Haworth played the lackey-hero—with all his serious sentiment and earnestness. His orotund delivery, perhaps, lacked variety. Miss Kidder, as Marianne, had she been in surroundings worthy of her and the play, would have been an ideal picture of the Germanic heroine. As it was she played with serenity and grace, and at times with a fervor that would melt even a colder audience. Mr. Atkins Lawrence, the Don Sallust, was picturesque, though he did not sound the depths of Spanish villainy. Miss Anna McVeigh was pretty as Donna Cassilda. "Ruy Blas" was preceded by "A Man of the World," which Mr. Augustus Thomas wrote for Maurice Barrymore. Mr. Haworth, as the elderly and blasé bachelor, acted with feeling, but in making this feeling too evident to the persons on the stage with him he defeated one purpose of the author, which was to invest "the man of the world" with perfect self-control.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Danville *News*: Gen. John I. Rinaker wishes to be a candidate for Congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket. He's a good man and sterling Republican.

Vandalia *Union*: Gov. Fifer has been severely and critically watched, but no flaw is found. The people know he is incorruptible; they know he is intelligent; they know he represents them with credit and dignity wherever he goes.

Springfield *Register* (Dem.): It is announced that Fifer not only wants to be renominated for Governor, but also to be selected by the State convention to head the delegation to the Republican National convention. It is intimated that he wants to pose there as Cullom's friend à la Garfield.

Lewiston *Lance*: Candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor are too numerous to mention, but Gov. Fifer is in the lead and his chances for the nomination are growing better each succeeding day. There are a few soreheads, but we believe Private Joe will be able to heal them all and again be our candidate.

Freeport *Democrat* (Dem.): Gen. Black is one of the grandest and one of the best Democrats in the West—a gentleman who has rendered good service to his country and to his party, and should the Illinois State Democratic convention nominate him for the high position of Governor there is not a Republican in the State of Illinois who could be elected over him.

Bloomington *Pantagraph*: The Republicans of McLean are determined that the district shall be redeemed and the candidate of the party, no matter from which county he hails, shall be triumphantly elected and they will do their share in the good work. All factional differences, if there were any, will be forgotten in the common purpose to compass this desired end.

Kankakee *Times*: Judge Hunter of Paris, Ill., was in the city Wednesday. Judge Hunter is a very pleasant man. He's a candidate; that's what makes him so pleasant. He wants to be Governor—a Democratic Governor—and he wants to be Governor awfully bad. His visit here was for the purpose of exhibiting his boomlet and, if possible, secure the coöperation of our local politicians.

Harrisburg *Chronicle*: Among the gossip which the approach of the campaign of the year has given rise to, we are pleased to see the name of the Hon. A. G. Murray of Springfield mentioned among the probable candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Murray is an educated gentleman, a lawyer of ability, and, what is of more weight with us, a friend of Southern Illinois.

Galesburg *Register*: As long as the Treasurer is held responsible for the safekeeping of the public money and has to give ample security, it is nobody's business how he manages it, so he settles up at the end of his term and pays over to his successor all he is entitled to receive. If Mr. Bassett wants to establish a new rule and have the State receive the profits of the office, let him secure the passage of the new law placing upon the State, and not the Treasurer, the responsibility of the safekeeping of the public moneys.

Galesburg *Register*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says: "Lewis E. Payson of Pontiac, ex-Congressman from the Ninth District, it is stated on good authority, is preparing to enter the contest for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination." We doubt the authority upon which this statement is made. Mr. Payson has frequently stated that he did not want to be Governor of Illinois; that he did not want to hold a position the chief duties of which were to make a few appointments, sign a few commissions, and to consider applications for pardon from the penitentiaries of the State. For one, and we are one of the people, we are in favor of letting Lewis wait for a chance at the Senatorship, a position he is very ambitious to fill.

TENNYSON'S LATEST.

Philadelphia *Press*: Alfred Tennyson, in his poem on the Duke of Clarence, eulogizes him as being tender, "reverent, and pure." This is probably poetic license.

Philadelphia *Ledger*: Lord Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence was only seventeen lines in length, but very gushing for its size. The criticisms it has been attracting in the London journals are generally longer and much more pointed.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: Lord Halfred's poem on the death of the Duke of Avondale appears to be another case of the ill results of neglecting good advice. "To Sleep" should have been his last effort, and no unkind hand should have ever jogged the spavined muse again.

Springfield *Republican*: As poet laureate Lord Tennyson had to compose some verses in an elegiac strain concerning the death of the Prince of Wales' eldest son. The poem was seventeen lines long, and it described the Duke as "tender, truthful, reverent, and pure." Yet the press over there is said to be criticising the effort very severely. Of all the unmannerly newspapers in the world the English are simply incomparable.

Boston *Globe*: Wordsworth was always sweet and true; Tennyson is not. In almost everything he now gives the public, especially where the occasion is like the one here referred to, he shows an intensification of the sordidness and the weak ambition that have placed in subjection his own early ideals and brought his magnificent genius into servile abasement before the tinsel of rank and the power of gold. We do not have to read between the lines now to see what he is. We can read through them and see the glitter of the guineas and the flattery of the pampered courtier.

Give 'em All a Show.

Champaign *Gazette*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is booming all the boys. Recently it gave Judge H. S. Clark about five columns of space and later did up "Long" Jones in similar style. All the Gubernatorial candidates must have a show.

Whitehall *Republican*: The Hon. A. M. Jones is coming out for Governor in great shape. Nearly the entire ninth page of Saturday's CHICAGO TRIBUNE was occupied with biographical, reminiscent, and pictorial matter relating to him and his candidacy.

Decatur *Republican*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Saturday gave nearly a page to a retrospect of the life of the Hon. A. M. Jones, commonly known as "Long" Jones, who is a candidate for the nomination for Governor. The sketch shows what is true of so many public men in this country, that life's beginning with him was a battle for bread, education, and business. It is generally true, and especially so in the case of "Long" Jones, that those who courageously met adversity and with the shield of good character and the sword of determination overcame it, are now the men of our cities, counties, and of the State, and can be relied upon in positions they may be called upon to fill. It is also true that when one of this class goes out after a nomination he means business and those who chance to camp on his trail will do well to keep vigilantly "the middle watch."

The Eighth Wonder of the World.

Chicago is truly the eighth wonder of the world, and its marvelous growth seems to laugh at all standard of measurement. That it is destined to be the greatest city of not only modern but ancient times, every inhabitant religiously believes, and, next to location, this is the secret of its wonderful advance. Every citizen believes in Chicago first, last, and all the time. New York they confidently expect to leave far behind in the next census, and it certainly looks as if their confidence has a strong basis to rest upon. The architecture of the buildings, the vastness of their enterprise, and the immense scale upon which everything is planned dwarfs our efforts in the effete East. Everything rushes in Chicago, the crowds on the street exceeding New York in many places. Few people seem to know much of the city's geography, and, as you ask for direction, the quick response, "I don't know," is all you hear as the questioner disappears in the crowd. People who insist upon it that Baltimore has the dirtiest streets in the country should go West, and in one day they will accumulate enough Chicago real estate on their trousers to keep them busy the next day removing it. Never have we seen such vile streets anywhere in this country, and we verily believe the people would not feel at home if they were cleaned up.—*Chicago Letter in the Baltimore American.*

FRANCE IS FRIENDLY.

COMING TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND UNCLE SAM.

Will Arrange Not Only Commercial Relations Between the Two Countries but Will Provide Completely for Extradition Cases—Draft Submitted to Official Authorities Highly Approved—Called a Model of Its Kind—When It Is Signed Whitelaw Reid Will Leave Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The relations between the United States and France grow closer daily. Besides the understanding which has been arrived at with regard to the duties on certain products an extradition treaty is being negotiated by the government. The outlines of the projected instrument have been mapped out by M. Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris, and M. Renaud, one of the chief officials of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The draft of the treaty was today submitted to Mr. Whitelaw Reid and to the French Minister of Justice.

According to more than one official authority who have seen the document the project is admirably conceived, and, in fact, a model for such treaties. It supplies various links which were omitted in framing the Anglo-American treaty of extradition signed in 1890, and explains all the international legislative sides of the questions at issue. In all likelihood no changes will be made in the draft by either government concerned.

As soon as the treaty is signed, Mr. Whitelaw Reid intends to leave Paris—unless the pending negotiations should not by then have been completed. JACQUES ST. CERE.

FINE EXHIBITION OF AQUARELLES.

Big Picture Entitled "1814" Has Place of Honor—Spirited Picture by Bourgain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 3—2 a. m.—The Société d'Aquarellistes Français opened its fourteenth annual exhibition last evening in the Galerie Petite the admission being by invitation. It is needless to say that the rooms were crowded by the élite of tout Paris and ladies in toilets which equaled, if not exceeded, the splendor of the water colors on the walls. The place of honor was occupied by the big picture "1814," a water-color reproduction enlarged in size of the famous work formerly in the Stewart collection. The next work that attracted attention was Dettalle's "Charge," a reproduction of a larger work in oil exhibited last year. Detaille's other contribution is a fine portrait of Gen. Apperton on horseback. Bourgain contributes several works, the chief one being a spirited reproduction of a naval battle between Le Vengeur and British battleship Brunswick, showing the former as it sinks at the close of a fierce fight firing her last shot. It is a very spirited work. Among other artists represented on the walls by character aquarelles are Jeannot, Eugene Lambert, Charles Meissonier, Boivin, Rochegrosse de Penn, Baroness Rothschild, and six most clever studies by Madeline Lemaire, and Visert, with his usual gamut of reds, and Monvel, with fin de siècle portraits showing masterly treatment of shades and whites.

Pleasant Features of the French Tariff.

French farmers are holding their supplies of mutton for a rise in prices, expected when the reserve stocks shall be exhausted.

Parisian tradesmen are already taking advantage of the new tariff law by effecting a general raising of their prices even on French goods. Certain newspapers with a view to stopping the practice invite the public to impart to them the names of tradesmen who have advanced prices on all their goods.

The steamer La Gascogne, being unable to enter the harbor at Havre until late in the night, sent her papers ashore by tug on Sunday afternoon. The Havre customs officials have declared this proceeding irregular and are trying to enforce the new tariff law. The General Transatlantic company intends to fight the point legally.

Society at Nice.

The weekly dance at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night was a great success socially. The rooms were crowded with pretty and elegantly dressed women, but the men were badly in the minority. This was chiefly owing to the absence of the American war vessels in the bay of Villa Franca. It is a flattering fact worth noting that no set of men in the world are greater favorites in a ball-room than the naval officers of the United States. It was a sad blow to our hopes when the last American man-of-war in these waters was ordered home.

Among those present were Mrs. Henry Edgar, in a beautiful old lace over a pink satin; Mrs. Crawford Kerr, in an ivory satin robe with old English point lace; the Countess d'Olyewski; Mrs. Jeannie Waterbury, in pink and lace; Baroness Peisson; Mrs. Lusk of New York; Mrs. Stevens, in a black lace and velvet corsage with tulle sleeves à la Juive, with cabochons; Miss Elliott of Philadelphia, in rose-colored crêpe; Mrs. Mills Roche, Mrs. Sawyer, and Mrs. Green of Chicago; and Mlle. Frederic, one of the acknowledged belles, in a white gros grain, trimmed with white point lace at corsage, the bottom of the skirt caught up with white bows.

The opera of "Hamlet" was given last night at the Municipal Theater, with Mme. Melba as Ophelia. Her name was sufficient to fill the house, not only because of her undoubted excellence as a prima donna but also because everybody—every woman especially—is anxious to see the heroine in the pending divorce suit in which the Duc d'Orleans is correspondent. She is in excellent voice and scored an undoubted success. The women pronounced her pretty enough to turn any man's head.

Various Paris Items.

An interesting communication was made yesterday (Tuesday) to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Leon Danion on the introduction of various medicines into the system of animals and men by means of electricity, which he has demonstrated by various experiments on himself. It is through the mucous membrane that Dr. Danion claims to introduce the substance by the method which, if borne out by experience, will revolutionize the art of medicine.

Dr. G. Piogey, a well-known member of the Academy of Medicine and a prominent practitioner, died yesterday (Tuesday) of pulmonary congestion.

The Assize Court of the Seine yesterday condemned to death Eugene Dogmatschoff, who enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the doyen souteneur of Paris. A girl, Henrietta Damotte, on whose ill-earned money Dogmatschoff had lived since 1876, attempted to break off from her bondage, whereupon in October last he stabbed her in the throat, inflicting a mortal wound.

Gen. Booth Expresses Himself on Australia.

A special dispatch from Port Said states that Gen. Booth passed there on board the steamship Paramatta on his way to Brindisi at 3 in the afternoon. During the General's short stay there he expressed himself highly pleased with the warm reception that had been accorded to him in the "colonies," which, he said, "was beyond my most sanguine expectations, and I am of opinion that no healthy man need want for employment in Australia, but everywhere there are many destitute and out of employment on account of uncontrolled and unorganized emigration. I found many there who would gladly seek a livelihood elsewhere, but were without the means to get away. I consider New Zealand a perfect garden for emigrants. I traveled 10,000 miles in India and found that the main body of the people is content with the British rule. But the better class of natives have a firmly established desire to be allowed more share in the government. One thing that astonished me was the lack of preparation for coping with an extended famine."

Sexton Speaks at Belfast.

Mr. Sexton was received with great enthusiasm on arriving in Belfast. Bands of music and thousands of people paraded the streets in his honor. In a speech Mr. Sexton said that the majority of his party desired peace, but was prepared to contest every Parliamentary seat if necessary.

Weather in Paris.

In Paris the weather is fine and there is a brilliant sunshine. The temperature is mild, the lowest being 38° and the highest 43°. The barometer at 5 p. m. was 29.58. The wind was southwest and moderate.

KAISER'S PATERNAL GOVERNMENT

Young People Will No Longer Be Allowed to Flirt—Old Custom Forbidden.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Prussian Government has taken a step which will draw upon it the frowns of hosts of young men and maidens. This is no less an innovation than the regulation of the ancient winter custom according to which the girls of a village assemble on a given occasion at the house of some one of their number, ostensibly to spin flax, and incidentally, of course, to gossip, but really to flirt with the young men who invariably seize the opportunity to descend in force upon the meeting place and "surprise" the girls at work. The custom is familiar to many outside of Germany through the reference to it in Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Some prudish people have seen actual or fancied improprieties involved in these festive gatherings. And in obedience to their complaints the authorities have issued rules which are henceforth to govern the entertainments.

The principal feature of the important edict is that the head of each family must accompany the young people to the gathering and be present during the ceremonies, and that no girls under 16 nor boys under 17 shall be allowed. It is not so much the nature of the regulations as the act of any interference at all in an innocent social custom that causes irritation and unfavorable comment among those who object to the new departure.

Berlin Notes.

The breeders of the famous Oldenburg horses have formed a society of which Edward Lubben of Surwurden is President and which comprises over 100 members. A pedigree book has been founded, and in consequence of the increasing export of this breed of horses to America the society has decided to exhibit the book at the Chicago Fair, and to offer two gold and two silver medals for the best bred Oldenburgs.

The recall by the Russian Government of Gov. Gourko from his post at Warsaw is reported. He is to be succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Zinoview, the present Governor of Livonia.

BELGIUM'S CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Government Bill for Household Suffrage Not Satisfactory to Workers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The important question of the revision of the Constitution, raised by a popular demand for universal suffrage, came up today before the House of Representatives on the proposition of Herr Janson, the Radical leader, for the revision of the suffrage clauses of the Constitution. Premier Beernacret gave his adhesion to the proposal, but said that before the dissolution of the present Parliament for the election of a constitutional assembly it would be well to agree upon the general scope of suffrage reform and constitutional revision, and he proceeded to lay before the House a bill embodying the views of the government.

This bill creates a household suffrage and increases the electoral body from 200,000 to 600,000 votes, modifies the vote clause of the Constitution, and grants the King power (after any law passes Parliament) to refer it to the people.

After a long debate the House agreed to the proposal of Minister Beernacret to refer the bill to the central section of the House, which will report in April. After a vote the budget will come up for final discussion, and if then agreed to the present Parliament will be dissolved in June and the new one elected with a special mission to revise the Constitution on the basis agreed upon.

The ultimate result will probably be to cause great discontent and a dangerous agitation. The working classes declare they will resort to any means to obtain absolutely universal suffrage. The time between now and June will be an important epoch for Belgium, even for Europe, as any internal trouble here may furnish the long-looked-for occasion for foreign interference leading to a general war.

INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

Decreasing in Hungary, Poland, and Denmark—English Death Rate High.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The influenza is decreasing, especially in Hungary, Poland, and Denmark. The death rate has fallen considerably in Vienna, but is increasing in Germany. There is a decrease in Kiel, Magdeburg, and Danzic and an increase in Dresden, Brunswick, and Riga.

English Statistics.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The deaths registered last week in thirty-three towns in England and Wales amounted to an annual rate of 32 in 1,000. In London the deaths registered were 41 in 1,000 above the average. Five hundred and seven deaths were from influenza.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Rebellion in Northern China—Accidents at Sea—Japanese News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The steamship China arrived this afternoon, twenty-one days from Hongkong, bringing the following news: The Chinese papers announce the issuance of an imperial decree Jan. 4, announcing the overthrow of the rebels at Ngo-Hon-Chi, Hsia-Chang-Kao, and Pai-Tse-Fu, in Northern China. The decree states that the imperial forces, under Gen. Nies Szshing and others, made a combined attack on Pai-Tse-Fu, the old center of the rebellion, on Dec 18. The town was carried by storm and Wang Ching and other rebel chiefs were killed. The cavalry pursued the fleeing rebels, killing 300 of them and captured a large number of guns, horses, and ammunition. At Hsia-Chang-Kao the rebels fled when the cannon of the imperial forces opened fire. Wang Fau and two other rebel chiefs were killed on the field of battle, as were also 1,000 rebels, who were put to the sword without mercy. Heng-Tek-Kwong, strategical adviser of the rebels, was captured alive. The Emperor recommended for promotion a number of Generals who distinguished themselves on that occasion.

Jan. 7 a second decree was issued, stating that the troops under Gen. Yu Luk and Ting had obtained a series of victories and had succeeded in suppressing the insurgents at Chaoyang, that the main body of the rebels had been extirpated, and that troops were at the time engaged in hunting fugitive rebels. From Dec. 9 to Dec. 22 six engagements took place at various points, resulting in the defeat of the rebels in every case. Kon-Kon-Tse, their stronghold, was broken up and the Commander-in-chief of Van-sun-fat and three hundred rebels, were captured, together with great quantities of stores of war. Others of the rebels fled to the city of Utan, but with the help of troops who were proceeding to the scene from the eastward, it was thought that the imperial forces on the ground would have no difficulty in extirpating them. Disturbances in the Provinceof Kuei-Chaw had been ended, a number of rebels being killed. The ringleaders were captured and decapitated.

The Vice-Admiral of H. M. S. Porpoise, which went to the scene of the sinking of the steamer Namchow off Cupchi Point, made a brief report from Swatow Jan. 11 to the effect that there were 400 Chinese and six Europeans on board, and that all were lost except twenty-nine Chinese who saved themselves in the ship's boats and were brought to Cupchi in junks. The Porpoise made search in the vicinity for wreckage without result. Eleven lives were lost by the wreck of the steamship Marie Dec. 31 off Chefoo. The vessel, which carried a general cargo of merchandise, struck the rocks during a fog at night and soon began to founder. Three boats were lowered. One reached shore safely, the second capsized but the occupants swam ashore, while the third capsized and the second officer, third engineer, and nine Chinese sailors perished.

Earthquakes and Elections in Japan.

Japanese advices state that an imperial decree was issued Jan. 11 calling for an election on Feb. 15 of members for the new House of Representatives. It is reported that the new Diet will convene April 15.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt Jan. 3 at Gifu and Nagoya, in the vicinity of the late great earthquake. Three houses were thrown to the ground in Nagoya, the earth was rent in a number of places, and from the fissures muddy water exuded. A number of houses were damaged, but no person was injured.

On Jan. 9 a fire at Shizuoka destroyed 1,500 buildings. No loss of life.

Cable Flashes.

Twenty persons lost their lives in Hungary as a result of the election riots last week.

The body of the Duke of Clarence will remain in the Albert Memorial Chapel until the Queen returns to Windsor, when it will be taken to Sandringham Hall and buried by the side of an infant brother of the Duke.

A bottle which was found floating near Leeswick, a burg of Scotland and the chief town of Mainland, one of the Shetland Islands on Bressay Sound, has been picked up. It contained a message from Foule, an island of the Shetland group, eighteen miles west of the other islands of the group, stating that owing to the absence of communication with the other islands caused by the exceedingly stormy weather that has prevailed for the last five weeks, the inhabitants of Foule are on the verge of starvation. They had at the time the bottle was thrown into the water only a few potatoes and a little meal left.

BATTLE WITH WAVES.

CREW OF THE SHIP EIDER SAVED ONLY BY GREAT DARING.

They Staid Aboard Stranded Vessel Almost Too Long and Owe Their Lives to Coastguardsmen—Ship Likely Soon to Go to Pieces—All the Natives Watch the Grand but Awful Scene—Marquis of Salisbury Speaks at Exeter—Spurgeon's Funeral.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The passengers rescued from the North German Lloyd steamer Eider, which was stranded Sunday on Atherfield Point, were driven from Atherfield across the Isle of Wight to Cowes, whence they took a steamer to Southampton. All the passengers concur in denying the sensational reports that a panic prevailed when the steamer struck or afterwards. They say that these reports were circulated by persons whose vivid imaginations outran their discretion, and that as a matter of fact there was not the slightest trace of any panic. They say that they were naturally startled when the steamer brought up, but that many of them had already anticipated an accident of some sort, owing to the dense and almost impenetrable fog, and when it did occur they were in no way surprised. The stories of people rushing on deck in their night-clothes and crying piteously, they say, were never furnished by any one on board the steamer, for but few of the passengers had retired at the time. Most of them were up awaiting the time when the steamer should reach Southampton, and when the shock of the stranding occurred the people were very easily convinced by the officers that they were in no danger. The very best of discipline was observed by the crew.

The gale from the southwest last night caused a heavy sea to run in the channel, which added materially to the dangerous position of the Eider. The place where the steamer lay was exposed to the full force of the wind and sea and is one of the most perilous points for navigators in the channel. Owing to the treacherous current which sets in toward the ledge, which varies in velocity according to weather conditions, thus making it almost impossible for navigators to take it into their calculations, even the Captains of coasting vessels give the place a wide berth and stand well off shore until the ledge is far astern. The wind continued to freshen throughout the night and as it grew in force the position of the Eider grew worse and worse and the ship pounded violently, at one moment lifted by the incoming seas and the next dropped on the rocks as the waves rolled shoreward.

The heavy sea during the night also endangered the tugs lying by the stranded steamer, and for their own safety they were compelled to make a better offing. It was impossible to attempt to get a strain on the Eider from the tugs and no attempt therefore was made to get the ship off. The lifeboats, however, being of much lighter draught were not in much danger of striking the rocks and they lay alongside the Eider rendering any service they might be called on to perform.

The pumps on the Eider were kept working at their full capacity all night; but, though tons of water poured through the scuppers, the sea kept slowly but surely gaining, pouring through a hole in the ship's side where the jagged rocks had torn the stout iron plates like pieces of cardboard. The forward pumps were rendered of little use when the steamer began to settle astern, and the after pumps were unable to keep the water down. The force of the seas striking the vessel during the night may be judged from the fact that the propeller was washed away.

At daylight signals were shown from the vessel which when translated read that the steamer wanted help. A lifeboat was immediately launched through the heavy surf and started for the steamer. In the meantime a portion of the crew had entered the lifeboats alongside the stranded steamer and started for shore. The sea was running very high and a tremendous surf was rolling up the beach. The lifeboat crews and their passengers got along well for a time, but when they reached the combings skill was necessary to prevent the boats from capsizing. Much difficulty was experienced in shooting the boats through the surf, but finally a landing was made in safety.

All the Natives Came to See.

The beach in the vicinity of Atherfield Ledge was filled during the day with people from miles round, all anxious to see the spectacle of a great transatlantic steamer piled upon the rocks. Many of the older men in the little groups that gathered had been toilers of the sea in their youth, and the sight of the Eider lying helplessly on the dangerous ledge put them in reminiscent moods. They told of many wrecks and narrow escapes they had seen or had themselves.

Shortly after 2:30 the sky in the west grew blacker and blacker and in a short time the storm clouds, hurrying before an increasing wind, covered the whole sky. A furious rain poured down, and to add to the discomfort of those whose duty called them to the shore it was accompanied by pelting hailstones. The crowd of sightseers on the beach sought shelter from the storm and scattered in every direction, making for farmhouses, fishermen's huts, barns, anywhere where they could find temporary covering that would save them from a drenching, and soon no one was left on the beach save the lifeboatmen, coastguardsmen, and a few of the crew from the Eider. The sea was lashed to increasing fury by the freshening gale, and as the huge rollers swept in from the channel they would strike the steamer with a sullen boom and sweep almost entirely over it.

Rest of Crew Landed in Tremendous Sea

About 3:30 the lifeboats were again launched, and went battling their way through the heavy seas in the direction of the steamer in an endeavor to rescue some of the members of the ship's company who were still aboard the vessel, and whose position has become very precarious owing to the increased severity of the gale. The storm at the time the lifeboats were launched had gained terrible violence. The lifeboat crew at Atherfield had a tremendous struggle to get their craft beyond the breakers which were piling high up upon the shore. The men were greatly hampered by their cork jackets, oilskins, and sea boots. Getting in the gunwales of their boat, they would wait for a receding wave, and then, with a hearty "All together!" they would attempt to run it out beyond the swirling waters that came tumbling upon the shore with a thundering crash. Time and time again they were beaten back, but nothing daunted by their repeated failures they would again spring to their task, determined that if human skill could get a boat afloat into the tumbling, tossing sea they would do it. Once a big sea caught the boat up like a cockleshell, lifted it into the air, swung it around end for end, and then hurled it close up to the beach. Fortunately it sustained no damage, and the crew soon had the boat's head to the sea again. Then came their chance. The boat was run out, was caught by a receding wave, and like a flash the crew climbed over the gunwales, grasped their long, heavy oars, and soon, with powerful strokes, were out beyond the line of breakers. They still had a difficult task before them. The course was directly in the eye of the wind that was now blowing almost a hurricane, but the sturdy lifeboatmen, taking advantage of every bit of the sea knowledge gained by years' experience along the treacherous coast, bent to their oars and made every stroke tell. Slowly but surely the boat forged ahead. Sometimes it would appear upon the crest of a high sea, but only again to disappear in the trough of the sea; thus it continued until the boat got under the lee of the Eider, where was comparatively smooth water. A line was taken from the steamer, and then, dropping alongside, the boat took on board as many of the crew as could safely be carried and headed for the shore.

The men who had remained on the steamer had been anxiously waiting for the lifeboat for hours. They knew that with the heavy sea running that there was great danger of the Eider's going to pieces, and when the Atherfield lifeboat reached the wreck its crew was welcomed with a hearty cheer. The lifeboats from Brightsone and Lewis had similar experiences, but after a long struggle they, too, reached the steamer and took everybody off.

As each lifeboat carrying members of the ship's crew reached the shore in safety after its terrible struggle through the foaming waters it was indeed a touching sight to see the rescued men embrace each other in the exuberance of their great joy at being delivered from the angry waves, which seemed loth to have them escape. The hardy mariners were much affected by their terrible passage from their stranded vessel to the shore, and all were full of gratitude to the brave men who so gallantly risked their lives. The transfer of the crew was performed in a systematic manner, the lowest grade of men being landed first, the others following in the relative order of their positions. The Captain of the Eider was the last person to leave the vessel. It was with evident reluctance that he was finally induced to quit the steamer, and he only did so when he saw that it was useless to remain on board any longer and that every moment added to the danger of the battered vessel going to pieces. The officers and men were made as comfortable as possible. They were supplied with dry clothes and warm food before starting on the journey to Newport in coaches. The crew had evidently suffered terribly from exposure to the cold air and the waves, which flung huge volumes of icy spray over them. The men were benumbed with cold and thoroughly saturated with water when they were brought to the shore, as they had no overcoats and wore only their light working suits.

How the Terrible Accident Occurred.

Monday the engineers on the Eider had to run for their lives when the action of the huge seas caused the vessel to slide astern. She sprang a leak at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, up to which time the men working in the engine-rooms were able to keep the fires going and supply steam to the boilers, but when this breach was made in the vessel the water rushed through the openings made by the sharp rocks in tremendous volumes and quickly extinguished all the fires and thus shut off the supply of steam. All hands worked steadily at the pumps throughout the long night, yet, in spite of every effort, the water gained rapidly on them until finally the lower decks and then the after-deck promenade were gradually submerged. The water continued to persistently creep upward, and at last, after many weary hours of fatiguing work, it was decided that it was useless to continue the fight against the encroaching sea, and orders were given to the men to cease pumping.

The Passage Was a Good One.

In an interview one of the officers of the ship says the passage was a good one. They did not see land till they sighted the Lizard, and it was difficult to recognize points in the fog. The Eider steamed slowly along Sunday with a sharp lookout for pilots, but none were seen. Neither were the Needles nor the Southampton lights seen. The passengers had every confidence in the Captain. They spent a pleasant evening, the band playing below decks. The Captain had personal charge of the ship. At the time of the accident a sounding was being taken every five minutes and the vessel was at slowest speed.

The officer adds: "I was on the bridge when she first came in contact with the rocks. The vessel trembled throughout, and three slight bumps followed. The members of the band suddenly ceased playing and ran on deck with the crew to ascertain the cause of the shock, but quickly returned on the Captain assuring them there was no danger, and the concert was resumed. For a short time none of us realized the real state of affairs. But presently the fog lifted somewhat, revealing the ship's position close to some cliffs and firmly cradled in rocks. We still expected, however, to float uninjured with the tide. When the lifeboat came alongside it appeared more dangerous to venture into that than to remain aboard."

All the Eider's officers and the members of its crew laud the gallantry and devotion of the lifeboat crews.

Bremen Passengers Forwarded on the Havel.

The North German Lloyd steamer Havel, to which the agents of the company at Southampton intend to transfer all the passengers of the Eider who are bound for Bremen, was signaled off the Scilly Islands at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Eider is not insured.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AT EXETER.

Criticises Liberal Policy—Speaks on "Small Holdings" and Irish Question.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Marquis of Salisbury in addressing 10,000 people at a meeting under the Chairmanship of Lord Clinton in Exeter this evening said: "During this terrible year we have lost many great and illustrious names, among them the ruler of Egypt, the result of whose able policy has been the recovery of that country from its financial and social sufferings; but England has every reason to believe that the late Khedive has been succeeded by a sovereign who will carry out his predecessor's wise traditions and that the benefit to Egypt accruing from this policy will not be less in future than it has been in the past."

The government is now summoned for judgment before the tribunal of the nation, and the only true advantage that a statesman can give to the poor is to shape matters so the greatest possible opportunity for the exercise of moral and intellectual qualities shall be offered by the law.

"With regard to parish councils I do not think that the duty of government is to provide amusements for the people, as that would be an addition to the rate. I have no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's 'old-age' fund has a beneficent object; the only question is whether it would work out on sound business principles and would stimulate thrift, as gifts of money from government may be attended with great risks.

"I am very anxious to multiply the number of small holdings, which would constitute a strong bulwark against revolutionary feelings and strengthen the Conservatives.

Irish Policy of the Conservatives.

"Ireland is still a burning question, but though the next election is only an early stage of a protracted struggle the Conservatives have no intention of desisting from their efforts in consequence of a transitory reverse. I do not know if there be any truth in the prevalent idea that the Radicals would give the Irish members the slip after getting into power, but if they gave them a separate Parliament separation would be carried to its utmost bounds. Giving separation would mean giving power to a majority which, through long ages, has always been inimical to the English people and their interests, and placing under their heels the rich, enlightened, and progressive minority, which is in deep sympathy with England.' The world would say that England's vigor had departed and that she had reached senility, if we fail in this trial, and one by one the flowers would be plucked from her diadem.' I appeal to all in this critical hour not to be untrue to the great position, the splendid position which has been handed down to us, but to make every effort, setting aside all secondary issues so that we may avoid this crowning calamity and disgrace before it is too late. The right honorable gentleman did not hint at a dissolution of Parliament."

The Osborne Jewelry Case.

Interest in Mrs. Florence L. Osborne was revived today by an assertion that that lady had decided to surrender herself to the police to answer the charges of perjury made against her in connection with the suit for libel she brought against Mrs. Hargreave for charging her with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry. Mrs. Osborne is at Irun, a town of Spain, in Guipuzscoà, near the frontier of France, where she is in delicate health. At the time of her flight she was in an interesting condition, and it was then stated that to stand trial on the charge against her would result in her death. This was given as one of the reasons for her fleeing the country. Capt. Osborne, her husband, has started for Spain for the purpose of escorting his wife back to London.

An Irish member of the House of Commons who is a friend of Capt. Osborne was a party to Mrs. Osborne's escape from the house. He accompanied her to Paris at the time of her flight, whence she subsequently made her way to Irun. The police at Dover were instructed to arrest her should she attempt to board a steamer there for France, but it is believed that she crossed the channel before the warrant for her arrest was actually issued.

Arrangements for Spurgeon's Funeral.

Strict dissenters are inclined to disapprove of the proposed demonstrations in connection with the funeral of the late Dr. Spurgeon. They question the good taste or propriety of embalming the body and having it lie in state at the Tabernacle during Tuesday and Wednesday as well as the holding of daily memorial services meanwhile. All this, they declare, smacks of Romish customs, and seems too much like an imitation of the observances following the recent death of Cardinal Manning to be acceptable to the plain and ritual-hating non-conformists. The actual funeral service for the late pulpit orator will be held Thursday at the Tabernacle, beginning at 11 a. m. The interment occurs at Norwood Cemetery at 2:30 p. m. The service will be brief and simple, consisting chiefly of the singing of hymns. The principal clergyman officiating will be the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, who was Spurgeon's first pupil.

The managers of the funeral arrangements disclaim any idea of paying undue honors to the dead. They say that the desire to view the features of their beloved pastor is so widespread and so natural that it would be unreasonable not to gratify it, and that nothing could be more appropriate than to carry on religious services while the sorrowing and devout throngs are paying the last respects to one who had been their friend and religious adviser in life.

THEY FAVOR MR. EGAN

CHILEANS REMEMBER HIS CARE FOR THEIR LEADERS.

During the Stay at His House No One Paid Any of the Expenses and the Minister Spent a Year's Salary in Their Entertainment—The Crew of the John Elder Not Sufficient to Care for the Vessel—Riots and Fires—Politics and Financial Affairs in Argentine.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 2.—The resolution introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives at Washington, requesting President Harrison to recall Minister Egan, was read with interest in Valparaiso and Santiago. Surprise was expressed in many quarters that such a resolution should have been presented to Congress. Without entering into a defense of Minister Egan it can safely be asserted that there has been an entire change in public feeling toward him in this country since the settlement of the diplomatic tangles that have been disturbing the relations of this country and the United States. His attitude seems now to be better understood, and his services in protecting many prominent members of the Congressional party from the vengeance of the late Dictator, and in arranging an asylum to the refugees who sought the American Legation after the downfall of Balmaceda, are now generally recognized as having been both humane and proper.

For the last twelve months Minister Egan's house has been filled with refugees. During Balmaceda's dictatorship he shielded many of the leaders of the Congressional party, and after the fall of Valparaiso many of those whose desires for vengeance he had thwarted sought his protection from those who had formerly asked his aid. All the time during the last year from ten to thirty refugees, representing one or the other factions of this country, have been quartered in the American Legetion. They have been entertained and fed entirely at the expense of Minister Egan. He refused to accept a penny from those who sought his protection, whether they were Congressionalists or Balmacedists.

They Now Favor Egan.

He has expended nearly as much as one year's salary in behalf of the refugees whom he has kept in the legation. The public in Chile appears to be getting better acquainted with these facts, and this accounts for the revolution of feeling in regard to Minister Egan's recall. Edouard Matta, who is now President of the Chamber of Deputies, and many others whose lives were saved by Minister Egan during Balmaceda's dictatorship favor his retention here as American Minister. Señor Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who instructed Minister Montt at Washington to ask for Mr. Egan's recall, now appears very friendly to him, and so does Señor Blanco Viel, the Intendente at Valparaiso.

Augustin Edwards, whose life and property were saved through Egan's influence, is the only prominent member of the old Congressional party who now seems anxious to have Mr. Egan called home. Minister Egan was asked today what he thought of the resolution introduced at Washington, requesting his recall.

"I court a full investigation of all my acts," said Mr. Egan. "I have no fear that anything detrimental to my reputation would be discovered. My actions throughout these difficulties have been approved by Secretary Blaine and the administration at Washington."

Sacked the Newspaper Office.

A crowd of young men last night sacked the office of *La Republica*, a newspaper which has vigorously opposed the present régime. The police were not present to afford any protection.

During the last week there have been many large fires in Santiago, from which losses estimated at $2,000,000 have resulted. Insurance agents believe they were started by incendiaries.

All the money needed for the redemption of the paper issued in Chile will be furnished by local banks, it is asserted.

The naval court of inquiry, presided over by Capt. Lambton of the British warship War Sprite, has finished its investigation into the cause of the wreck of the steamer John Elder. Capt. Parry of the Elder was found guilty of carelessness and his certificate was suspended for six months. The certificate of the chief officer was suspended for three months. It was found that the complement of sailors was insufficient for a passenger steamer like the John Elder. Many of the charges brought by the passengers on the vessel when it was wrecked were found to have been exaggerated.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Santiago correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that paper as follows: "The reports which recently circulated in the United States to the effect that Patrick Egan, the American Minister here, had been assassinated were utterly without any foundation. The Chileans hold him responsible for the continued war against the Constitutional Government of Chile but their only action in the matter is to leave him entirely isolated. There is a marked improvement here towards the United States Government."

Political Troubles in Argentine.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Arg., Feb. 2.—Political factions in the country are again at loggerheads. At Mendoza owing to a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies Interventor Urriburi will call new elections for a Governor and Deputies. It is generally believed that Señor Roca will be elected Vice-President of Argentine.

Conversion of Argentine Debt.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 2.—The Malmann banking house has received news from London that the conversion of the debt of Argentine has been completed. It amounts to $54,000,000.

Changes in Brazilian Ministry.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 2.—Minister of War Simeao has resigned. Admiral Damelho, Minister of Marine, has been selected temporarily to fill the office.

ITALIANS FORGETING THEIR ANGER.

Report That Sig. Catalini Will Soon Be Sent as Minister to Washington.

ROME, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the Government of Italy is about to resume full diplomatic relations with the United States. Baron Fava, it will be remembered, departed from his post on an indefinite leave of absence at the time of the controversy between the two governments arising from the shooting of the Italians in New Orleans jail by a mob. It is now reported that Baron Fava will be appointed Minister to Denmark vice Sig. Catalini, who will be sent as Minister to Washington.

Transactions in Portuguese Port Wine.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Extensive transactions in port wine are reported from Oporto. One London broker alone has purchased 15,000 pipes of the wine, valued at half a million pounds, and Count Burnay, the financial agent of the Portuguese Government, has bought a similar quantity on behalf of a syndicate of foreign bankers. The payment for the wine, it is reported, will be made in silver. The privilege will be given of coining this silver, from which a profit of 30 per cent is expected. It is not known whether these immense purchases will eventually benefit the nation.

English Tobacco Monopoly in Persia.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the *News* says: "Advices have been received from Herat to the effect that the Afghans are beside themselves with joy over the defeat of the English tobacco monopoly in Persia. In most of the Afghan cities anti-English demonstrations followed the reading of the news in the pulpits. Russian merchants declare that they never before were so popular or sold goods so quickly and so profitably."

Business Difficulties in Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The bourse settlement here, concluded today, was difficult. Five failures are announced.

Winnipeg Has a "Jack the Slasher."

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 2.—A local "Jack the Slasher" has inaugurated a reign of terror here. Recently a merchant received a bad gash in the back of the neck, dangerously close to the jugular, and others have been cut while on the street. Last night a woman named Elizabeth Chapman was assaulted by the fiend, who attempted to cut her throat.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Light Sweet Wholesome Bread

Delicious Pastry

A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Found Superior to all others in Strength and Leavening Power.—*U. S. Government Report, 1889.*

DISSATISFACTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Ranchers Are in Full Sympathy with the Revolutionists.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 2.—A correspondent who has been traveling through Northern Mexico says that he found small detachments of men who at a given signal will unite at some designated spot on the Mexican side of the Rio Brazo and join Garza's standard. In the meantime they are at work among the ranchmen, who are their friends The correspondent adds: "Speaking to one of their leaders, a man higher than Garza, he told me that the grievance of the revolutionists is not so much against President Diaz as against the men he has placed in power like Galan, Governor of Coahuila, and others of his stamp. They will await their time. They have plenty of money and know where they can get more when they need it. They count on the general bad state of business and the failure of crops to aid their cause."

Asked if they counted on money and aid from Americans the leader would not speak. He said the revolutionists have agents in every city of importance in Mexico who are working for the cause and in every Mexican military body creating dissatisfaction. The revolutionists, he said, are determined to try, try again. Many of the frontier people who are considered loyal to the government, and even some who are holding office, are waiting to see if there is the least turn in the tide against Diaz to abandon him. The rebels also claim that at the proper time prominent leaders will come to the front. When asked whether these leaders would be Gonzales or Trevino they laughed and said that the former is making too much money as Satrap of Guanajuato, and under the influence of Diaz, and the second had his blood turned to milk when he married "La Gringo," Gen. Ord's daughter. They added that they had abler, better, and braver men.

Money for the rebels is evidently coming from a "ring" (undoubtedly the cattle barons and mining kings of Northern Mexico) whose headquarters is in New York and Washington and some of whose members are prominent in politics and finances in the United States. All the bands the correspondent saw were well armed, with plenty of ammunition. They said: "Does it not seem strange to you that all the United States soldiers now here have so far been unable to catch Garza, knowing him to be within ten or twelve miles from them?" Many prominent ranchmen expressed wishes for the success of the revolution.

The business of the whole country is at a standstill. The prices of prime articles of food have risen so high as to entail great suffering on the poorer classes, who, while not starving, for these people live on little or nothing, still are suffering greatly. The people of Durango will be the next to move and Gen. Diaz and his companions are guarding the dams on the river Nazas to prevent the people from deserting them. These dams hold the water at the disposal of the Clahailo company, of which President Diaz is President, and has made thousands of acres of land useless, and as these lands belong to the poor they are indignant and sooner or later will rise. The government is moving troops to the dissatisfied districts and the vagrants from all the larger cities are being sent to the barracks to fill up the regiments.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 2—Remo Saise, Jesus Zillas, and Pedro Mendosa, who were implicated in the murder of Anchetta Durgt at Ascension, are now under arrest at Las Cruces. The Mexican Government is attempting to have them extradited, and much trouble is expected to arise, as Saiz claims to be an American citizen, and says he had nothing to do with the killing.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Relatives of scouts and trailers who are in the Lower Rio Grande district with the different detachments of troops are feeling uneasy for the safety of the scouts. If they are to be shot down as Rufus Glover was in Duval County by alleged followers of Garza's revolution movement, then the lives of such parties are worthless. The government officials are severely censured here for publishing reports of scouts and giving their names, and also reports stating that such scouts, naming them, were in the employ of the government. This move on the part of United States officials has been censured heretofore by residents well acquainted with the class of people who were following Garza, but the reports continued to be published and now they say the result of such indiscretion is shown conclusively by the murder of Glover while following the trail of a party of Garza's men.

A party of soldiers arrived in this city this afternoon from Carrizo, Zapata County, where Lieut. Knight is stationed with a detachment of the Twenty-third United States Infantry. They brought in five or six disabled mules but no news of interesting character. They reported that no Garza men had been seen or heard of in their section for weeks past, although a bright lookout was kept for suspicious characters, but no arrests had been made. The Garza revolution, what there is left of it, is now entirely on this side of the river, if reports from Mexico can be relied upon, and the work of supressing it rests entirely with the authorities on this side of the river.

FAVOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Ontario Officials and Canadian Members of Parliament Declare for It.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario today speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. Dryden, Hardy, and Harcourt, Provincial Ministers, and by President N. Awrey, M. P., who talked strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, criticising at some length the recent address of President McNaught of the Manufacturers' Association, favoring an effort to develop Canadian trade with countries of Europe. It was held to be of far more importance to develop trade with the United States.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. O'GRADY.

Canadians Subscribe to a Fund to Purchase a New Flag for Him.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 2.—The Canadian Pacific express for St. John, N. B., carried to that city a parcel addressed to Capt. O'Grady of the British ship Glennon, who refused to haul down his colors at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday. This parcel contains a brand-new union jack which was purchased by a number of maritime province people living in Montreal as well as by subscriptions from the people of Montreal. So great was the desire to subscribe to this testimonial that the amount for each had to be placed at a very low figure and the number of people subscribing had to be limited.

Suicide of a Relative of Mrs. Cleveland.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 2.—Wilbur Folsom, a traveling salesman, died suddenly at his home at Sixth and Adams streets Sunday afternoon of grip, as was announced. It develops that Folsom shot himself. He had been despondent over the unsatisfactory results of his business. Folsom, it is said, was a relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

A Defaulting Attorney Commits Suicide.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 2.—Preston M. Gerneth, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple today in the courthouse. He was charged with misappropriating $5,000 belonging to the estate of Samuel Kaufman, deceased, and the trial was in progress when he fired the shot.

HENRY YARD'S HEAVY INDEBTEDNESS.

Evidence Showing Where Keystone Bank Funds Went—Made No Deposits.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—At the hearing today of Henry H. Yard, who was involved with ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley and President Gideon W. March in the wreck of the Keystone Bank, evidence was introduced by United State's Attorney Reid which promises to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of the bank's entire capital. Government Expert Albert A. Barrett testified from his examination of the bank books that Yard's indebtedness at the time of its closing in March last was $493,785, including overdrafts of $378,661. Of the remainder there are four certificates of deposit amounting to $5,000 each issued to Yard without being charged against him, action on which is barred by the statute of limitations; notes outstanding at the time of closing of $119,273; a $10,000 certificate of deposit, like the others, issued to Yard; and others amounting to $65,900, some of which are charged against Yard in the books, although in no instance did the latter make a deposit to meet the certificates.

The $10,000 check was not charged to any account of Yard's, but on the following day he turned it over to the bank again with $15,000 of foreign checks, receiving in exchange a clearing house due bill for $25,000, thus paying the bank with its own funds. The due-bill in question was shown to have been turned over to the Spring Lake and Sea Girt company of which Yard was President and used to meet its obligations.

The certificates were issued directly to Yard except in one or two instances when the name of W. S. Jackson is used "Per Yard." Ledgers of the bank for 1888 and 1889 were produced and leaves found to be torn out where Yard's individual account would have existed had any been entered. The false certificates given Yard were issued between March 1889 and June 1890 when his overdrafts ranged from $150,000 to $250,000. At the conclusion of the hearing Yard was held in $20,000 bail for trial.

ATLANTA'S WELCOME TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Guns Boomed and a Great Crowd Induced Him to Make a Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Ex-President Cleveland passed through here at noon today en route from New Orleans. At the Central Station he was given a tremendous welcome. Fully 5,000 persons were assembled in and about the station, and from the time that the train rolled in until it left there was a continuous thunder of applause. Cannon saluted the arrival of the train, and before it had stopped Gov. Northen had gotten aboard and introduced Mr. Cleveland to the multitude. For twenty minutes he shook hands with the crowd, and, in response to calls, made a short speech, thanking the people for their cordial reception and expressing his pleasant remembrance of his visit here five years ago. He had declined all previous invitations to speak, he said, but it would require a man with greater backbone than he was reputed to have to resist such an outpouring.

EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY SUFFERS.

Dynamite Cartridges Which Were Being Thawed Out Explode.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 2.—A. Dupree, a resident of Cote St. Louis, placed several frozen dynamite cartridges on the stove to thaw out last night. A few moments later the cartridges exploded, shattering the house. Dupree was terribly injured. His two little daughters, one an infant of 9 months, were fatally burned. A third daughter, aged 9 years, had her skull fractured. Mrs. Dupree, who was not injured by the explosion, on seeing the shocking injuries of her husband and children and the wreck of her home, became insane and is now a raving maniac.

To Secure a Rating on Pepsin.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Messrs. W. G. Tuttle of Chicago and J. P. Donaldson of Toronto, representing the Armour Packing company, interviewed the Commissioner of Customs as to the proper rating for duty of pepsin, which is made by the Armour company from the stomachs of pigs. It appears that at different ports the rating has varied. In some cases it has been taxed as a proprietary medicine, dutiable at 25 per cent in solid form and 50 per cent in liquid, while at other points it has been rated as a drug at 20 per cent.

Wide Margins.

The jurors in a Detroit court recently ranged from 6 cents to $60,000 in deciding the amount of damages in a libel suit, and finally compromised on a verdict of $11,000.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla - Of perfect purity.
Lemon - Of great strength.
Orange - Economy in their use
Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

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WILL TEST THE LAW.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT ON THE GERRYMANDER.

Suit to Test the Constitutionality of the Law Will Be Entertained—Point of Jurisdiction Will Come Up at Once—Connecticut Democrats Organize the House by Sharp Practice—Gov. Thayer's Course Has Not Been Decided Upon as Yet—Turning Toward Hill.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court room was crowded to overflowing this morning when the court met to hand down decisions in the cases argued at the last assignment. It had been rumored around the State capitol that the court would refuse to entertain the case to test the reapportionment law passed by the Legislature of 1891. All doubts were dispelled, however, when Chief Justice Cole in a brief decision handed down the mandate of the court that the suit would be entertained, but that the court would listen to arguments on the question of jurisdiction.

The question whether the court has jurisdiction will be determined after the complaints are filed. The case is brought in the form of an injunction suit by the Attorney-General on the relation of the County Board of Adams County to restrain the Secretary of State from giving or publishing notices of election of Senators and members of the Assembly constituted by the gerrymander law.

After the court had rendered its decision Attorneys John C. Spooner, Gen. W. Bird, Attorney-General O'Connor, and ex-Attorney-General Estebrook, on behalf of the complainant, and Gen. E. S. Bragg, on behalf of the Democratic State Central committee, met in the Attorney-General's office and stipulated that the question should be argued next Tuesday, Feb. 9. The complaint in the case was filed this afternoon. Gen. E. S. Bragg said he would demur to the complaint, which would bring up the question of jurisdiction.

GOV. THAYER MAY MOVE AT ONCE.

Report That He Will Turn Over His Office Now—Took Strong Arguments.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The air has been full of rumors all day as to what Gov. Thayer would or would not do, and a dispatch has been sent abroad to the effect that he would refuse to turn over his office to Gov. Boyd until the mandate should arrive from Washington. But tonight Attorney-General Hastings said that a number of Thayer's friends had been urging him that the wisest course to adopt would be to write or wire Gov. Boyd immediately to come down and assume the duties of office at once. This, Gen. Hastings said, he believed would be done either tonight or in the morning. This much is true. Gov. Thayer is arranging to leave Lincoln Monday for Laporte, Tex., the new town owned by the Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado capitalists, and it is understood that Gov. Thayer has been offered and has accepted the position of manager of excursions from the East and North to this town.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A flurry of excitement was created today by the knowledge of a new phase in the Boyd-Thayer case. John L. Webster, Thayer's attorney, went down to Lincoln this morning and was closeted with the ex-Governor for some hours. Webster put forth his best endeavors to prove to his client that the best thing that he could do at the present time would be simply to step down and out. But Thayer was obdurate, and said he should continue to exercise the office of Governor until he received a mandate from a court from which there was no appeal.

"I am Governor now," he said, "and I shall continue so for at least a month." Nothing would shake him in his determination and he will hold to his resolve. Both Thayer and Webster, at the end of the conference, refused to say anything concerning the matter. It is hardly possible, however, that Thayer can hold out more than a month longer. The Republican leaders that have engineered the whole machine and furnished the money to keep the ball rolling, seeing no advantage in keeping Thayer in office for a few weeks longer, have drawn off their money supplies and left him to fight his own battle.

When Gov. Boyd was informed of this he said: "I guess he (Thayer) can stay, as he says, if he has a mind to do so."

"Had you had any previous advices of his intention to stay in a month or so?" was asked the Governor.

He replied that he had not.

The Standard Oil company today recognized Heimrod, the State Oil Inspector appointed by Boyd, but he is the only one of Boyd's appointees who has begun serving.

Samoset's Democrats will take a prominent part in the restoration of the Governor. When he is seated 300 will go to Lincoln. The Omaha Guards will go along to lend a large amount of luster to the occasion. So will the Jacksonian club; and so, likely, will Chicago's Iroquois and Cook County clubs.

THEY ORGANIZED THE HOUSE.

Connecticut's Democratic Minority Takes Advantage of an Adjournment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Democratic minority in the Connecticut House of Representatives is trying to rule. A special rule of the House empowers the Speaker, in the absence of a quorum, to adjourn the House. The members of the Republican majority absented themselves again today and left the House without a quorum. The Republicans had been forced to it because of the sickness of many members which left them without a majority. This explains the absenteeism which left the House without a quorum this afternoon. Speaker Paige, acting under the rule, declared an adjournment until tomorrow. The Democrats refused to recognize his declaration on the ground that in the absence of a quorum the minority alone had the constitutional power to declare adjournment and that the House rule was invalid, because unconstitutional. Therefore they proceeded to temporary organization, with Representative Callahan, a New Haven lawyer, as Speaker. They passed an order notifying all absent members to appear in the House on Thursday afternoon under penalty of forfeiting their salaries for the session. Copies of the orders were mailed to all members this afternoon. The Democrats also appointed a sergeant-at-arms and six deputies, who will be sent after absent members if they fail to appear or explain their absence. Speaker Paige's House meets at 1 o'clock tomorrow and Speaker Callahan's at 2.

FOR THE ANTI-HILL MEETING.

Committeemen Expect It to Be Large and Enthusiastic—For Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—E. Ellery Anderson presided this afternoon at a meeting held at No. 10 Wall street and attended by the Committee of Twenty-five, who are organizing a protest against the action of David B. Hill and his Democratic followers in selecting a midwinter date for the State convention. It was decided to hold the mass-meeting of Feb. 11 at Cooper Union. This meeting, it was declared, would be the largest political gathering and the most enthusiastic that has been held in New York for years. Details as to the speakers who will take part and the gentlemen who will be asked to preside were left to be arranged when the committee meets again Thursday afternoon. It was also decided to establish a permanent headquarters for the anti-Hill Democrats in Rooms Nos. 46 and 47 of the Astor Building, where Mr. E. B. Whitney will be in charge.

ARE NOW TURNING TOWARD HILL.

Northwestern Democrats Are Forsaking Cleveland for Him.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Two months ago Cleveland was the Democratic party idol in this State, today Hill is near and dear to the average Minnesota politician. Cleveland continues to sell as first choice in the country with the local Democrats whose preference would have but little weight with the Democratic chieftains of St. Paul. The Hill seed has been sown in arable ground, however, and his "pullers" believe that the State at large will be converted into a hot bed of Hillism.

MANY FAVOR COUNTY OPTION.

Republican Senators in Iowa Think It Would Solve the Question.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A few days ago the fact was noted that at least two Republican Senators were favorable to county local option as an amendment to the present prohibitory law. To give the people an inside view of the position the Republican Senators take on the controversy, which will soon be opened up in the Senate, THE TRIBUNE correspondent this morning addressed a note to several of the leading Republican Senators asking answers to the following questions:

First—What is your opinion of the Schmidt Local Option bill?

Second—How would you consider county option as an amendment to the present law?

In reply Senator Brown said that he would favor county option as the best way out of the dilemma. Senator Parrott said he did not consider the Schmidt bill a restrictive measure, as too much power was given to the municipal authorities. A county option bill, he said, would be more acceptable to the interior counties. Senator Finn ridiculed the idea that any Republicans would vote for the Schmidt bill. He favored county option as against city or township option. He thought the existing law, even with poor administration, extremely beneficial. Senator Harsh thought county option would give prohibition to most of the counties of the State. He considers the Schmidt bill a straight license measure. Its provisions are unjust and the penalties inadequate. Senator Lewis said he thought county option might furnish the solution of the liquor question in Iowa. Other influential members said they would not vote for the Schmidt bill, and thought county option would settle the question.

In the House today a large number of bills were introduced. A resolution was presented memorializing Congress to pass the Dolliver bill for the relief of the Des Moines River land settlers. In the Senate a resolution was offered by Senator Schmidt, requesting the Attorney-General to report the present status of litigation to compel sleeping-car companies to pay taxes in this State on their cars run in Iowa. Senator Dodge offered memorial resolutions on the death of the late Senator P. G. Ballingall, and they were set for special order Tuesday next. Senator Reininger introduced a resubmission resolution. Senator Finn introduced his State Uniformity School Text-Book bill.

ELECTED THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Result of the Election at Duluth for City Officials—Factional Fight.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The election for Mayor and other city officers today drew out the largest vote ever cast in a municipal contest, the total being 5,450, out of a registration of 6,100. The successful candidate was elected as favoring a liberal policy in enforcing the liquor and kindred laws. The vote was:

Charles D'Autremont, Democrat, 2,569; M. J. Davis, Alliance and Citizen's, 2,098; Charles A. Long, Republican, 725; J. A. Manheim, Independent, 58.

While the city is largely Republican, a fight in the party ranks and the saloon question caused Republicans to break loose from party lines, while the Democrats put in a solid vote for their candidates. The successful candidate is from Elmira, N. Y., and a friend of Senator Hill. Roger S. Powell, Democratic and People's, was elected Judge of the Municipal Court, and Eric L. Winje, Democratic and People's, Special Municipal Judge. The Republicans elect four out of six Aldermen.

Georgia Third Party Men Active.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The first avowed third party demonstration in Georgia was held here today under the auspices of C. C. Post. He is the campaign leader of the third party in Georgia. He says that the party intends to cut off all relationship with the two leading political parties. There will be a full State ticket, with C. H. Ellington for Governor. There will also be an electoral ticket in the field next November. L. L. Polk and Leland Stanford are looked upon as the probable candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency. "We can carry the State," said Mr. Post. "I am perfectly confident of it."

Thinks Blaine Is Not a Candidate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Henry C. Payne, Chairman of the Republican Central State committee, returned today from the East. As to the Republican nominee for President, Mr. Payne said: "It looks uncertain as to who it will be. I think Mr. Blaine's name will not go before the Minneapolis convention. I heard of no intention on Mr. Blaine's part to write a letter declining, but he may do so. There is a good deal of talk of 'Uncle Jerry' Rusk for the office. He seems to have quite a following."

To Arrange the Convention Hall.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The probabilities are that the necessary changes in the Minneapolis Exposition Building will be decided on within the next few days and that by the end of the week active steps will be under way to convert it into the convention hall. D. Adler, the Chicago architect, will be here Thursday. The difference in the plans of the architects are so slight that they can be adjusted speedily.

The Brice Contest in the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—The House committee considering the resolution providing for an investigation of the title of Senator Brice to a seat in the United States Senate reported today, recommending that the whole matter be left to the United States Senate, with the request that Senator Sherman move.

Gen. Rinaker Actively at Work.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Gen. John J. Rinaker of Carlinville was here today. He is making an active canvass for the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-large. He has several warm friends among the leading politicians of this county.

ANCESTORS OF MRS. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Her Grandfather Was Once a Chicago Lawyer, Later Living in Vermont.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The marriage in London Jan. 18 of Miss Carolyn Balestier and Rudyard Kipling received much more than passing attention in this village, which is and has been for more than twenty years one of the homes of the Balestier family. Joseph Neree Balestier, Carolyn's grandfather, who died in September, 1888, was born in Martinique, West Indies, April 1, 1814. He was brought to this country when an infant, and his boyhood was passed in New York in the family of an elder brother, whose wife was a daughter of Paul Revere. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School and went to Chicago in 1835, where he remained until 1841, practicing law and writing for the Chicago *American*, which was the daily Whig paper of that time. In 1841 he returned to New York, where he practiced law until 1868, when he retired from active work in his profession. He spent a year and a half in European travel and then bought the property three miles north of here, where he spent the rest of his life. He married, in 1837, Carolyn Starr Wolcott of the Connecticut family of Wolcotts, who met her future husband while visiting relatives in Chicago. Carolyn Balestier is of medium height, slender, and has dark-blue eyes and brown hair. She is of a vivacious disposition and fond of society. It is said that her marriage with Kipling was the expressed wish of her brother Wolcott. Mr. and Mrs. Kipling sail for America tomorrow and, it is said, will make their home in this country.

FRED NIEDECK'S BLOODY WORK.

After a Quarrel Over Money Matters He Kills His Wife and Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Frederick Niedeck cut his wife's throat tonight and then his own. Both are dead. Niedeck was 63 years of age, an old resident, and in comfortable circumstances. His wife was 53 years of age. The old couple lived in the lower flat of one of Mr. Niedeck's houses with their 12-year old daughter, Amelia. About 11 o'clock Amelia was awakened by her mother screaming, and, rushing out into the kitchen, she saw her father holding her mother on the floor. The little daughter took hold of the father when he released his grasp and Mrs. Niedeck rushed out of the house and into a neighboring saloon, the blood streaming from an ugly wound in her throat. She said that her husband had cut her throat and a moment later fell dead on the floor. The little daughter ran up-stairs to a neighbor, her father running after her into the hall and failing to overhaul her. Five minutes later Mr. Niedeck was found laying dead, his head nearly severed from the body and a razor by his side. The immediate cause of the double tragedy is somewhat of a mystery, although, according to the little daughter's story, her father had abused her mother for many years, and always because of money matters. He was extremely miserly in his habits.

CAN BE USED TODAY.

NORTH SHORE INLET TUNNEL PRACTICALLY IN READINESS.

Connection Now Being Made with the Old Intake—All to Be Completed by 9 O'Clock This Morning—Denial of Ald. Hepburn's Assertions Regarding the Condition of the Four-Mile Tunnel—Result of an Investigation Made by Two "Tribune" Men—The Trip Described.

[*Continued from first page.*]

the lining. The water came from springs in the quicksand and loam, instead of filtering down from beneath the lake above.

The second cross drift opens into the parallel six-foot drift at a point 4,200 feet from the breakwater, and it is here that the stretch of so-called useless tunnel begins. Four months ago a bad leak was discovered to have broken in the bottom of the north drift a few hundred feet from the 4,200-foot mark. It gradually increased in size until about ten feet of the tunnel became unable to hold out the leaking quick sand and water. For a time the pumps were kept busy holding down the steady flow of water. Finally it was thought advisable to close up the drift for a distance of several hundred feet, so a heavy bulkhead was fitted into the drift at the 4,200-foot cut-off, and another at the opposite end at a point about 6,300 feet from the breakwater, or 2,100 feet distant from the first bulkhead. This inclosed space is supposed to be filled with quicksand and water. No one knows its actual condition. Whether the defective spot has increased in size is a matter of speculation.

The truth can only be learned when the engineers decide to open the passage again.

It was to this part of the tunnel that Ald. Hepburn referred in his speech before the Council Monday night. But Ald. Hepburn knows no more about the actual condition of the stretch than any other person.

Annie Rooney and the mud cart were switched over to the south drift at the bulkheads. There was little to indicate that this portion of the tunnel extended through quicksand. The walls were reasonably dry and no water was lying along the flooring. At 4,400 feet things began to moisten up again, and 100 feet further on small streams were trickling through the siding. At this point a water-pump in constant operation was located. With its aid the tunnel was kept reasonably dry. From the 4,600 feet mark to the end of the first mile beyond the breakwater the south drift was found to be in almost perfect condition, although the parallel drift lying just to the north was full of water. At the end of 5,700 feet, however, the general condition changed rapidly for worse. The water, until now scarcely noticeable on the floor, began to increase in depth until it reached up almost to the top of the cart-wheels. It soon became more than a foot in depth and the occupants of the cart were compelled to get out and wade. Still the sides and roof of the tunnel remained dry. All the leakage came through the bottom of the drift, or through small openings in the sides made by the engineers. The worst part of the south drift extended from the 5,700-foot mark to the air lock, which is located 6,500 feet from the breakwater. Along the entire distance the water lay deep on the flooring, although it did not accumulate so rapidly but that it could be removed by the pumps. The sides and ceiling continued dry, and the bottom was responsible for all the water found.

The reporter and artist entered the air lock. The heavy iron doors were closed and the pressure of the air was forced up twenty-two pounds higher than the normal pressure. The sensation was one not soon to be forgotten. For a moment it seemed as if all the blood vessels in the body were bursting. There was a ringing in the ears of those who were crouching in the narrow chamber. Finally the dial indicated the required pressure, the opposite door swung open and the party crept out into the tunnel beyond. Here the pressure is uniformly twenty-two pounds more than the normal, and, necessarily, the tunnel is perfectly dry. Any insipient streams that might otherwise crowd their way through the brick walls are forced back and the walls, sides, and bottom are dry and hard. A walk of 300 feet—for Annie Rooney was unable to live in the compressed air—led to a diagonal cross-drift which opened into the north drift. Only a few hundred feet back was the bulkhead that held back the water and quicksand of the defective part. Not a drop of moisture was visible in the compressed air chambers, which extended several hundred feet down toward the east and then united to form the eight-foot single drift again.

The reporters reached a point 6,950 feet from the breakwater or 9,140 feet from the shore. Traces of water were no longer visible, so a halt was made and the return journey was begun. Finally the cut off at the 4,200 feet point was reached. Up to this distance the return journey had been made over the same ground that had been traversed going down. At the cut off, however, the party held to the south drift, which had not yet been inspected. It was found to be in even better condition than the corresponding portion of the north drift. There was scarcely any moisture and at no place could drops of water be seen.

"WAS A GREAT EXAGGERATION."

Ald. Noble Talks of Ald. Hepburn's Statement at the Council Monday.

"There was really no occasion for the alarm raised in the Council Monday evening in reference to the condition of the four-mile tunnel near the breakwater," said Ald. Noble yesterday. "Ald. Hepburn's assertion that a mile of the tunnel was worthless was a great exaggeration. He admitted that himself afterwards. I can assurre you, and I speak from good authority, that the tunnel is safe. There is no excuse for the sensational stories told concerning it."

Mr. Noble's assertions were fully corroborated by men in a position to know. The tunnels are not in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Hepburn is now, it is said, heartily sorry for his excited and unwarranted talk of Monday evening. The truth of the matter appears to be that Mr. Hepburn was annoyed that Commissioner Aldrich did not consult Engineer Clark before writing to the Engineering Society to appoint experts, and, because of this, told with exaggeration what he had heard from Mr. Clark and Mr. Aldrich about the condition of the six-foot tunnel near the breakwater. In indicating his disapproval of what he conceived to be the alarmist action taken by Mr. Aldrich he became an alarmist himself. He meant to say that Mr. Aldrich has known for months that the condition of the tunnel was bad and that there was no reason for him to ask engineering experts to find that out.

Ald. Madden had an interview with the Mayor, Commissioner Aldrich, and Engineer Clark yesterday. He will appoint the Committee of Investigation today. It will probably consist of Ald. Roth, Kent, Cullerton, Gahan, and either Sexton or Kerr. The committee will make an exhaustive examination and report. Ald. Kent, who is almost certain to be a member of the committee, said yesterday: "The whole new tunnel system ought to be embraced in the scope of the investigation. I think we ought to know something more than we do about the operations in the Lake View tunnel."

Speaking of the prospective change for their services by the experts, Mr. Aldrich said:

"It did not occur to me in issuing the invitation to the society that such a committee would charge for its services. I imagined the society would undertake the work from motives of public spirit. If the society will undertake the matter I propose to have it do so. With all due deference to the Council and its powers as the legislative branch of the Municipal Government, I hold that as an executive officer in charge of this great department I have ample authority to make any investigation of the work of the department I choose and call in outside assistance if I deem it necessary."

Wisconsin Horticultural Officials.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the State Horticultural Society today the following officers were elected: President, M. A. Thayer of Sparta; Vice-President, L. J. Kellogg of Ripon; Secretary, R. S. Hoxie of Evansville; Treasurer, Mrs. V. H. Campbell of Evansville; Corresponding Secretary, Carl H. Potter of Madison.

Ease your cough by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung ailments, and a curative for asthma.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Sudden Death of Henry Cole.

Henry Cole, one of Chicago's pioneers, died Sunday night of heart disease at his home, No. 188 Thirty-second street. He had been in the best of health and spirits during the day and had visited friends during the afternoon and evening. He returned to his home at 9:30 p. m. and walked into the front parlor. He was removing his overcoat when he fell to the floor and died in a few moments. The funeral service, which will be private, will be held at his late home at 2 p. m. today. The interment will be at Mount Marrioe Cemetery.

[Mr. Cole was born in Posen, Prussia, in 1818. In 1847 he came to Chicago and engaged in the clothing business at Clark and Washington streets. His establishment was destroyed in the great fire, and he never afterward reëntered active business life. He has been prominent in Masonic circles for many years and was one of the original members of Oriental Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He leaves a widow and six children—Mrs. Julius Frank, Mrs. Fred B. Bernstein, Mrs. Albert Levinstein, and David, Jacob, and Julius Cole.]

Funeral of Franklin Babcock.

The funeral of the late Franklin Babcock, one of the founders of the Memorial Baptist Church, on Oakwood boulevard, took place Monday afternoon in that church. The Apollo Commandery of Masons, of which he was a member, conducted the services. The casket was covered with flowers. One large floral piece of white roses and lilies, representing an open book, bearing the word "Father," was from his sons, Forrest F. and Frederick H. Babcock. Other floral pieces were sent by the officers of the Baptist Sunday-school and friends of Mr. Babcock. The Masonic ritual services were conducted by the officers of the Apollo Commandery—John O'Neil, David R. Crego, D. P. Shaw, E. E. Patton, and W. H. Reed. The pallbearers were H. F. Bonneman, C. E. Wolley, C. R. Vandercook, F. W. Campbell, G. H. Harris, J. E. Green, G. H. Beebee, and Thomas Cromlish. Mr. Babcock was 63 years old and had been in bad health for over a year. For years he had been in the life-insurance business.

Jacob P. Leese, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Jacob P. Leese, the pioneer of California pioneers, died last evening in St. Luke's Hospital. He was born in Clairsville, O., Aug. 19, 1809, and came to California in 1833, traveling overland by way of the South. He located in San Francisco, then the hamlet of Yerba Buena, and erected at the corner of Leidesdorff and Commercial streets the first frame building of the place. In those early days Leese hunted bear and deer in what is now the most thickly settled part of the city. He married a sister of the late Gen. Vallejo. Of the issue of this marriage one son survives. About two years ago the old man was run over by a wagon and received injuries from which he never recovered.

An Old Fireman.

The funeral of John Reilly, one of the oldest firemen in the city, was held in the Holy Name Cathedral, at Superior and State streets, under the direction of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. Twenty-five members in carriages attended the remains from No. 154 Indiana street to the church, and then to Calvary. The pallbearers were selected from the members of the association. They were Joel A. Kenny, John J. O'Neill, John Sweeney, Joseph Stoltz, George W. Hannis, and Wheeler Smith. Requiem mass was said over the remains at the church by Rector Fitzsamons. John Reilly was a member of the old bucket brigade in 1846, before there was an organized Fire Department in the city.

Charles P. Shaw.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Charles P. Shaw, the originator and promoter of the New York cable railroad scheme, died today. In 1883 Mr. Shaw became engrossed in his cable railroad schemes, which contemplated seizing seventy miles of New York City streets. All his time, money, and energies have been devoted to the enterprise. The Court of Appeals ruled it out once, but Mr. Shaw went on with it and was sanguine of its success up to his death. Twelve hundred thousand dollars have so far been spent in the scheme, $800,000 of which was spent for litigation.

Three Valparaiso Citizens Dead.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—An unusual occurrence this morning was the death of three prominent Irish citizens at nearly the same hour—P. C. Daly of the firm of Daly & Reagen; John Mahoney, prominently connected with the Fort Wayne railroad, and Thomas Kinslow, a prosperous farmer living near the city. Their funerals will occur together tomorrow morning at St. Paul's Church. It will be the first triple funeral in the history of this city.

Mrs. Hannah W. Jennings.

Mrs. Hannah W. Jennings, widow of the late John D. Jennings, died Monday morning of grip, after a brief illness, at the Southern Hotel. She leaves two sons, George F. and Edward B. Jennings. John D. Jennings was the originator of the ninety-nine-year lease, and his large estate, which has been kept intact since his death three years ago, probably controls more leases for this term than any other. His property largely consisted of South Side business sites.

Moses Hopkins, San Mateo, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Moses Hopkins, the well-known capitalist, died here this morning of heart failure, believed to be the result of an attack of the grip which he experienced about a month ago. He leaves an estate of $3,000,000, chiefly in this State. He was born in Henderson, N. Y., in 1817, educated at Great Barrington, Mass., came to California in 1852, and engaged chiefly in agriculture. Since 1878 he had resided at San Mateo, Cal.

Mrs. Esther M. Brainard.

Mrs. Esther M. Brainard, mother of E. L. Brainard, died Monday, aged 84 years. Mrs. Brainard was a descendant of the Connecticut Hubbard stock. She was a sister of Hamilton Hubbard, and Judge Hubbard of Omaha. She was the widow of the late Heber Brainard of Haddam, Conn., a descendant of the missionary Brainards of New England.

LONDON MADE THE MARKETS SLUGGISH.

Nearly All Stocks Declined Yesterday and Trading Was Light.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The extreme weakness of Americans in the London market today, which was attributed to the report that Spain had finally defaulted on its bonds, caused the home market to open up sluggishly and with a tendency toward a further decline. The one stock that showed any animation was Whisky Trust. This was strong on the covering of shorts, and on some buying by a risky few, who argued that it had fallen so far in the nature of things it should rise. It advanced from 50⅞ to 52⅞ during the hour. Trading was light and altogether it was a most uninteresting market at 1 o'clock. The market's better tone continued to the end. Western Union suddenly exhibited unexpected strength during the last hour, advancing 2 points on heavy buying to 87. This gave cause for a renewal of the statement that the company will increase its next dividend. Sugar advanced a point. Whisky Trust held 1⅛ of its early gain and the rest of the list remained irregular, but generally fractionally stronger than at 1 o'clock.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The stock markets were again gloomy and depressed; there was no speculation and little doing. Realizations continue to be made, partly on account of estates of deceased owners and partly through fear of unpleasant calls on securities not fully paid up. Americans have been on the verge of a panic, and there was heavy selling in some quarters, causing a rush that frightened holders to the close and bringing about a serious general fall in prices. During the latter part of the afternoon, however, a complete change for the better came over the market, and the closing was distinctly firm, but prices were not fully recovered from the fall, so that a general decline was established ranging from ¼ to 1⅛. The lead was taken by Union Pacific. Grand Trunk and Mexican railways receded on their respective traffic returns. Rupee paper declined ¼ to ⅝. Silver at closing was flat, 41 9-16d, which is the lowest price ever touched. Consols left off unaltered. Money was in fair demand, this being pay day. Call loans were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. Bills were again scarce, but the rate for three months' bank paper was maintained at 1⅛ to 2 per cent.

Death of Christian Beck.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Christian Beck, for thirty-four years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Kansas A. F. and A. M., died in this city tonight. He was also Grand Treasurer since the organization of the Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter and was a member of the Mystic Shrine.

PSYCHIC PICTURINGS.

HENRY B. FOULKE HAS SUCCEEDED MME. BLAVATSKY.

A Precipitated Portrait of the Prophetess of Theosophy Given for His Especial Benefit—Letters from the Masters Mysteriously Received on Board Ship—Extracts from Them Declare That Theosophy's Time Is Near at Hand—Mr. Foulke Will Devote Himself to the Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—After forty years of study in the realms of occultism J. R. Perry of Wilkesbarre witnessed a climax of wonderful phenomena during a visit to this city within the last fortnight. Mr. Perry relates what is known among Theosophists that not long before her death Mme. Blavatsky appointed as her successor in the work of which she had been so long the acknowledged head, Henry B. Foulke of Philadelphia. Mr. Foulke for many years has been a student of theosophy and a traveler in Europe and India in search of the knowledge of occult truths. Mme. Blavatsky promised him the approval and guidance of the mysterious powers who had directed her own work on earth, assuring him also of her personal coöperation from the unseen realms. Mr. Foulke, as the condition of his acceptance of this appointment, required unquestionable manifestations of the power of Mme. Blavatsky to fulfill her promises. He requested that her master should precipitate her portrait upon canvas, indicating also his own propinquity, after the manner which Theosophists claim often to have witnessed.

In the parlors of Mme. Eugenie Best, the Philadelphia psychic, through whose occult powers many pictures of the departed are said to have been made, Mr. Perry declares that he witnessed the fulfillment of Mr. Foulke's demands. Several canvases had been for some time prepared and waiting for the desired precipitation, but without result. When Mr. Perry entered Mme. Best's parlors she showed him three canvases which had nothing on them. He placed them on a chair with the face side to the wall. The canvases were put in a partially curtained yet clearly lighted part of the room, where every article of furniture could be distinctly seen.

The Unseen Powers at Work.

Soon there was a smell of paint. Madame observed that the forces were at work, and after waiting in silence for perhaps five minutes Mr. Perry examined the canvases and upon one of them found a beautiful and correct portrait of Mme. Blavatsky. It was recognized by Mrs. Kase, who had known her for twenty years. During the time of the supposed making of the portrait Mme. Best had not once been within ten feet of the portrait, and it was impossible that she could have placed anything upon it. The next morning, according to Mr. Perry, while he, Mme. Best, and Mrs. Kase were looking at the portrait they saw in the upper left-hand corner of the background the gradual appearance of a face and head and finally a clean cut figure. "There was the white-robed form of Mme. Blavatsky sitting," says Mr. Perry, "with an expression of quiet repose upon her countenance and her marvelous, beautiful hands gracefully folded. Upon the window sill sits a Hindoo idol, an exact picture of one belonging to Mr. Foulke, which was taken by him to England some years ago and loaned to the madame. Below the window are shelves containing books with the initials I. U. and S. D., no doubt intended to refer to the volumes she has written—'Isis Unveiled' and 'Secret Doctrine.'" "Thus had the request of the chosen one been literally complied with under such conditions that no one can accuse Mr. Foulke of any complicity or duplicity in its production, as he was not present and an utter stranger to myself until I met him the following day after he had been sent for to look at the marvelous precipitation.

Mme. Blavatsky's Letters.

In proof of Mme. Blavatsky's selection of Mr. Foulke for the work which he now feels himself fully accredited to undertake it is declared on good authority that he has letters from her own hand. In one of them she says: "If you wish to go into this work come over to England and I will teach you all about the philosophy which you do not know at present. Then you will be prepared to take a leading place among the Theosophists of the whole world." In another letter she writes: "Whatever happens I will sustain you before God and man, as I always did."

Henry B. Foulke had already given up his large real estate business in Walnut street in order to follow what he felt to be higher aims of life in the pursuit and dissemination of occult knowledge. He now believes that he has the backing of the masters who stood behind Mme. Blavatsky in her work. To confirm him in this belief he has received what he doubts not are precipitated letters from the masters themselves. Some of these he received while on board ship at sea, some when alone in his room in this city. In one of these is written: "My Dear Child: we have guarded thee and watched over thee through all the ages and guided thee through all the bitter experiences of thy life. Be hopeful. Soon the time is coming when all will be well. Out of all the world thou hast been chosen to do this work. The time will soon be ripe for thy mission."

REWARDED FOR LONG DEVOTION.

Mrs. S. F. Orton Handsomely Remembered by Church Members and Beneficiaries.

A reception in honor of Mrs. S. F. Orton was given in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street, last night. After other addresses the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, announced a glowing eulogium on the life and work of Mrs. S. F. Orton.

"Tonight," he said, "is the twenty-sixth anniversary of Mrs. Orton's connection with the church. During that time she has visited the sick, cared for the needy, and tended the fallen with never-failing devotion, and in presenting Mrs. Orton with this small offering I say this is but a forerunner of the golden reward which awaits her hereafter."

Dr. Goodwin then in the name of the congregation presented Mrs. Orton with a purse containing twenty-six $20 gold pieces—one for each year of her untiring church work. But still another mark of appreciation was in store for Mrs. Orton—not from the congregation this time, but from those who looked upon Mrs. Orton as their benefactor. After giving a sketch of Mrs. Orton's work for the church since 1867 Mrs. Newcomb gave Mrs. Orton a beautiful portfolio. It was of white canvas, handsomely illuminated. It contained many personal letters from those whom Mrs. Orton had benefited, and bore a suitable inscription in verse.

PROPOSE TO CUT INSURANCE RATES.

Trust Methods to Be Applied to Freeze Out Non-Board Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—For some time past the large insurance companies of the country have been demanding an increase of fire rates in this city. This demand has been emphasized since the recent appointments of Mayor Noonan have proved the St. Louis department to be a political machine. The local Board of Underwriters, however, has been hampered in the work of inaugurating higher rates by the presence here of a large number of non-board companies which it was known would at once begin cutting rates if an advance was made. Unsuccessful efforts having been made by the board companies to get the non-board companies into the arrangement, it is now proposed to place the city under a compact management of the Western Union Fire Insurance organization to raise rates as they have been raised in other cities. This, in the opinion of insurance men, would precipitate a rate war between union and non-union companies. Seventy-five per cent of the large fire companies in the country are members of the Western Union, and especially those companies represented in the various boards of fire underwriters. Agents representing non-board companies here were willing to make an arrangement, but the mutual companies held out and defeated the plan. Insurance men in the board claim that the only way out of the difficulty is to adopt the plan successfully employed in Kansas City not long ago and freeze out the small mutual companies and non-board agencies by a cut of 50 per cent in rates.

Fitzsimmons Confesses His Identity.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Robert Fitzsimmons, who was arrested here Sunday, has been identified beyond doubt as the escaped Pittsburg murderer, and this was today made certain when he confessed that he was the same. The man who will take him back is Detective Murphy, who shot him after he had killed Gilkinson.

ALD. BOWLER'S FRAME SHED FINISHED.

What the Police and Building Officials Say About It.

Secretary Ward of the Building Department, when informed yesterday that Ald. Bowler's two-sory frame milk-shed at No. 185 West North avenue had been completed in violation of the ordinance and of the orders of his department, replied:

"Only one story, at least so our inspector, Mr. Campbell, tells us. The Police Depart-

NO. 185 WEST NORTH AVENUE.

ment is responsible for allowing the building to be finished. Lieut. Quinn was here in person and received our instructions. Our inspector's territory runs from Chicago avenue to the city limits on the north and from the river to the city limits on the west. He can't cover his district and keep constant watch on a milk-shed."

Chief McClaughry was inclined to repudiate any of the blame on the ground that the Building Department should have issued its orders through police headquarters, not to any individual office.

But it is understood that they did follow that course, and Lieut. Quinn gave the excuse that his men can't be watching one building all the time.

"They can obey orders," said the Chief, "and I shall investigate the matter."

PREPARING FOR THE BIG CONVENTION.

The General Committee Has Practically Abandoned the Exposition Plan.

All hope of securing the north end of the Exposition Building for the Democratic National convention has been practically abandoned. There was a meeting of the General committee at the Iroquois club yesterday at which ex-Judge Altgeld presided. Mr. Hesing's committee to confer with the World's Fair Directors and the Michigan avenue property-owners reported that the matter of securing the Exposition Building would be brought before the Executive committee of the directory today. He also stated that the Art Institute people had agreed not to give their consent unless the architect, Mr. Coolidge, would certify that the use of the north end of the building would not interfere with the Art Institute project. This, he said, Mr. Coolidge absolutely refused to do and Mr. Hesing told the committee he did not think there was any hope of securing the north end of the Exposition Building and recommended abandoning the matter. Some suggestions had been made to extend the building, but this change would cost $19,000 and little was said about it.

The Committee on Wigwam reported that such a structure on the Lake-Front, seating 16,000 people, would cost $27,000. The most available site was thought to be the block south of Jackson street extended, but some of the members suggested that it would be better to go north of the armories. Mr. Wilkinson said the architect stated that this would be a great reduction of expense, as the armories could be fitted up for committee-rooms.

The question of objection on the part of the property-owners was raised, but it was stated that Montgomery Ward consented to a circus on this site, and it was doubted if he would object to the Democratic National convention.

Ald. Gahan suggested the committee have an order introduced at the next meeting of the Council providing for the consent of the city.

The committee, which was composed of Harry Wilkinson and Charles Kern, was enlarged by the addition of J. W. Richards and W. S. Bogle and instructed to secure a site at once for the wigwam and see the Michigan avenue property-owners. Some thought possibly Dearborn Park could be secured from the Library Board.

A resolution was adopted providing that five committees of fifteen each—Finance, Hall, Transportation, Reception, and Printing—be appointed. It was the sense of the meeting, as expressed in the resolution, that all seats over 5,000 be retained by the local committee and be sold or given in exchange for subscriptions; and the resolution provided that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the subcommittee of the National committee in reference to this matter. The following committee was appointed: Potter Palmer, F. H. Winston, Joseph Donnersberger, John P. Hopkins, and Washington Hesing. A committee composed of John P. Altgeld, Charles Kern, A. T. Ewing, John P. Hopkins, W. S. Bogle, A. F. Seeberger, Ald. Gahan, and Adolph Kraus was appointed to nominate persons for the five committees of fifteen each and report at a meeting to be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the National committee, stating that the subcommittee was ready to come to Chicago as soon as the local committee was ready. It was decided to secure a hall before sending for the subcommittee, and it is probable that as soon as a site for the wigwam is secured the National subcommittee will be notified to come. It is thought the expense of the convention, including the wigwam, will be between $40,000 and $50,000. The Democratic convention of 1884 cost the Chicago people $60,000, and it has been decided not to allow the National committee any extras this time.

HONORING THEIR DEAD.

Members of the Iroquois Club Devote an Evening to Memorial Services.

The members of the Iroquois club met last night and remembered the fellow-members whose names have been stricken from the club rolls by death.

W. G. Ewing read the resolutions reported by the committee on the death of John B. Carson. They contained a brief account of the events of his life, and paid high tribute to him as a worthy and honored citizen. Another committee reported with a memorial on the death of Malcolm Caruthers. Memorials to Claude J. Adams and Henry McKey were also read, and personal tributes were paid to all of the departed by many members of the club.

The different resolutions and memorials will be engrossed and sent to the several bereaved families.

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It—How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well-directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorsed by scientists, recommended by physicians and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be so efficient, and if any dealer asserts that such whiskies are the same distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.

MEDICAL PRETENDERS.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY THOSE WHO IMITATE THE BUSINESS METHODS OF DRS. McCOY & WILDMAN.

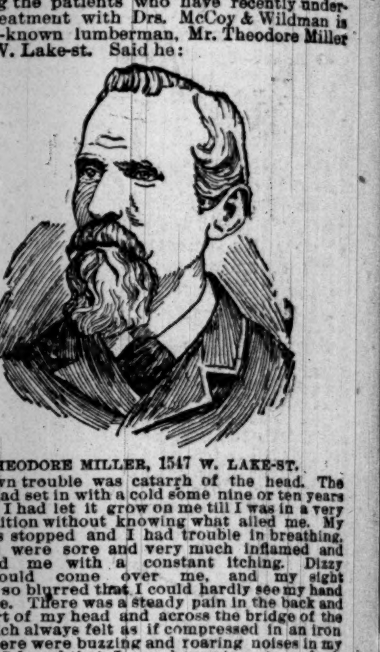
Whenever any individual is successful in commerce or the professions, there are any number of people who at once spring up and try to imitate him in his business or professional methods. Five years ago Drs. McCoy & Wildman opened their offices in the City of Chicago and ever since that time have published each week the statement and portrait of some patient whom they have cured. A flock of imitators alighted in the field like an army of tramps summoned to lunch. Many of them failed to secure dupes and faded from view. Others found victims and managed to eke out a scant subsistence. New ones are constantly springing up and Drs. McCoy & Wildman wish the public not to be deceived. Parties representing and insisting that "they can do as well as Drs. McCoy & Wildman," could no more do their work and effect their cures than a dry-goods clerk could run a drug store, or than an omnibus driver could steer a steamship. They lack three qualifications: They lack the appliances; they lack the scientific knowledge; they lack the practical skill. Why? Because they are not specialists as they claim they are. They have not been drilled and educated to specialty labor. Calling themselves "specialists," they advertise to treat all the diseases that flesh is heir to. Let the public consider this point. If a man wants a horse shod he doesn't go to a carpenter. If he wants a tooth pulled he doesn't go to a blacksmith. So, if one has catarrh he cannot expect relief from a general practitioner, or from one who, pretending to be a specialist, is simply a jack-of-all-diseases. When life or health is in danger from any special disease the common-sense course is to go to a recognized specialist of that particular ailment, and to one who has the prestige and standing maintained by Drs. McCoy & Wildman during the five years they have been in Chicago.

Now, to induce all who have catarrhal troubles to come to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, they make their fee

$5 A MONTH

to all patients commencing treatment before June 1, 1892. They make it this small sum because they wish to bring the people to their office, and thus protect both themselves and the patients from imitators claiming "they can do just as well as Drs. McCoy & Wildman."

Among the patients who have recently undergone treatment with Drs. McCoy & Wildman is the well-known lumberman, Mr. Theodore Miller of 1547 W. Lake-st. Said he:



THEODORE MILLER, 1547 W. LAKE-ST.

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AN UNGODLY WORKER.

LABORS FOR A WEEK OF SUNDAYS IN A CHURCH.

A Rockford, Ill., Contractor Gets a Congregation Into Trouble Because It Declared Against a Sunday World's Fair—Adams County Farm's Ex-Cook Charged with Perjury—Central Insane Asylum Investigation—Heavy Railroad Mortgages—Gov. Fifer's Pardon Docket.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Quite a stir in religious circles has been occasioned by the disclosure of the fact that work was being done in the interior of the new Second Congregational Church on Sundays. The new church is a $10,000 edifice and was to have been completed in December. The contractor is behind and is crowding the work. For six Sabbaths artisans have been at work behind locked doors. The fact has leaked out and caused a shock among the religious people and broad smiles among the ungodly, who are mean enough to remind church people that resolutions have been passed in their church asking that the World's Fair be closed Sunday. The church people deny any knowledge of the work being carried on and will be pretty careful that it is not done any more.

ARRESTED EX-COOK OVER.

Perjury Charged Against Him by the Adams Poor-Farm Supervisors.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A great deal of feeling has been created by the arrest of William Over, the ex-cook at the Adams County Poor-Farm and chief prosecuting witness in the investigation, on warrants charging him with perjury, sworn out by A. W. Blakesley, Chairman of the Poor-Farm committee of the Board of Supervisors. His case was continued to next Tuesday and he was promptly bailed out by Mr. Lorenzo Bull, representing the Humane Society. The investigation was concluded today. Supt. Bates and Supervisor Blakesley, members of the Poor-Farm committee of the Board of Supervisors, were the last witnesses on the stand, and their testimony was in the nature of a general denial of all the charges. The investigating committee will not make its report until the March meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and officially the case will remain in statu quo until that time. Sifted of all superfluities, the preponderance of evidence sustains the charge that the inmates of the poorhouse were at times only half fed and that the meat was frequently bad. It was proven and admitted that the crazy negro, Bob Rector, had charge of the male insane ward, and that he had a strap and club with which he whipped the patients whenever he thought they needed it. This, too, in spite of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors that a sane man should have charge of that ward. The evidence as to immorality was contradictory, and the charge was not proven. Superintendent Bates will probably be summarily removed when the Supervisors meet a month hence.

CENTRAL ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Much Cruelty to the Inmates Shown—Supervisors and Attendants at Fault.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The investigation of Dr. Carroll and the management of the Central Hospital for the Insane began today. The investigation is being conducted by the State Board of Charities, Dr. J. L. R. Wadsworth, Chairman; F. H. Wines, Secretary; J. M. Gould of Moline, and A. F. Barnes of Bloomington were present. In the afternoon the examination of witnesses began. E. B. Collins, for two years an attendant of the institution but who was discharged last December, related cases of extreme cruelty to many of the patients by striking, kicking, and choking the patients in a frightful manner by the attendants, and in many instances where broken ribs, black eyes, etc., were the result. One instance in particular was where an attendant named Barnes unmercifully beat a patient named Arnold for a failure to obey him. He was knocked down and repeatedly kicked, resulting in the breaking of two of his ribs. In a short time he had hemorrhages and within three months died. Many cases of brutality on the part of attendants were shown, but in each and every case it turned out that the matter was never reported to the proper authorities, the attendants claiming they feared discharge should they make reports derogatory to the Supervisors. From the testimony it appears that the blame lies entirely with the attendants and Supervisors and not with the management.

Regarding the dead body found in one of the reservoirs it was shown that all the asylum's drinking water was furnished from wells and all water was filtered. After the body was found no water was used from the reservoir.

Three sessions were held today, and it is probable that by tomorrow night the investigation will be completed.

HEAVY RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

Four Illinois Companies in the List for $700,000—Various Official Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Resolutions authorizing mortgages were filed with the Secretary of State today by the following railway companies for the amounts named: The Calumet and Blue Island railroad company, $300,000; the Chicago and Southeastern railway company, $200,000; the Chicago and Kenosha railway company, $100,000; and the Joliet and Blue Island railway company, $100,000.

The State Board of Pharmacy today elected officers as follows: W. P. Boyd, Arcola, President; Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago, Vice-President; Frank Fleury, Springfield, Secretary; and H. H. Green, Bloomington, Treasurer.

The Governor today issued a warrant on the requisition of the Governor of Kansas for John Sanders, now under arrest in Chicago, and wanted in Reno County, Kansas, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

The Adjutant-General has assigned the band recently mustered into the military service at Canton to the Fifth Infantry.

GOV. FIFER'S PARDON DOCKET FIXED.

Hearings Which Will Be Held Next Friday—Criminals and Crimes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Governor today set the pardon docket for Friday, Feb. 5, as follows:

George Jordan, Cook County, convicted in 1890 for assault, with intent to kill, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years; Carl Hayne, Cook County, 1885, robbery, fourteen years; Gilbert Grim, Fulton County, 1890, burglary and larceny, three years in the reform school; James M. Hawarth, Knox County, 1889, embezzlement, five years; Louis Hess, Cook County, 1890, forgery, three years; Elmer Morrell, Schuyler, 1889, murder, life sentence; Harry Chambers, Cook County, 1881, robbery, two years; Walter Jacobson, Cook County, 1890, manslaughter, five years; Frederick Steffins, Cook County, 1891: assault with intent to commit assault, one year in County Jail. Francis M. Keller, Shelby County, 1887, murder, twelve years. William Cozzens, Champaign County, 1876, murder, life sentence. James McCallister, Livingstone County, 1887, murder, twenty-five years. Edwin Howard, Cook County, 1885, burglary, twenty years. Richard Ashcraft, McDonough County, 1888, murder, thirty years. Larkin Betts, Johnson County, 1888, larceny, six and one-half years. Homer Lawrence, Marion County, 1891, burglary, two years in reform school. Otis B. Leasor, Tazewell County, 1885, criminal assault, fifteen years.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURISTS.

Annual Session of the State Board at Madison—An Alliance to Be Formed.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society was formally opened tonight. The convention was opened by an address from President A. C. Parkinson of Columbus. He gave a history of the transaction of purchasing the State Fair grounds near Milwaukee, and of the necessary legislation to borrow $100,000 from the State and the extreme difficulty the society had with Boss Wall's notorious retrenchment committee. President Parkinson also suggested that each county erect a building on the fair grounds. Gov. Peck bid the Agricultural Society welcome in his usual humorous speech and urged general improvement in country roads.

Prof. C. F. Barnes of the State University addressed the convention on the subject of applied botany and discussed the educational and economic value of the study of modern botany and how the study could be practically applied by intelligent farmers.

Robert Schilling, the Farmers' Alliance agitator of Milwaukee, desired to address the farmers this evening, but he was refused the use of the Assembly Chamber and he deferred his lecture to some other evening. An Alliance meeting was held, however, and a society organized.

Grain Broker Coats Acquited.

SPARTA, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The examination of W. E. Coats, the collapsed grain buyer, for the alleged larceny of wheat stored in his elevator by E. R. Jones took place today. The testimony for the State showed that the prosecuting witness, Jones, delivered during various dates from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5 a little over 700 bushels of wheat at Coats' warehouse with the stipulation that it should be held till the price reached 80 cents. The usual buyer's tickets were given Jones. After Coats' failure, Jan. 7, Jones went to see about his wheat and found it had been sold. Coats' counsel moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the testimony did not prove any crime had been committed. The transaction was simply a purchase of the grain in the usual course of business. The motion for dismissal was granted.

Trying to Sell Bogus Money.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The "green goods" man is again abroad in the land and this time he has struck Minneapolis. Letters have been received by a number of well-known citizens from an individual who proposes to sell $4,000 worth of counterfeit money for $350; $5,500 worth for $500, and so on. For $650 he will agree to give the State right. All business must be done personally and a telegram must be sent beforehand to G. F. Frio, Tilly Foster Mines, Putnam County, N. Y. On receipt of such a telegram the individual named agrees to send full instructions as to where to find his headquarters. The letter represents that the bogus money is made from a plate stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington and which is now in possession of counterfeiters in New York.

Neenah's Great Paper-Mill.

NEENAH, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp company have erected a large paper and pulp mill at Whiting, Wis., on the Wisconsin River, which will be started this week. It has a capacity of twenty-five tons of pulp and 25,000 pounds of paper per day. Fifty car-loads of machinery are employed in this mill weighing over a million pounds; $250,000 were capitalized for the erection of the mill and nearly the entire amount was used. It is one of the largest concerns in the West and will make newspaper exclusively. The stockholders of the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp company are: George A. Whiting, President; R. C. Russell, Vice-President; W. T. Whiting, Treasurer; C. A. Babcock, Secretary, all from this city.

The Kankakee's Rock Ledge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Commissioners in charge of the proposed work of removing the rock ledge in the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., today opened bids for the contract, which were afterwards laid aside without action until the board can have an interview with the officers of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway, which has heretofore prevented the beginning of work. It is now believed that some satisfactory arrangement can be made, but the Commissioners do not care to enter a contract for the work until they know definitely the status of affairs.

The "Sugar Loaf's" Title Settled.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The title to a very valuable piece of summer resort property at Green Lake was settled today. Years ago William Lucas, a wealthy Southerner, purchased a tract on the shores of the lake known by its shape as the Sugar Loaf. John S. Horner, the grantor, died before the deed was delivered. By a strange fatality all the immediate heirs of Horner, who was a prominent and wealthy resident of Green Lake County, died, and innumerable distant relatives claimed the property. The court found for Lucas.

American Baptist Missionary Conference.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—The winter meeting of the American Baptist Missionary conference opened tonight. The Rev. H. C. Mabie, D. D., Home Secretary of the Baptist Union, presided. The principal address was by President Harper of Chicago University, who devoted his attention to the importance of the work. President Harper visited Des Moines College and addressed the students on educational topics. Addresses were also made tonight by the Rev. O. P. Gifford and the Rev. H. W. Tilden of Des Moines. This conference is in the nature of a convention of delegates for the discussion of mission work.

The Pretty Schoolmarm's Brief Courtship.

SUMNER, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Maggie Wallace, a pretty schoolteacher, had her happily ending romance very quickly. She was teaching school at North Lancaster and met Stephen Gardner of the new State of Washington, home for a visit to his old home after fifteen years' absence in the West, during which he made his fortune. He took the pretty schoolmarm home after an hour's acquaintance, proposed marriage, and was accepted. Last night they were married and left for the West.

After the State Agricultural Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Indiana State Board of Agriculture is to be called before the Marion County grand jury to tell what it knows about the recent attempt to bribe R. M. Lockhart, one of the members, by parties who wanted to sell a farm at a high price as the site for new fair grounds. After giving publicity to the fact that a bribe had been offered the board refused to make an investigation and it is now the purpose of the officers of the law to go to the bottom of the scandal.

Horribly Cut by His Bedfellow.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Charles Schreir and George H. Johnson, employés of Reeves' pulley factory, boarded with Mrs. Reynolds and occupied the same room and same bed. This morning Schreir awoke and demanded that Johnson give him more room. A quarrel and fight followed, and Schreir cut Johnson across the arm and abdomen in a dangerous manner. Johnson is lying in a critical condition from internal bleeding. Schreir was arrested.

An Anti-Liquor Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A conference is to be held here Feb. 17 of all Wisconsin opponents of the liquor traffic. The call is signed by many prominent men asking that each city, village, and township send a representative to the conference, so that a common ground may be found from which to attack the saloon system. It is expected that representatives from all political parties will participate.

An Indiana Girl and Leap Year.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—George Ward, a young merchant of a small town in Ohio, came here last summer and met pretty Fannie Pierson. They fell in love. They were to be married this winter, but Ward's business was on the boom and in a response to a request from him Miss Pierson left today for Ohio. The wedding will take place Wednesday.

A Horse-Thief Detective Association.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Ridge Prairie Horse-Thief Detective Association has been organized at Caseyville, Ill., with J. H. King President and Alonzo T. Hart Secretary. Sixteen well-known farmers of that township signed the articles of the association. The association has appointed six special constables.

A Fatal Cave-in at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A new sewer on West Twelfth street caved in this afternoon while the men were at work, and a large rock fell on two of the laborers. O. W. McKennan received internal injuries from which he will die, and another workman, named Gustin, had his leg mashed.

Suit Over Breach-of-Promise Spoils.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Ella Ray, recently got a verdict for $4,000 damages for breach of promise against Ed Kisner. The sum was paid to her attorney, John W. Milliner. Milliner took half the sum. Miss Ray says he agreed to do the work for one-third and sues for $666. Milliner declares he was to have half and will contest the action.

THE HARD WORD "OR."

SECRETARY VOSBURG OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL DODGES.

He Declares That He Cannot Speak for the Board—The Louisville Stake Entries—No Conflict on the Two Big Fights at New Orleans March 2—Brown Charlie Pulled at Gloucester—Racing at New Orleans, Guttenberg, and St. Louis—General News and Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Secretary Vosburg of the Board of Control was asked today by THE TRIBUNE correspondent whether the resolution against winter racing prohibited it in territory north of Maryland *and* east of Ohio, or whether the wording should be north of Maryland *or* east of Ohio.

"Really, I can't tell," responded Mr. Vosburg.

"Does the rule prohibit winter racing at Chicago?" he was asked.

"Really, I can't tell," he again replied.

"You are Secretary of the Board of Control. Who knows the wording of this famous and important resolution and its intent and meaning unless it is yourself?"

"Really, my dear boy," said the Secretary of the Board of Control, "the board might deem it an impertinence on my part if I undertook to answer that question for the board. If you care to write a letter to the board setting forth what you want to know I will see that it goes before the board."

The board was chiefly occupied in scrutinizing nominations for the various stakes. The question whether Marcus Daly or Green B. Morris was entitled to first call upon Maj. Covington's services was finally settled by Marcus Daly withdrawing his claim. The younger of the Covington lads is now premier jockey to the G. B. Morris' string at a salary of $4,500 for the season.

The following is a list of trainers and jockeys who were granted licenses:

Trainers—J. A. Bonett, J. Coutyney, J. M. Jeffcott, B. Riley, W. R. Jones, G. Buchanan, T. Green, T. Porter, J. Kneale, A. Wheeler, J. E. Cook, A. D. Pryor, W. Huston.

Jockeys—J. Bergen, H. Conkling, J. Brennan, W. Penn, G. Covington, A. Covington, F. Taral, T. Stevenson, W. Schofield, H. Ray.

The Western horses, W. G. Morris and Kingman, were excluded by the board from all handicaps for which the entries have closed. Both are on the forfeit list.

TWO BIG FIGHTS IN ONE NIGHT.

Needham and Ryan and Fitzsimmons and Maher to Fight at Different Hours.

Local lovers of boxing will be pleased to learn that there will be no conflict in the Ryan-Needham Maher-Fitzsimmons battles at New Orleans March 2, as the following from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* will show:

The threatened conflict of dates between the Olympic and Metropolitan clubs has been averted by a slight concession on the part of the former. The dispute was one which would have been hard to settle in equity. The Metropolitans had secured the Needham-Ryan contest for March 2 before the Olympics had arranged anything for that date. The Olympics, on the other hand, had sent out an agent expressly to secure a contest for that date long before it was known that the Metropolitans had laid any claim to that date. While the agent of the Olympics was hunting for material for a Mardi Gras contest the Metropolitan secured one and seized upon that date. Then came the big match between Maher and Fitzsimmons, and the Olympics fixed it for the same date as they originally intended. The admirers of pugilism in the city at once took the alarm, and many protested that as they wanted to witness both contests one club or the other should give way. The Olympics yesterday fixed upon a course by which the conflict of dates will be avoided. The regular hour for these contests has always been 9 o'clock and the Olympics have yielded that hour to their neighbors and have fixed the date of the Fitzsimmons-Maher contest for 7 o'clock. With the men in the ring at 7 o'clock the battle will be pretty sure to have been lost and won long before 9 o'clock, so that all who desire to witness the Ryan-Needham contest will only have to step across the street to do so.

This will be pleasing news to several hundred local sports who will go south to witness the mills. A special coach has been chartered by a party which starts Feb. 28. If a sufficient number is secured a special train train may be chartered.

Ryan is Chicago's leading pugilist in the light or welter weight class, and his stake money of $5,000 is supplied here. He has settled down to hard work at the Young Man's Gymnastic club at New Orleans, and also has a room at the fair grounds. Jack Burke and George Siddons are training him.

Danny Needham has also gone into active training, and his party is confident.

Fitzsimmons is training at Bay St. Louis and was never in better shape in his life. He is a clever carpenter and a handy man around the house, besides being an expert horse-shoer. He washes the dishes and does his own washing at his training quarters, and cooks most of his food. He is a busy man in fact nearly all the time.

Maher will train in the North. He has never trained for a fight, and Billy Madden will put him through a course of work that will make him wince. Training is regarded by most fighters as harder work than the actual fighting.

LOUISVILLE STAKE ENTRIES.

Colts and Fillies Nominated to the Spring Stakes of the Louisville Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The entries to the Louisville Jockey club stakes of the spring meeting are as follows:

Kentucky Derby—Importance, Illume, Impress, Montright, Great Dixon, Lord Willowbrook, Maid of Balgowan, Gen. Miles, Guess Not, Phil Dwyer, Lew Weir, Huron, Transit, The Hero, Jilson, Coston, Missal, Red Wing, Brazos, Leocalas, Oasis, Meek's Reel, Long Knight, Ronald, Balfour, Lonsdale, Rally, Lou Johnson, Westlake, Vavasor, John Berkely, Doncaster, Bashford, Balsora, Azra, Ed Eshelby, Gorman, Perblaise, Wanthrift, Glensue, False B., Bold Deceiver, Honshell, C. L. Brown, Lee Mike, Guy Barrett, D. M., Josie O., Old Pepper, The Distiller, Sir Charles, Prince Leeboo, Faraday, Hickory Withe, Judge Toney, Rex, Buckhound, Terra Firma, Uncle Frank, Jim Head, Suanee, Watanga, Semper Rex, Irish Chief, My Partner, Fireball.

Clark Stake—Impress, Montright, Gen. Miles, Chicago, Phil Dwyer, Lew Weir, Huron, Transit, The Hero, Jilson, Boston, Missal, Red Wing, Brazos, Leocalas, Meek's Reel, Light Knight, Ronald, Balfour, Lonsdale, Rally, Lou Johnson, Kindale, Westlake, Vavasor, John Berkley, Doncaster, Agnes, Lee, Lady Nell, Bashford, Balsora, Azra, Gormon, Perblaze, Wanthrift, Glensue, False B., Bold Deceiver, Honshell, C. L. Brown, Lee Mike, Guy Barrett, Alice D., Old Pepper, The Distiller, Sir Charles, Prince, Leeboo, Hickory Withe, Harry Walker, Rex, Buckhound, Terra Firma, Uncle Frank, Jim Head, Suanee, Watauga, Semper Rex, Irish Chief, My Partner, Gen. Jackson, Prince Henry, Fireball.

Kentucky Oaks—Missint, Bracelet, Wild Flower, Koran, Medallion, Hindoogan, Lady Claxton, Kilpen, Maid of Balgowan, bay filly, by Longfellow, dam Geneva, Chestnut, filly, by Spendthrift, Venturia, Maid of Beachwood, Anna D., Khartoum, filly, Triplet, Gila, Charm, Farewell, Dearest, Leseda, Gorefly, Ellen Witherspoon, Terese B. Stewart, Ella Shipman, Ethel Witherspoon, Homeward, Augree, Agnes Lee, Lady Nell, Badoura, Ignite, Celestine, Hindooland, Lady Gore, Miss Hera, Gretchma, White Wings, Julia May, Lizzie C., Josie O., Alice D., Miss Lyne, Miss Dixie, The Queen, Flirt, gray filly by imported Muscovy—Gertrude; bay gelding by imported Muscovy—Active; Fanvette, Altivola, May Queen, Santa Clara, Chaperone, Miss Knott, Gray Goose, Helen N., Lucy S., Annie Irwin, Engarita, Greenwich, Accra, Puzzolana, Julep, Alice Brand, Lake Breeze, Day Dream, Comether, Plennie.

Merchants Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth—Tulla Blackburn, Forerunner, Rorka, Poet Scout, Protection, Indus, Mary McGowan, Oklahoma, Lotta, Dore, Balgowan, Ja Ja, Miss Knott, Nina Archer, Marion C., Blue Wing, Senorita, Anna.

Delbeck Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Tulla Blackburn, Forerunner, Rorka, Protection, Indus, Lotta, Murphy, Balgowan, Duster, Ban Chief, Ja Ja, Miss Knott, Nina Archer, Little Annie, Brandolette.

The Falls City Stake, a selling sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Parolee, Rorka, Fannie S., Reveal, Torrent, Wadsworth, Pendleton, Col. Clay, Lady Unde, Jake Saunders, Bon Air, Chaperone, Bob Forsythe, Kindora, King George, Princess Limo, Sunny South, Mate, Blue Wing, Bagpipes, Hamlet, Bob L., Palisade, Rudolph.

In the Hurstborne Stakes for 2-year-old fillies there are forty-nine entries, in the Alexander Stakes for 2-year-old colts thirty-six entries, and in the Runnymede Stakes for 2-year olds twenty-seven entries.

PULLED OLD BROWN CHARLIE.

Jockey Lindrum Ruled Off for Strongarmism Before the Grand Stand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—At Gloucester today Brown Charlie, with Lindrum up, was made a strong favorite in the first race and nothing seemed more certain of being the winner, but as they came up the homestretch Lindrum pulled the horse for nearly the length of the grandstand and allowed Vengeur, a 15 to 1 shot, to come up and win. After the race Lindrum was ruled off the track. Meanwhile the case of the owner is held under further investigation, as he claims to have backed the horse to win and also got his friends to do so. Three favorites won—Ida Belle, Little Ella, and Jack Murray. The summary follows:

First race, six and half furlongs—Vengeur (Casey), 15 to 1, won; Brown Charlie (Lindrum), 2 to 1, second; Templemare (Ross), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¼.

Second race, five furlongs—Ida Belle (Shelby), 3 to 1, won; Woodbury (Brown), 7 to 1, second; Pickidine (Morrissey), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾.

Third race, one mile—Bravo (Kuchen), 2 to 1, won; Flemington (Hueston), 2½ to 1, second; Crispin (Fitzsimmons), evens, third. Time, 1:54.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Little Ella (J. Bergen), 2 to 1, won; Silence (Ham), 6 to 1, second; Barthena (Cleary), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¼.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Austral (Kelly), 8 to 1, won; Harry Russell (Daly), 6 to 1, second; Lomax (Haggins), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Jack Murray (Larrissey), 3 to 5, won; Sam O. (Kuchen), 4 to 1, second; John Lackland (Yetter), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.

Tomorrow's entries are:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Blackburn, 142 pounds; Woodburn, 130; Topmast, 130; Gilmer, 126; Lancaster, 126; Monroe, 126.

Second race, seven furlongs—Ketchum, 110 pounds; Florimor, 106; Richel, 102; Emma J., 101; Goodby, 98; Reve d'Or, 89.

Third race, one mile—Bohemian, 116 pounds; Ed McGinnis, 112; Birthday, 112; McGregor, 108; The Forum, 108; Vendetta, 108; Judge Nelson, 108; Pembroke, 104.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Jersey, 112 pounds; Kingdom, 112; Eros, 107; Edison, 98; Jack Pot, 97; Baley, 97.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Leo Brigel, 113 pounds; Nettie, 108; Young Lottery, 105; Lakewood, 105; Llewellyn, 105; Bonnie Lass, 104; Urbanna, 104; Goldsmith, 104; Fast Time, 104; Parolina, 100; Hydra, 96; Lord Clifton, 94.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—Gloster, 116 pounds; Ballston, 113; Sam D., 110; Euna, 109; Little McGowan, 107; Montpelier, 107; Jackstaff, 107.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WON.

Giveaway, Hopedale, Tom Stevens, and Bon Air the New Orleans Winners.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The weather today was balmy, the track hard and fast, the racing good, and the crowd large. Only one actual favorite was successful. This was Bon Air in the last race, ridden by "Monk" Overton, who won easily. Old Hopedale showed something of his old form and beat a fair field. Freeman rode the winners. Mary Mack carried a lot of money in the third race, but she got off badly and was beaten.

In the opening dash, five furlongs, with ten starters, Giveaway, (Freeman), Modjeska (Gwynne), and Leta B. (Williams) were nearly favorites at 2 to 1 each.

The others at long odds were simply nibbled at, Kissemme (Madison) was let severely alone, even with 50 to 1 against her. Giveaway rushed away in the lead, and nothing got near her afterward, as she won in a gallop by three lengths, Kissemme a neck before Modjeska. Time 1:02¼.

Eight started in the second race and Trixy Gardner (Blake) was backed down to 8 to 5, Hopedale (Freeman) was 3½ to 1, Catlan (Clayton) and Yankee Boy (Perkinson) 4½ to 1 each, Red Prince (Overton) 7 to 2. Trixy Gardner led for two-thirds of the journey and then gave it up. Hopedale came strong in the last furlong and won somewhat handily by a length, J. T. a nose before Yankee Boy. Time, 1:16½.

With seven starters in the third race, seven furlongs, the betting was very animated, Mary Mack (Keith) being a decided favorite at 8 to 5. Eugenie (Perkinson) was 3 to 1, Castout (Williams), and Tom Stevens (Magee) 5 to 7 each. Tom Stevens led from start to finish and won after a drive by a scant neck from Castout, Mary Mack, who got off badly, a close third. Time, 1:30.

The last race, a handicap of a mile, had seven starters and Bon Air (Overton) was backed down to even money. Gen. Marmaduke (Blake) was 3 to 1, Pat Conley (Williams), 4 to 1; Marie K. (Clayton) and Sunny Broeck (Keith), 6 to 1 each. Marie led the lot until half way down the stretch, where Overton made his run with Bon Air and he won a good race by nearly a length, Marie K. the same distance from Sunny Broeck. Time, 1:43½.

WINNERS AT GUTTENBERG.

They Were Briza Filly, Bob Arthur, Gladiator, Fleurette, Baylor, and Conundrum.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 2.—The track was in very good condition but not fast.

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Briza filly won, Johannes second, Hebe third. Time, :59.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Bob Arthur won, Maxim filly second, Shotover third. Time, 1:28¾.

Third race, seven furlongs—Gladiator won, Derango second, B. Rhodes third. Time, 1:34¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Fleurette won; Benjamin, second; Servus, third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Baylor, won; Sir George, second; Van, third. Time, 1:56¾.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Conundrum, won; Longstiride, second; Fabian, third. Time, 1:36¾.

BAD ICE FOR THE BONSPIEL.

Organization of the Northwestern International Association of Curlers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The International Curling Bonspiel was to have opened here today, but the bad condition of the ice necessitated a postponement until tomorrow. Eight rinks were started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but after playing a short time it was concluded to make all of this evening's contests mere exhibition games. Never has there been such a gathering of famous curlers in the Northwest. The visitors include, among others, J. B. Hill of Chicago, Mark Fortune of Winnipeg, O. W. Robertson of Milwaukee, A. J. Craig of Fargo, N. D., and John Wilson of Portage, Wis. It is feared that the condition of the ice will not show much improvement tomorrow, as the weather continues warm.

At a meeting of curlers tonight organization was formed under the title of the Northwestern International Curling Association. The following officers were elected: President, John Johnson of Milwaukee; First Vice-President, Dr. B. C. Meacher of Portage, Wis.; Second Vice-President, J. B. Hill of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, William Myron of St. Paul; Executive committee, H. W. Cory of St. Paul, A. J. Turner of Portage, Thomas Hastings of Minneapolis, John E. Haggert of Fargo, N. D., and O. W. Robertson of Milwaukee.

General Sporting Notes.

Tom Brown has stolen 483 bases in the last four years.

"Lefty" Marr is booked to manage and captain Syracuse.

The belief in Ireland is that Fitzsimmons will whip Maher easily.

The St. Louis club has been ordered to report for practice March 15.

Bob Cook, on account of business, declines to coach the Yale 'varsity crew.

Harvard's football expenses last season were $10,175. One of the items was $702 for medical attendance.

The track at Monmouth Park is said to have settled and grown better and firmer since the gates closed.

Jim Keenan announces that, if he cannot get a major league engagement, he will retire from the diamond.

Washington has put its foot down firmly and says Danny Richardson will not under any consideration be released.

Boston refuses to release Kelly to Pittsburg. Soden does not enthuse over Bennett and Ganzel as catchers, and "Kel" may be needed.

Morgan, the English sprinter who was here with the Salford Harriers, has given up running and returned to his old occupation—sailing.

St. Louis has signed Pitcher Frank Dwyer.

Catcher Daly and Outfielder Collins are the only men signed by Brooklyn for next season.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carroll have entirely patched up their differences and Carroll will manage the tall Australian in the future.

The New England Skating Association will hold an open figure skating contest during February at Boston. Entries can be made at Cambridge, Mass.

SELECTING THE YALE SPEAKER.

Warm Contest Made, Which Results in the Eastern Man's Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The contest over the selection of the Kent club speaker for the Yale union debate with Harvard next month was the most exciting contest ever held. After two hours' debate and balloting it resulted in the selection of William Adolph McQuaid, '92, by the vote of 32 to 28 for Wifley, after four ballots, one of which was a tie. The contest for the speakership was a struggle of the West and South against the East. A resolution introduced by Bishop, '92, that the selection should depend upon a competitive examination before a secret committee was voted down after much opposition. Nominations were McQuaid, Wifley, Steele, and McKenna. Steele, after two ballots, resigned in McQuaid's favor. Wifley, '92, was strongly supported by the solid contingency of Southern and Western men in both classes.

NORTHWEST BRIEFS.

Frank Ridge, a Chicago and Alton brakeman, was killed at Chenoa, Ill., yesterday.

Wayne Wilder, a surveyor of Aurora, Ill., disappeared Sunday and no trace of him can be found.

Burglars cracked the safe in Bowen & Knol's store, Graafschap, Mich., Monday night, and got $400 in gold.

T. F. Swan's dry goods store at Elgin, Ill., was broken into and $700 worth of silks taken Monday night.

Lorenz Wachter died at Belleville, Ill., yesterday from stab wounds received by Louis Babo, who was arrested for murder.

Memorial services for the late Vernor Tichenor, the Nestor of the Waukesha, Wis., bar, who died Jan. 20, were held at Waukesha yesterday. Judge A. Schott Sloan presided.

Judge Meirs discharged the jury in the Finley-Neidiffer murder case at Bedford, Ind., yesterday afternoon. They stated they could not agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court yesterday authorized the Attorney-General to bring suit to test the reapportionment act passed last winter by the Legislature. The court does not discuss the question of jurisdiction, promising to do that when the complaint is filed.

A trio of postoffice robbers were sentenced at Keokuk, Ia., yesterday. Mat Andrews and James Murphy were fined $1,000 and given four and two years respectively at hard labor in Fort Madison Penitentiary. John Craig was fined $250 and sentenced for eighteen months.

In a divorce trial at Belleville, Ill., yesterday the plaintiff was Mary Jackson, white, aged 16, and the defendant William Jackson, colored. It was shown in the evidence that the plaintiff had been coerced by her own mother into marrying the negro from mercenary motives at East St. Louis two years ago.

ONE CAUSE OF SMOKE.

TO UNCLEAN CHIMNEYS MUCH OF THE TROUBLE IS DUE.

A Sample Stack That Must Be an Exceedingly Dirty One—The Stuffing Up of Passages Prevents Perfect Combustion—The Chimney Sweep Almost an Unknown Quantity in Chicago—Proper Care More Effective than Patent Devices—Suggestions from Dr. Ware.

The Bee-Hive Building is among the downtown business blocks in which the smoke ordinance is persistently violated. It has a smoke stack, rising from the rear wall, fronting on the north and south alley east of the American Express company's building. There are some other chimneys close by that do not allow it to surpass them to any great extent. From the top story of the Fair Building, just south of these two structures, there opens an extensive view of smoking stacks lying close together and doing their best to keep the atmosphere clouded and the city dirty. The view of the Bee-Hive stack presented herewith shows the roofs from that point. At the time

BEE-HIVE SMOKE STACK.

the drawing was made the stacks on the American Express Building were not smoking.

There is in many cases a much simpler remedy for abating smoke than putting on smoke-burners. It is always well in trying to remedy the evil to recur to first principles, or in the present case to the principles of combustion. It is a remarkable thing that some furnaces can be kept going at all so completely are these principles neglected. It is the idea of many who have studied the question that the overcrowding of boilers is largely responsible for the prevalence of smoke. But there is another item of greatest importance that is commonly overlooked. The supply of air is one of the chief elements of perfect combustion. To maintain a steady current through the combustion chamber is necessary to avoid smoke. As a general thing the smoke-stacks are calculated to provide a sufficient current if they are in prime condition. But are they in such condition?

It would strike a European as a most astonishing fact that virtually no attention is paid in Chicago to keeping chimneys clean. One who comes from any of the big cities of Europe is accustomed to legal provisions requiring smoke-stacks and chimneys on large plants and on dwelling-houses to be cleaned at stated periods. Neglect of this rule is visited by fine and is taken by fire-insurance companies as a ground to refuse indemnities. Who ever heard of chimneys being cleaned in Chicago? Those who have it done could be easily numbered in three figures.

Chimneys Should Be Kept Clean.

Nevertheless it is well understood that a dirty chimney will smoke, no matter what precautions are taken with the furnace, and that a clean chimney will keep even a poor furnace in comparatively clean condition. The chimney-sweep is becoming quite an important figure in the present anti-smoke crusade. Some owners of steam plants are beginning to realize that it is cheaper to pay from $8 to $14 once a year for cleaning their smokestacks than to fight lawsuits with the city and pay fines that may amount to $50 and occur every few weeks. One thing is claimed to be certain—namely: that whoever has his smokestack cleaned once will do it regularly thereafter. In addition to the other advantages there is the saving in fuel which goes with perfect combustion, and which those who keep their chimneys clean have invariably discovered.

An experienced man in the lowly but important calling of chimney-sweeping explains that the soot in a chimney has an exasperating way of piling up along the walls in such a way as to most effectually stop the passage of a draft of air or smoke through the chimney. It does not form a straight line along the wall or present a smooth surface, but it forms in latitudinal waves, producing a channel alternately narrow and wide, but of a capacity, naturally, equal only to its most narrow parts. The engineer and fireman may be ever so careful in admitting a regular current of air and keeping the grate clean, so as to afford passage for the air through the coal. If the chimney will not draw their efforts are wasted. Nor is it the chimney alone, but the combustion chamber itself and the pipe leading to the chimney, that will become dirty, and all refuse to work to their full capacity. Altogether the opinion is gaining that the principal requirement for smoke prevention is care for and attention to the furnace and boiler more than the introduction of devices specially intended to burn the bodies into which coal is dissolved by distillation. It is a fact, for instance, that boilers are frequently allowed to become damaged; that a brick or two will tumble out of the walls around it and expose a part of its surface to the air outside. This will chill the boiler at that point and cause the volatile substances that should be burned to be reduced to a temperature at which they will congeal and pass off unburned. Considering that it requires a heat of 1,500° to burn these gaseous bodies it is seen that it takes but little loss of heat to chill them below the burning point.

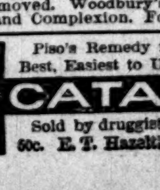
A Suggestion from Dr. Ware.

Commissioner of Health Dr. Ware suggests that it might be a good plan if business-men would hold their engineers and firemen responsible if any smoke nuisance is created by the furnaces in their charge. This could apply only where the owner has provided the necessary conditions for perfect combustion by having sufficient boiler capacity for the amount of steam required, having the chimneys cleaned, and, if necessary, a smoke-consuming device attached to the furnace. Given all these requirements and not being expected to crowd the boilers beyond their capacity Dr. Ware thinks the engineers or firemen ought to be compelled to keep the furnaces clean. "Suppose a business-man is fined for making a nuisance," said the Commissioner, "and it is really the fault of the fireman or engineer, I do not think it would be wise to discharge the man. It might be difficult to get a more capable one. But just let the employer deduct the amount of the fine from the man's wages, and I am confident that chimney would not smoke again."

The chimneys are still smoking, and the Health Department is still prosecuting the owners. The Society for the Prevention of Smoke is not doing much active work just now, but is getting its arms and ammunition in readiness. Engineer White is engaged in the disagreeable task of examining and classifying smoke consumers with the information thereto appertaining.

May Publish Reports of Electrocutions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The newspapers were only partially successful in their demands that the electrocution law should be amended so that at least six of the witnesses shall be newspaper reporters, and that it shall not be a misdemeanor to publish the details of the executions. The first request was denied, but the latter went through and the act, identical with the present law except that the provision making it a misdemeanor to publish the details is omitted, was placed in Gov. Flower's hands this evening. He will sign it immediately.



A LEAN FACE may be made plump and pleasing by the treatment of Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Consultation Free. Call or send stamp for 128-page book on Beauty, illustrated, on Skin, Scalp, Nervous, and Blood Diseases; also disfigurements, like birthmarks, moles, warts, India ink, and powder marks, scars, pittings, redness of the nose, superfluous hair, pimples, etc., removed. Woodbury's Facial Soap for the Skin, Scalp, and Complexion. For sale at all druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

STREETER,

BASEMENT DEPT.

Shoes sewed by a new process that greatly reduces the cost of high-class goods.

Big $3 Sale

Built for business and ready for use—in all sizes. The low price does not indicate their value.

State and Madison-sts.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Elkin's 101 STATE ST. CHICAGO. EEEE SHOES

Part of our stock was soaked by water and affected by smoke from Sunday's fire.

A special sale at reduced prices began Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

101 STATE STREET.

Today's Bargain Bulletin.

SPECIAL CUT PRICES.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

Champion Sale!

We will Slaughter the Balance of Our Winter Stock

At Cost and Less Than Cost.

Some goods as low as 25, 30, 40, and 50 Cents on the Dollar.

FRANK BROTHERS.

138, 140, 142, 144 STATE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—54-in. Devonshire Cheviots, all wool and the former price was $1.25. Wednesday's Champion Sale Price, per yard........ 50c

SILKS—22-inch Fancy Black Surahs, worth $1.25—Wednesday's Champion Sale Price, per yard........ 49c

500 doz. Ladies' 1¼-inch Real Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular 15c quality, tomorrow, each........ 5c

800 Full-Size White Jacquard BED SPREADS, Worth $1.00........ 59c

2 cases BLACK WOOL HOSE, arrived too late; will sell the lot at (pair) Ladies' and Children's; worth double. 15c

Lace Pillow Shams, Pair........ Worth $1.00 pair. 39c Pair.

These Elegant English Gold-Plated Earrings, set with Turquoise, Emeralds, Pearls, Garnets, or Rhinestones, 50 styles to select from, regular $1.00 quality, at 15c Pair.

FREE—The Greatest offer Ever Made in Chicago—3 pounds of 50c Tea for........ And 5 lbs Granulated Sugar Free $1

FRANK BROS., 138, 140, 142, 144 State-st.

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of **cheap** material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint *can* do. *New wood* painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

DR. A. OWEN'S Electric Belt

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

Main Office and Only Factory, 191-193 State-st., Chicago, Ill. N. Y. Office, 826 Broadway.

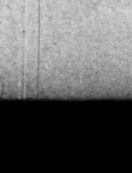
[TRADE MARK.]

The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

CHANCELLOR

The Leading 10c Cigar.

A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.



HOTEL NORMANDIE

McPHERSON SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

New house, centrally located, Elegantly equipped and furnished. Cuisine and service unexcelled.

HORACE M. CAKE, PROPRIETOR.

HOW TO CURE LA GRIPPE.

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute. For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chills and fevers, nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

The first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time; and where chills and fevers are stubborn, quinine, in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with the Pills. These Pills set your gorged liver free, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.

Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

Before and after meals. Already you begin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of *La Grippe* toward Pneumonia! If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Taken three times a day, between meals—oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of *La Grippe* and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your Druggist for the Dr. Schenck Remedies.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, Sent Free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa

A Small Quantity of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.

Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest and best Beef Tea.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Ferryboats Sale.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of one or both of the Railway Ferryboats Huron and International, Canadian registered, now lying at Point Edward, Ontario, formerly used for transferring cars between Point Edward, Ont., and Fort Gratiot, Mich.

The particulars of the boats are as follows:

Huron—Length of hull, 235 feet; length over all, 239 feet; width, 44 feet; width over all, 54 feet; depth, 15 feet. She has a pair of high pressure engines, cylinders 30x30, and boilers of locomotive type.

International—Length of hull, 220 feet; length over all, 226 feet; width, 40 feet; width over all, 54 feet; depth, 13 feet. She has a pair of high pressure engines, cylinders 30 in. by 30 in., and cylinder marine boilers.

The boats have three tracks and a carrying capacity of 21 cars each. Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Ferryboats," will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 15, 1892. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer.

Montreal, January 14th, 1892.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

ELEGANT. HOMELIKE.

HOTEL ALTAMONT,

Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

Highest and healthiest point, on handsomest boulevard. A charming spot to spend the winter; Southern climate, with advantages of a large city. Healthiest mode of steam heating in the world. A novel feature—Sun Parlor on top of the house—overlooking the City of Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

C. WARNER STORK, Prop.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.,

One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO FREE.

HOW IS YOUR NERVE

ERIN NERVE PUZZLE.

10 c. Sold by Dealers.

JAPAN'S FINE EXHIBIT

S. TEGIMA TALKS ABOUT THE PLANS OF HIS COUNTRY.

He Pays a Visit to World's Fair Headquarters and Jackson Park and Asks for Space on the Wooded Island—What He Expects Will Be Put There—Piano and Organ Manufacturers Object to Having Any Awards Made—Mrs. Potter Palmer Asks for Information.

Japan, in all the oriental quaintness of its ancient architecture, present customs, and methods of landscape gardening, will be seen at the World's Fair. Assurance of this was given yesterday to Director-General Davis and other World's Fair officials by S. Tegima, Special World's Fair Commissioner from Japan, who called at headquarters.

With its World's Fair appropriation of $631,000 the Empire of the Mikado leads all foreign countries, and the distinguished Commissioner who arrived here to gain information concerning the Fair and settle matters of detail, with regard to the Japanese exhibit, was received with the greatest respect.

Mr. Tegima was accompanied yesterday by Yoshika Yambe, K. Takahira, and M. Takamina. Mr. Takahira is the Japanese Consul-General, and in a measure suggests the movements of the party. But all speak English fluently and appear well acquainted with American affairs.

What Mr. Tegima wants is space on the wooded island for the Japanese State building. He thinks that water contiguous to the Japanese display will greatly add to its effect. While he may not secure space on the wooded island, the allotment already made for Japan on the shore of the artificial lake in the improved portion of Jackson Park will in a measure answer the purpose. The Commissioner says that the Japanese buildings will be surrounded by gardens, planted and cared for by four of the most artistic of the landscape gardeners of his country. There will be representations of the architecture and fine arts of four different periods. They are the Fuziwara period, 900 years ago; the Ashikaga, 600 years ago; the Togugawa, fifty years ago; and those of the present day. The government will expend out of its appropriation $100,000 for a building, $10,000 for beautifying the grounds surrounding it, and the remainder for exhibits. At the close of the Fair the government is willing to present the building to Chicago.

Exhibits are being collected in the Empire under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, who is given almost absolute authority to secure what is desired. There will be a full representation of all the manufactured products of Japan and the Exposition management has decided that everything in the way of a Japanese display shall be passed upon by the World's Fair commission of that country.

Mr. Tegima only had time yesterday to get acquainted and state the object of his mission. After calling upon World's Fair officials he and his associates of the Japanese commission visited Jackson Park and were astonished at the magnitude of the preparations for the Fair. They will remain in the city several days in order to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the information desired.

FOR THE MICHIGAN BUILDING.

Many Plans Submitted, but the Board Cannot Reach a Decision.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The State Board of the World's Fair Commission met here today to consider plans for the Michigan Building. President J. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, Vice-President Eugene H. Belden, Jackson; Treasurer James W. Flynn of Detroit, and Secretary Mrs. J. S. Valentine of Lansing were in attendance. Gov. Winans was unable to be present. Plans have been submitted by M. L. Smith, E. Myers, and Mason & Rice, prominent architects of Detroit; also from Pond & Pond of Chicago. These estimates are for a building to cost $20,000, the amount of the appropriation. Mr. Booth of the Detroit *News* submitted plans for a beautiful structure at a cost of $150,000, but his plans will not be considered as the price is too high. The board was unable to come to any decision and it was left to the executive committee, which will meet in Detroit next week to decide upon which plan to accept. Saginaw was the first city to ask for room in the building and will be given the choice. Grand Rapids next. W. Stridiron of the firm of Berry Bros. & Co. of Detroit, varnish works, has asked for a space of 40x40 in the Michigan building to make a $50,000 exhibit. The firm also purchased $2,000 worth of World's Fair stock.

WILL BE TURNED OVER TODAY.

Controller May to Receive the Money for the World's Fair Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—City Controller May has recovered from the sudden illness which attacked him on his arrival here last week. He has practically concluded the sale of the $3,000,000 World's Fair bonds to Blair & Co. and Brewster, Cobb & Co. The first $1,000,000 was to have been taken Feb. 1 (yesterday), but the purchasers requested that they first be put in possession of duly authenticated records of the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Chicago in relation to the bonds, and also all other records which attest their validity. This request was made merely as a formality, the purchasers having previously acquainted themselves in a general way with the genuineness of the bonds. These papers are expected to arrive tomorrow, and either then or, at the latest, Thursday $1,000,000 in cash will be paid to City Controller May and be immediately available for World's Fair purposes. The law provides that the City Controller shall be merely an intermediary between the purchaser and the World's Fair Directory, and Mr. May will immediately turn this $1,000,000 over to Treasurer Seeberger. The arrangement with Blair & Co. and Brewster, Cobb & Co., as finally made, is that after the first purchase of $1,000,000, which is to take place nominally Feb. 1, the remaining $2,000,000 shall be taken in four installments of $500,000 each, one installment of this amount to be paid for each fifteen days after Feb. 1. Therefore there will be cash available for World's Fair purposes as follows: $1,000,000 tomorrow or Thursday, $500,000 more Feb. 15, $500,000 March 1, $500,000 March 15, $500,000 April 1.

Cyclists at the Fair.

Lieut. W. T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in a letter to President J. R. Dunn of the League of American Wheelmen suggests that at the annual meeting of the National Assembly Feb. 15 plans be submitted for the league holding its annual meet at Chicago, so as to be present at the celebration of the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition Building Oct. 12, with a view of making complete arrangements for holding the meet of 1893 during the progress of the Exposition, and then to unite in a grand parade in which many of the 24,000 members would be expected to be present, mounted on their wheels. Such a parade, he claims, would be unparalleled in the world's history and would create newspaper comment as to the needs of better roads.

Mrs. Palmer Makes a Request.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is anxious to know what part women play in the manufacture of articles to be exhibited at the Fair. With the object of securing eventually such information Director-General Davis called his chiefs together yesterday for a conference with Mrs. Palmer. She preferred her request and asked that each require intending exhibiters in his department to specifically state how much and what part of the work of his exhibit was accomplished by women. The act of Congress provides that when the juries of awards are made up the Board of Lady Managers shall be represented on the juries which pass upon articles produced in whole or in part by women. It is to prepare for the appointment of such woman judges that Mrs. Palmer made the request indicated.

For a World's Fair Postoffice.

Postoffice Inspector Stoddard has practically completed his investigations for the plans of a World's Fair postoffice and will probably return to Washington today and lay the results of his work before Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield. His plans contemplate a postoffice at the World's Fair grounds which will not only be ample in capacity to accommodate the 150,000 exhibiters, but will be a postoffice which would do credit to any of the largest cities in the United States. The employés will number between 400 and 500, and it is believed that Inspector Stoddard will recommend that the office instead of having a Postmaster be placed under the control of Postmaster Sexton.

Opposed to Awards.

Piano and organ manufacturers want no awards made on musical instruments of this character at the World's Fair. A representative of the Steinway company of New York called on Director-General Davis yesterday and united in a general protest that is being made against competitive awards. The piano and organ people are not alone in this way of thinking. The agricultural implement manufacturers have made a similar request. By both it is argued that adequate tests could not be made and that no good could result from what they consider would be unfair distinction. They ask instead that inferior exhibits be excluded and the general display be made one of a high character.

Transportation in the Park.

Everybody is to be given a chance to bid for the privilege of constructing and operating boats on the canals and lagoons in Jackson Park. Chief of Construction Burnham was authorized by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday to ask for bids. There are no limitations as to the character of the power employed for the propulsion of the boats. It may be by steam, electricity, ammonia, or any other species of motor. The boats, however, must be thirty-four feet long and six feet beam, and be built of an ornamental pattern and capable of carrying thirty passengers. According to present plans there will be fifty boats in the fleet.

May Have Captive Balloons.

Visitors to the World's Fair may have an opportunity to go up in a captive balloon. There was before the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday an application from an aeronaut named Wolf, formerly instructor in the German army, to conduct captive balloons on the grounds during the Fair. The committee at one time decided not to have balloon ascensions, but the present application seems to meet with a great deal of favor. It is recalled also that a great deal of revenue by this means was derived at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

Connecticut People Want an Appropriation.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The town of Windsor has called a special town-meeting to pass resolutions urging the Legislature to make an appropriation for the World's Fair at Chicago. The prevailing belief is that the Legislature, owing to the complications existing, may adjourn without taking any action in this matter.

Ministers May Boycott the Fair.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Pittsburg Presbytery today resolutions were adopted declaring that unless the World's Fair was closed Sundays and the sale of liquor prohibited on the grounds they would not visit the Fair, and would use their influence to prevent others from attending.

Exposition Notes.

The Ways and Means committee at its meeting yesterday granted to a representative of the government of Ceylon a concession to erect a tea house on the Midway Plaisance.

J. K. Gwynn, the Executive Commissioner of Missouri, was at headquarters yesterday and announced that the exhibits from Missouri, particularly those of agriculture and forestry products, would be extremely large. World's Fair work, the Commissioner said, was well advanced in his State.

Steamboat owners, lake captains, and others who wish to compete for the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers to Jackson Park by water during the World's Fair are asked to communicate with Traffic Manager Jaycox on or before Feb. 15. A circular to this effect was issued yesterday by the Traffic Manager.

Trotting-horse breeders are objecting to the manner of the distribution of prizes for horses. They are writing to Chief Buchanan of the Department of Agriculture and complaining that too much prominence is being given to draft horses. They think the trotters should be given prize money equal in amount almost to all other classes combined.

The county agricultural societies of Wisconsin have been asked to hold all cereals and farm products taking first premiums at their fairs this year, in trust for the owners, in order that from these premium articles the State Board may select the exhibit of cereals and farm products to be made at the World's Fair. The farmers are urged to display their best products at the county fairs this fall.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE CORDAGE TRUST.

Local Representatives Speak of the Combine's Reported Doings.

Recent dispatches from New York would seem to indicate that the great cordage monopoly is having everything its own way, it being reported that Fitler of Philadelphia, the Plymouth Cordage company, and the Peterson cordage works had all joined hands with the National cordage company, and that the trust now controlled not only the entire output of binding twine in this country but also all the machinery used in making it and the patents which cover the machinery as well.

The local representatives of the National Cordage company would neither affirm nor deny these reports, but claimed that, inasmuch as the trust had not established any prices on binding twine, that portion of the dispatch which alluded to the trust's fixing prices unreasonably high was false. It is, however, said to be a well-known fact that E. H. Fitler & Co. are either in sympathy with or have a direct understanding with the trust; but as its entire output for 1892 has been already disposed of, any action it may take at this time can have no direct effect on prices for the current year.

The Plymouth Cordage company has contracted with the W. A. Wood Reaper company for its entire output during the year. The local manager for the last named concern, Mr. Drury, said yesterday that he had not been advised by his concern that the Plymouth company had joined the trust or that prices of twine were to be advanced considerably. He, however, admitted that his concern had withdrawn the quotations first made. What action it would take in the future he could not say, but declared it was entirely independent of any combinations and in a position to protect its trade.

The Pierson cordage works of Boston are controlled by the McCormick Harvesting Machine company of Chicago. McCormick's manager, Mr. Butler, said:

"There is no truth whatever in the report connecting the Pierson works with the trust. I am not in a position to know what the trust is doing, but do know that the Pierson cordage works have not and will not enter into any combination or alliance with it. They have an assured outlet for their entire product with the McCormick company, and, as an unreasonable advance in the price of twine would doubtless affect the binder trade, no reasonable, or even excessive offers the trust might make would induce the company to identify itself with the trust. As to twine machinery I am not aware that any one controls the patents, all the patents having expired."

One who is in a position to know something of the inner workings of the trust claimed that its refusal to sell twine machinery to the Stillwater, Minn., twine plant signified nothing beyond the fact that it did not wish to go on record as a promoter of convict labor.

Opals and Emeralds.

The finest opals in the world are found in Australia, those found in Mexico being of an inferior quality. The most perfect emeralds heretofore have come from Brazil and Siberia.

To New Orleans and Gulf Coast Resorts via Illinois Central Railroad.

The Illinois Central "Chicago and New Orleans limited" leaves Chicago at 2 p. m. daily and arrives at New Orleans at 7:30 the following evening, making direct connections with train for Pass Christian, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs, and arriving at those resorts same evening, only one night on the road from Chicago. Only one change of cars, and that at New Orleans.

Winter tourist tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured at city ticket office, 194 Clark-st., or at depots foot of Lake-st., 22d and 39th-sts., and at Hyde Park.

Asafetida Pills

Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for La Grippe are manufactured by Buck & Rayner. Tasteless, gelatine coated, pleasant to take. Price, 75 cents per bottle of 100. Full directions free.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Delicious, easily digested, and highly nourishing.

New method. Teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

TO VIEW THE FIELD.

GOV. FIFER IN CHICAGO OBSERVING OTHER CANDIDATES.

He Wants to See What Influence Clark and Jones Have Over Cook County Politicians—Opposition to the Governor in Certain Spots—His Chances for a Renomination Discussed by His Friends—Gossip About Interested Workers—Figuring on the Results.

Gov. Joseph W. Fifer is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He came from Springfield yesterday so take a look at the political situation in Cook County as it has a bearing on the Republican Gubernatorial situation. He expects to remain in the city today, and will no doubt receive numerous calls from his political friends here.

The Governor is accompanied by Warden Henry D. Dement of the Joliet Penitentiary, who is one of the Governor's chief political lieutenants. Mr. Dement has been in politics a good many years and is familiar with the nooks and corners of Illinois politics. Gov. Fifer is apparently not dismayed at the opposition and seems to be willing to meet his opponents in a friendly spirit. Judge Horace S. Clark and "Long" Jones have been camping in Chicago most of the time recently and it is understood the Governor was anxious to find out just what influence they were exerting over Cook County politicians. From all that could be learned from Mr. Fifer's friends yesterday they are as confident as ever that he will be renominated and that he will be elected by many more votes than he was four years ago.

Figuring On the Results.

These friends, however, profess not to be blind to the opposition and say that after giving other candidates a liberal share of the delegation to the convention Fifer will still have an overwhelming majority. They admit that the politicians in some quarters are against the Governor, but they assert that the Republican voters who will select the delegates are for Fifer and consequently will send Fifer delegates to the convention.

"The Governor's friends," said a Fifer man yesterday, "realize that he will not get all of the delegates from Cook County. They never expected them and would be foolish if they did. Mr. Fifer has some influential friends here and it is expected the results will be shown in the convention. No agreement has been entered into with any one or with any candidate. We are simply looking after our own candidate and letting others take care of themselves. Gov. Fifer will be renominated and any man who will take the pains to go over the State will find out that he is the choice of the party."

Col. "Pash" Warner of De Witt County, who is a warm political friend of the Governor, was at the hotel yesterday. He said he did not believe there was a Republican in his county who was opposed to Mr. Fifer.

Judge Clark, who has been devoting some time the last week in looking after his fences in the State, returned to Chicago yesterday, having received renewed assurances of support.

Opposition to the Governor.

A prominent Republican, whose business keeps him traveling over the State a good deal, said this yesterday in regard to the outlook:

"Fifer is apparently considerably in the lead, but there are localities in which there is a good deal of opposition. It may not be known here, but State's-Attorney Longenecker has a good many friends in the southern part of the State, and they are going to the convention for him. I find a good many Grand Army people for Clark, and there are some who think that Gen. Hunt is the man to nominate. was in Adams County the other day and found politicians there seem to be rather lukewarm regarding Fifer. I was told that the delegates would go to the convention uninstructed. I presume they will be for Carter for Lieutenant-Governor."

W. W. Tracy, the President of the Republican State League, was in the city yesterday, and was about Gov. Fifer's headquarters. Lieut.-Gov. Ray was about the Grand Pacific during the day. He came from Morris to learn if the situation had changed. Coroner L. Hertz, who seems to be sure of a large majority of the delegates from Cook County for the State Auditorship, called on the Governor. E. H. Morris was also a caller.

Maj. Robert Mann Woods of Joliet stopped in the city on his way home from Washington. He said he had been there to ascertain if Blaine is to be a candidate. If he learned anything he was careful not to let it out. He said that most of the Illinois politicians he saw in Washington seemed to be opposed to Fifer for Governor.

DIFFER FROM HUNT'S OPINION.

What Democratic Politicians Say of the Australian Ballot Law.

Democratic politicians differ from Attorney-General Hunt in his opinion that the Australian Ballot law does not apply to town meetings. Sherwood Dixon of Lee County, who was a member of the last Legislature, was at Democratic headquarters yesterday. He said:

"The opinion of the Attorney-General is worrying the people down our way a little. I think he is clearly wrong. When the bill was reported to the House by the committee it contained a provision that the measure was not to apply to town meetings. This created some discussion, and the bill was amended by eliminating this clause."

Mr. Dixon said that there were a good many Democrats in his district who favored the Illinois delegation to the National Democratic convention supporting William R. Morrison for the Presidential nomination. "There are a number who think that Senator Palmer is the man, but Morrison is strong in my district." Regarding the Gubernatorial nomination he said that while ex-Judge Altgeld had some warm friends in Lee County Gen. Black was a kind of favorite. When the Democratic club of Dixon gave a banquet last month Gen. Black made the principal address.

Andrew J. Hunter of Paris was also at Democratic headquarters yesterday. He is satisfied with the support he is receiving in the Gubernatorial contest. Another of Secretary Nelson's callers was Representative Donnelly of McHenry County. He is a strong advocate for Senator Palmer for the Presidential nomination. The Cleveland people here have commenced to do some talking. They say that Palmer is too old and that he will be more useful in the Senate. They say it would be unwise to take him out of the Senate when there is so much danger of his successor being a Republican. Mr. Morrison, they say, is a peanut politician.

Walter S. Bogle said yesterday that he was for Palmer. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, Gov. Boies of Iowa, Senator Palmer and William R. Morrison of Illinois, and ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana are regarded as the available Western men.

Chairman Phelps of the Democratic State committee is likely to have a little boom for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Democrats of Warren County, where he lives, have held a meeting and decided to present his name to the convention, and it is expected he will have the support of the entire Eleventh Congressional District.

Hutchings May Reconsider His Action.

Election Commissioner Gus Hutchings had a solemn consultation with his friends yesterday and came to the conclusion after listening to them that he is the most unpopular and worst abused man in town. He is half inclined to reconsider his hasty action of last Saturday. Some of the friends who prompted him to take that action are disposed to advise this course. They got Mr. Hutchings to do what he did. This probably explains the fact that the lists of judges for the wards in dispute have not been formally made out yet.

Political Notes.

Friends of Treasurer Wilson deny that he is about to withdraw from the Gubernatorial contest. It is reported, on the other hand, that he has written a letter to a Chicago friend stating that he intends withdrawing in favor of ex-Judge Altgeld.

A call has been issued for the Prohibition State convention, which is to meet in Springfield May 31. The basis of representation is two delegates-at-large from each county and one delegate for every forty votes cast for Link in 1890. Counties not casting forty votes are entitled to one delegate in addition to the two at large.

Its Excellent Qualities

commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

GUESTS AT THE CHICAGO HOTELS.

People Who Have Come to the World's Fair City for Business and Pleasure.

Auditorium—W. L. Breyfogle, Louisville, Ky.; C. C. Ramero, St. Louis; Eli Marvin, Frankford, Ind.; C. F. Warner, St. Louis; J. J. D. Fuller, Ithaca, N. Y.; P. A. Randall, Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. Walter Welsh, New York; W. W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.; L. B. Brown, St. Louis.

Tremont—J. J. West, Richmond, Ga.; Gen. J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis; C. W. Spencer, Ireland; Dr. E. W. Rowland, Oshkosh; T. K. Whitlock, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. L. Bassett, Syracuse; H. D. Fisher, Florence, Wis.; F. A. Norris, Muskegon; H. E. French, Bridgeport, Conn.

Grand Pacific—Emil Schlesinger, New York; J. Carter, Nashua, N. H.; J. H. Carter and J. H. Rhodes, Cincinnati; D. Lightbody, Detroit; R. W. Dickey Jr., Philadelphia; R. H. Thompson, St. Louis; Daniel Seary, New York; J. M. Palmer Jr., New York.

Sherman—W. H. White, Fargo, N. D.; C. L. Hood, La Crosse; D. G. McKay, Chippewa Falls; J. B. Hamilton, Philadelphia; E. C. Clark, Eau Claire; Fred Williams, Jackson, Mich.; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; L. H. Pigott, New York.

Palmer—W. A. Hill, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. J. Porter, New York; J. F. Gebhart, New Albany, Ind.; Cyrus Arnold, Philadelphia; G. C. Mills, Peru, Ind.; W. M. King, Sioux City, Ia.

Wellington—Jeff Roberts, New York; I. J. Egan, New York; Richard Elliott, St. Louis; Joseph Bond, Buffalo.

Leland—F. B. Crosby, Toledo, O.; J. E. Dageo, Toledo; C. H. Prescott, New York; Thomas Cooper, Buffalo.

Richelieu—Charles H. Adamson, New York; P. C. Huls, Denver; Charles L. Hyde, New York.

Destitution Among Negroes in Oklahoma.

DENISON, Tex., Feb. 2.—A number of colored people who left this city in the fall to procure homes in Oklahoma have just returned. They are all destitute. Many of the poor creatures were obliged to walk nearly 200 miles. They said that they were crowded out by the white boomers. Great destitution prevails among the colored people who have procured lands in Oklahoma. They have nothing to make a start with and are pulling up to get out of the country as best they can.

Shipwrecked Sailors Reach Port.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The British steamship Avona arrived from Vera Cruz today, having on board sixteen sailors of the crew of the British steamer Golden Horn, which was wrecked and became a total loss off one of the Windward Islands east of Puerto Rico Jan. 22. The Golden Horn was from Antwerp en route to New Orleans, via Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and Mexican ports. Capt. Pepperell, the steward, and cook were lost. The shipwrecked sailors are in the care of the British Consul here.

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Kept Spreading Until His Face Was a Raw Sore. He Scratched Until Blood Ran.

Best Physicians Said No Cure While Teething. He Was Cured Promptly by Cuticura.

Something over two years ago our boy, then less than one year old, was troubled with an eruption on his head, pronounced by our best physicians to be a case of "milk crust or infantile eczema." They also said that it would be impossible to cure it until after he had finished teething. This malady kept spreading until his face was a raw sore, and every few days he would draw his finger nails down on both cheeks, removing the scabs, and the blood running down on his chin made him present a ghastly sight. We commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in two weeks we noticed a wonderful improvement, and in two months his face was fresh and fair, and has been perfectly well ever since. We unhesitatingly give all credit to CUTICURA. C. B. WILLIAMS, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Scaly Humor 17 Years

I was afflicted for seventeen years with a scaly and blotchy humor over my entire breast. At times I would scratch till soreness compelled me to cease. After reading your advertisements at different times I concluded to give CUTICURA a trial, and, to my astonishment as well as satisfaction, I was cured with one set of CUTICURA REMEDIES in about two and a half weeks. That has been nearly two years since, and no symptoms of return. JACOB STOECKLE, 3610 Palm-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,

At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.

DO NOT FORGET

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

7 Wholesale and Retail Stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, etc.,

Total Inventoried Value } Over $125,000,

Including the Entire Stocks of

CHRISTIE & CO.....Chattanooga, Tenn. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

A. D. ROSEN & CO.....Detroit, Mich. Wholesale Notions.

WIENER & CO.....Hutchinson, Kas. General Store.

DERNBERG & CO.....W. Madison-st., City. Dry Goods.

JOHANBOEKE & SONS.....Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Hats.

BLISS, WILSON & CO.....Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Gents' Furnishing Goods.

A. F. HOFMEISTER.....Cincinnati, Ohio Ladies' Dress Trimmings.

Stocks arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

REGULAR SALE

Furniture (new and second-hand), Folding Beds, Pianos, and General Household Goods. A full line Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Plated Ware, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise. Also complete outfit Butcher Shop, Ice Box, Blocks, &c., &c.

At 310 & 311 Michigan-av.,

Friday Morning, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, ENTIRE CONTENTS

"Park View House,"

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glass, &c.

Sale peremptory.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

We will sell at our Stores For account of whom it may concern

600 Modern Clocks,

ASSORTED STYLES.

These Clocks are consigned to us for sale by one of the largest manufacturers in the country, WITH POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO CLOSE OUT WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Lace Dep't,

(1st floor, 2d aisle north)

has placed on sale, this week, a number of *exceedingly attractive items*--in connection with its beautiful display of Lace Novelties—which display far exceeds anything previously attempted in Laces in Chicago.

THESE ITEMS ARE:—

Real Point Gene, 3½ and 4 inches wide, in white, ivory and ecru, *at 35c. yd.*

Real Point Gene demi-flouncings, 10 inches wide, in white, ivory and ecru, *at 75c. yd.*

Rusticana, Carrickmacross and Point de Paris Lace and demi-flouncings in white, cream and beige, *at 14c., 18c., 25c., 30c. yd. and upward.*

Black Silk Chantilly Laces, *at 18c., 20c., 25c. yd.*

Demi-Flouncings, to match, *at 38c., 45c., 50c. yd.*

Old-fashioned Spanish (*fine hand made*) Lace, *at 75c., $1.00, $1.25,* (*worth easily $2.25, $3.00 and $3.75 yd.*)

Old-fashioned Real Thread Lace in Black and White, *worth securing at the very low prices which we are quoting.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine Furs—3rd Floor.

Our Fur department (aided by our very large Fur Factory, on 5th floor of this building) is, *emphatically*, "*Headquarters*" for *Alaska Sealskins*, and as inducements to purchase *now* we offer Sealskin Garments, in stock, as below:

26 inch, $150.
28 inch, $175.
30 inch, $185.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

LISLE HOSIERY, FINE COTTON HOSIERY.

North Aisle.

25 CTS.

Will buy while they last some splendid bargains in *Women's* and *Men's* Fine Lisle and Cotton Hosiery.

A CLEAN-UP.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

GO RIGHT UP TO THE 4TH FLOOR.

To Close WOMEN'S PLAITED WAISTS,

Some have been $2.00. A trifle soiled.

45c

See when you are there the

75c Tables Full of the $1.25 Women's

NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, Etc. Etc.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE-ST.

We continue for the balance of this week our special sale of

White and Printed Japanese Silks,

AND ADD TO IT

100 pcs. Black Japanese Silks,

27 inches wide,

AT 67½C WORTH $1.15.

NOW READY—THE FEBRUARY

Family Herald

Containing FOUR NEW and COMPLETE STORIES and the beginning of a new serial story of great interest, entitled

"ANGELA,"

Together with much useful and entertaining miscellaneous matter of constant value in every household, forming one of the MOST ATTRACTIVE and LOWEST PRICED family magazines ever published.

Price, 15 cents monthly; $1.75 yearly. For sale by all book and news dealers and by THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., New York.

For Men, Women, or Children.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Rupture is held securely day and night and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. ECCLESTON TRUSS CO. Room 36, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

Laces! Laces! Laces!

Last week we told you that we had the finest Lace Department in the city, and we've not changed our mind since—in fact, we're more fully convinced of the truth of the statement than ever. We're not the only persons who think this way. Customers do and tell us so. The convenient location, the good light, the comfort of a broad aisle where ladies can take time to examine the goods they contemplate buying without being jostled around, the experience and knowledge of our salespeople, who can tell you truthfully all about the different kinds of lace and how to use them—if you wish suggestions—the advantage of selecting from early and exclusive importations, the fact that we buy direct of manufacturers and save the middleman's profit, all tend to make lace buying easy and profitable at this department. Try it the next time you need anything in laces or embroideries.

Last week we had a special sale of short lengths and soiled pieces of embroideries, but did not close them all out. This week we want to sell every yard of them. Read this list of reductions:

Swiss Embroidered Flouncings at 50c which were $1.00 per yd.
Hemstitched Flouncings at 75c which were $1.50 per yd.
Drawnwork Flouncings at 75c which were $1.50 per yd.
Colored Embroidered and Zephyr Flouncings at $1.00 which were $2.50.

In addition to the above we offer:

10,000 Yards

Of a Swiss manufacturer's sample strips—all perfect goods—in lengths from 2 to 6 yards. 5c pays for goods worth up to 15c a yard, and 10c pays for goods worth up to 25c a yard. This is the best opportunity you'll have this season to select fine embroideries at about one-third regular prices.

The leading laces for spring and summer wear will be natural ecru Guipure effects. We have them in a great variety of qualities and styles, such as Pointe d'Irelande, Pointe Rusticana, Cigale, Guipure de Genes, Carrickmacross, Leinster Point, etc., etc., both hand made and machine made; widths from 2 to 15 inches. We offer some special values this week at 10c, 19c, and 25c per yard. Just the thing to trim handsome China Silks and fine imported Scotch Zephyr dresses.

Black Laces.

The variety of trimming and flouncing laces is legion. Every well-known lace is represented, from Hand-Run Chantillys at many dollars a yard down to the medium-priced ones that almost every lady can buy. The choicest ideas of the leading French makers are shown at prices which commend them to economical buyers.

Photographs of Real Lace

Now on exhibition at the Lace Department. These photographs will give you a small idea of a few of the rarest modern and antique laces, specimens of which are exhibited in old-world museums, and which live today only in romance. The lace connoisseur will find this collection of fine photographs very interesting. A cordial invitation is extended to all to examine them.

Prospective Brides

Puzzled to know where to select their bridal laces have also been remembered. Your wants can easily be supplied at our Lace Department. Stop and look at the exquisite real Brussels bridal veils, also the bridal sets—handkerchief, flouncings and trimming edges in all the various styles of hand-made real laces. We can sell them to you as cheaply as they can be bought in Brussels.

Hand-made Medicis and Torchon laces in many widths, many patterns, and at many prices. Machine laces in great profusion of widths, patterns, prices, and varieties.

Dressmaking at Reduced Prices This Month.

THE CHICKERING PIANO

219-221 Wabash Av.

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS. PIANOS CO. 219-221 WABASH AV.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

MAY RESULT IN WAR.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY AUTHORIZES UNLIMITED COMPETITION.

Excessive Commissions May Be Paid by the Roads on Transcontinental Immigrant Business—Chicago-Missouri River Lines Will Be Forced Out of the Business—Eastern Lines Are Trying to Reduce the Amount of Mileage Paid for the Use of Refrigerator Cars.

Everything indicates that a serious passenger rate war will be the result of the controversy regarding immigrant commissions from the seaboard. When the arbitrators decided a short time ago that Chairman Finley was wrong in refusing to grant the request of the Rock Island for relief so far as transcontinental business is concerned, the Chairman took the ground that evidence must be submitted to him showing to what extent excess commissions were being paid, so as to enable him to fix the amount of commission that should be paid on such traffic. At the hearing a week ago the Rock Island failed to put in an appearance or to submit evidence, manifestly taking it for granted that the decision of the arbitrators was all that was necessary to give it the desired relief. In consequence Mr. Finley had nothing upon which to base a decision as to the amount of commission to be paid, and therefore surprised the members of the association by issuing a decision that will enable any road to pay whatever commission it may choose on immigrant traffic from the seaboard to the Pacific coast.

This throws the gates wide open, and it is expected that each road interested in that traffic will now sail in and pay such excessive commissions as to give the scalpers all the profits. The ultimate result of such scramble for business will be a general demoralization in rates, as some of the roads, unwilling to pay such excessive commissions, will prefer to give the public the benefit and reduce the rates to a minimum.

"If the Chicago roads undertake to meet the alleged competition," said a railroad official yesterday, "they will get nothing for their share. The total commission is said to be $13. The lines east of Chicago can pay $1 and the lines west of the Missouri River $2 of that amount. This leaves $10 for the Chicago-Missouri River lines to pay. No road between Chicago and the Missouri River gets more than $10 a head for carrying passengers. After paying the commission nothing would be left for them. Those roads having lines running beyond the Missouri River would get something, but the lines terminating at the Missouri River would have to do the business for nothing. It was evidently Chairman Finley's intention, when he issued his latest decision, to give the roads rope enough to exterminate each other and thus show them the fallacy of their action.

Chairman Finley's decision is as follows:

Under date of Jan. 23, 1892, the award of the Board of Arbitrators was promulgated in the case of the appeal of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway from the decision of the Chairman in the matter of the application of that company for relief with respect to payment of increased commissions on seaboard immigrant business. The award in question was to the effect that on a critical examination of the evidence the board found that the preponderance of the same proved beyond a reasonable doubt that excess commissions were being paid in the city of New York to California points on seaboard immigrant business, and, being forced to that conclusion, they felt compelled to reverse the decision of the Chairman so far as that particular business was concerned. The board in the foregoing has announced that the evidence has established the payment of an excess commission from New York to California on seaboard immigrant business, and impliedly by an outside line. There is nothing specific from the board as to their finding of the amount of the excess commission being paid or as to the route or routes by which the excess commission is being paid; as to the measure of relief which should be accorded; and, in view of these facts, and lacking information of the specific amounts which it would be proper for us to take into consideration, it becomes impracticable to name a specific amount which would fully protect members against outside competition, and under these circumstances we have no alternative but to adopt extreme measures to secure equality. This can only be done by permitting each line to pay such commissions as, in connection with actual participation by lines east and west of its respective termini in this association, may be required to meet the competition of outside lines on seaboard immigrant business destined to California points. To that extent relief is granted; and, as it is subject to such further disposition as the Chairman may hereafter direct, it is incumbent upon members not to enter into obligations which will embarrass them in any degree in the event of the relief being modified or withdrawn.

INTERCOLONIAL ROAD'S EARNINGS.

Increased Expenses and Larger Deficit Under Government Management.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The government's management of the Intercolonial railway, which runs from Quebec to Halifax, does not appear to improve. The public accounts just issued show that for the year ending June 30, 1891, there was a deficit of $764,903. The expenses were $131,554 in excess of the preceding year. There was also a deficit on the Prince Edward Island railway, another government road, of $83,732. The trouble is that these roads are operated more upon political than business lines. Canada is still paying for the money which was borrowed to build the Intercolonial, and if this is added to the deficit the result is that the people of the Dominion were taxed $2,600,000 to maintain these two roads last year.

Canadian Rates Via Chicago.

At the January meeting of the Western Passenger Association (Northwestern committee) action was taken looking to the withdrawal Feb. 1, 1892 of the arrangements entered into at the conference held Feb. 13 and 14, 1890, regarding Canadian rates via Chicago to the Northwest. A joint letter was addressed Jan. 11 to General Passenger Agent McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific and General Passenger Agent Edgar of the Grand Trunk giving notice, pursuant to the action taken, that, commencing Feb. 1, 1892, the arrangements entered into at said conference would be withdrawn. Upon the request of two members of the association Chairman Finley yesterday called a meeting of the Northwestern committee to be held at the association rooms in the Rookery, Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 6, at 11 a. m., to consider the question of postponing the notice of abrogation of the agreement of Feb. 13 and 14, 1890, regarding Canadian rates via Chicago to the Northwest. The roads requested to participate in the meeting, or conference, are the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Wabash, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific. Invitation has also been extended to F. C. Donald, Vice-Chairman of the Central Traffic Association.

Eastern Managers to Meet.

Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association and Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the managers of the Chicago east-bound roads to be held at the association rooms in the Rookery Thursday, Feb. 4. The subjects to be considered are the amount of mileage to be paid for use of refrigerator cars and to fix charges for cartage and switching. Some time ago the Eastern roads raised the amount of mileage on refrigerator cars from three-fourths of a cent to one cent a mile, because one of the roads had a contract at that amount. That contract has now expired, and an attempt will be made to put the amount of mileage back again to three-fourths of a cent a mile. As regards the question, charges for mileage, cartage, and switching at Chicago, an effort is to be made to induce the Grand Trunk, which is now doing cartage and switching free of charge, to agree to a reëstablishment of former charges.

In Aid of the Russian Sufferers.

Chairman Charles L. Shaw has just submitted to the members of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association a copy of a circular issued by Chairman Blanchard addressed to the Chairmen of the local committees in regard to the free transportation by the lines in the territory of the Central Traffic Association of food products donated to the relief of the Russian sufferers. Attention is called to a paragraph on the second page reading as follows:

It has been requested that all these contributions forwarded from Western points via Chicago be consigned to care of Charles L. Shaw, Chairman Chicago East-bound Freight committee, Chicago. All such shipments which pass via Joliet, Streator, Dwight, Kankakee, and all the junctions of the "Three I's" road with the east-bound connections should be similarly consigned to his care at those points.

Mr. Shaw now gives notice that in all cases before delivery is made to any of the Chicago east-bound lines it is necessary for them to notify him and receive instructions as to what roads they shall deliver said freight. The roads have been instructed not to accept any shipments unless instructed to do so through Mr. Shaw's office. Shipments must be delivered free of back charges.

Will Push the Rate Investigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—General Manager Hays, M. Knight, Traffic Manager, and G. Burnett, attorney of the Wabash railroad, arrived in the city tonight and registered under the signature of Frank Kretchmer, special agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is rumored that an investigation will commence tomorrow, and to a question put to Kretchmer what roads were implicated he declined to say.

A motion to quash indictments against M. Knight will be made tomorrow. It is hard to say what tactics will be pursued, but it is evident that the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners mean to enforce the act, as rates are such at East St. Louis, prosecution must come to this court. A consultation was held with United States Attorney Connolly this evening.

Rock Island Earnings.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company's business is getting better from month to month. The earnings for the month of January, 1892, are larger than they have been at any time for the last year or two, and the prospects are that from now until spring the increase in earnings will be unusually large, as this road principally depends upon the corn traffic, which is just now commencing to move. The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of January, 1892, was $1,292,544.87, an increase as compared with estimated earnings for January, 1891, of $195,057.91.

Wanted to Transfer the Control.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railway company has filed in the Circuit Court its answer in the quo warranto proceedings brought by the Baltimore and Ohio railway interests. It attacks the validity of the election of directors on the ground that the proxy votes were illegal, and furthermore that there was a secret purpose to issue new certificates in such a manner as to transfer to the Baltimore and Ohio the entire control of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Holds the Station for Taxes.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 2.—For a long number of years the 'Frisco railway has refused to pay the taxes assessed against it by the county. To bring the railway company to terms the County Collector was instructed to attach every freight train that should stop at Carthage. Today every freight train was sent through the town on express time without stopping. The Collector attached the station and all its contents, which tonight are in the hands of the Sheriff.

Massillon and Cleveland's New Directors.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon and Cleveland railroad company, held here today, the following Board of Directors was elected: Charles W. Cass, Henry Amy, and Charles Lanier, New York; John J. Haley, Pittsburg; Senator John Sherman, Mansfield; P. G. Albright, Massillon; L. B. Harrison and William Hooper, Cincinnati, and M. A. Hanna, Cleveland. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid.

Indiana Midland Resumes Operations.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Indiana Midland railway by paying one month's wages due their employés was allowed to resume operations today. The road had been tied up since Christmas day. The officials changed the name of the road, and it is to be known as the Chicago and Southeastern hereafter.

HOW HE REGARDS BUTLER'S STRICTURES

A Son of Admiral Porter Makes Reply to the Charges Preferred.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Mr. David Essex Porter, son of the late Admiral Porter, who was seen here, was questioned in reference to the statements and criticisms made of his father in Benjamin Butler's new book. Mr. Porter said: "In his book of the war my father did not hesitate to criticise Butler and give his estimate of the man in free language. In regard to that portion of the book in which Butler alludes to the untruthful and villainous statements of the late Admiral Porter concerning the capture and surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and also imputing cowardice to my father, I have only to say that during the war my father received four votes of thanks from Congress for conspicuous conduct, each vote giving him the privilege of remaining on the active list of the navy ten additional years after the retiring age of 62 years. This is one vote more than was accorded to either Grant or Farragut, and will hardly sustain in the minds of the American people the accusations of untruthfulness and villainy sought to be applied to him by Butler. Moreover, after the capture of New Orleans Congress honored my father with the rank of Acting Rear Admiral, and Mr. Gideon Welles, the then Secretary of the Navy, ordered him to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron. This should be sufficient to refute the charge and the brave, truthful, and only strategic General that the late war produced has imputed to Admiral Porter.

"A book giving the life of my father is now in course of preparation by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley. This work will contain an accurate history of the circumstance that Butler calls untruthful and villainous. I do not doubt that the officers who served under Admiral Porter, many of whom are still living, and who come in for a share of Butler's strictures and animosity, will have something to say in their own and the Admiral's defense when the matter is brought to their attention."

WILL NOW BUILD MORE WHALEBACKS.

The American Steel Barge Company Decides to Put in More Money.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Capt. Alex. McDougall has returned from New York, where he attended the first annual meeting of the American Steel Barge company. The directors of the company voted $1,000,000 to be put in whalebacks for lake use in 1892. This will swell the total in whalebacks to $4,000,000. Work on the new vessels will begin as soon as the boats now under construction are launched. Capt. McDougall arranged with the World's Fair Commissioners at Chicago to display the big passenger steamer during the Fair in 1893. He also examined the straight-backs being built at Detroit and will commence an infringement suit upon the Detroit company if the plans are carried out.

TO PREVENT LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Mayor of Boston's Plan to Prevent Announcements in Programs.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Mayor Matthews sent the following to the Board of Aldermen yesterday: "In view of the scandalous manner in which the business of the Louisiana State Lottery company is advertised in theater programs in this city, I have the honor to direct your attention to the expediency of revoking the licenses of all the theaters taking such advertisements or of prohibiting the practice in such other manner as may seem to you efficient. A provision might be inserted in the licenses issued to the theaters and other places of amusement, that the same should be void in case the advertisement of any lottery company or its agents is allowed to be printed in the program."

Feminine Printers.

There are 4,500 women printers in England.

OPPOSE THE SWITCH.

ANTAGONISM TO THE SOUTH SIDE ROAD'S PROPOSITION.

City Officials Not Desirous of Seeing Part of Wabash Avenue Turned Into a Switching Yard—Corporation Counsel Miller Asked for an Opinion—To Examine Electric Lines—Gen. Torrence Deposits $100,000 with the City Treasurer—County Board Matters.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday referred the communication of President Wheeler of the Chicago City railway company in reference to the switch track on Wabash avenue to Corporation Counsel Miller for his opinion as to the rights of the company to do that which was purposed. Mr. Miller said he had not considered the question and would not pronounce an opinion. He indicated, however, what it might be by the following question addressed to his interviewer: "How do you think the people on Wabash avenue between Monroe and Madison streets would feel about having the thoroughfare in front of their stores and property made a sort of switching ground—I won't say yard—for a street-car company? And what do you think would be the views of team-owners and others using Wabash avenue in reference to such a use of the street? Would they take it to be an invasion of their public rights?"

Mr. Miller's questions remained unanswered at the time. The public may pass on them.

Ald. Kelly, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Loop, has strong views about Mr. Wheeler's proposal. He says: "It is preposterous. The South Side company's Wabash avenue ordinance provides that tracks except at street corners shall not be within twelve feet of the curb. I am sure that the proposed switch track would come within twelve feet of the curb. Anyway, the switching would block the street, and I am not yet prepared to see any part of Wabash avenue turned into a switching yard for a street-car company. The committee to which I belong is ready to take up the loop ordinance when the South Side company is willing to do what its officers have admitted to be just and reasonable in the matter of the extension of the cross-town lines. It is not true as some of the papers assert that it is the Aldermen's fault that the loop ordinance is not considered."

The chances for the switch tracks on Wabash avenue are not bright.

The members of Ald. Kelly's subcommittee on South Side cross-town lines will leave for Minneapolis at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to inspect the electric street railway lines there with a view to recommending the use of electricity for the cross-town lines in Chicago. The members of the West Side and North Side Committees on Streets and Alleys have been invited to accompany the party, which will return to the city Sunday morning. Attorney Grinnell of the South Side company will accompany the delegation.

President Yerkes of the North Side company yesterday extended a cordial invitation to the Aldermen, the members of the press, and to persons interested in the improvement of transit facilities to attend this morning at 10 o'clock at his office at Division and Clark streets to examine the new motor, which will soon after make its trial trip down-town, drawing a number of trailers. Mr. Yerkes is said to be much pleased with the new motor, which he predicts will be a success. The Aldermen generally have signified their intention to be present at the test.

MADE THE TERMINAL'S DEPOSIT.

Gen. Torrence Turns Over $100,000 to City Treasurer Kiolbassa.

Gen. Torrence paid to City Treasurer Kiolbassa the $100,000 deposit provided for in the Terminal ordinance with which his name is associated as a guarantee that he means business. The experiment of track elevation, therefore, will proceed. Ald. McGillen, Chairman of the Railroad committee, to which Ald. O'Neill's ordinance for track elevation and the resolution to postpone the construction of viaducts was referred, is out of town. Neither the ordinance nor the resolution will be considered for several days. The Corporation Counsel's ordinance will be presented Monday, and that will probably supersede the O'Neill ordinance.

In the meantime the construction of viaducts will not be urged strongly. Engineer Wallace of the Illinois Central was in the City Hall yesterday with the plans for the proposed Madison and Northern viaduct south of Halsted street bridge. The Commissioner of Public Works had not time to inspect them. He said that he was not likely to be eager to override the Mayor's wishes in respect to this viaduct, though he might go so far as to advertise for bids. It is not improbable that all the bids may be rejected.

Gen. Torrence will have an opportunity to elevate the Santa Fé tracks at Halsted street before that time.

SAY THINGS ARE IMPROVING.

Charges Against County Institutions Discussed—Committee Meetings.

A committee from the Illinois Woman's Alliance met with the Hospital committee yesterday and discussed the charges made by the alliance against the county institutions. Dr. Lucy Waite and Mrs. C. S. Brown were the committee. Mrs. J. M. Flower of the Training School for Nurses was present, as were also Warden Deal of the hospital and Manager Sawyer of the Dunning institution. After considering the charges in detail the committee decided that the old board was to blame for everything that was wrong at the institutions, and that the present board was fast rectifying all existing abuses. Mr. Stauber created quite a sensation by making charges against the board in general. The abuses mentioned, Mr. Stauber said, existed, and even worse ones than those mentioned. He felt confident that the board did not intend nor cared to rectify them. It was more interested in discharging competent employés and hiring incompetent ones to take their places. Mr. Stauber's statements and accusations were indignantly repudiated, and Mr. Stauber's action characterized as "ungentlemanly."

At the meeting of the Public Service committee yesterday the Hospital committee reported that it had made a "thorough investigation" of charges made by the Illinois Woman's Alliance. "The matters complained of," said the report, "were found to exist when the present board came into existence, and have as far as possible been remedied." Mr. Skallerup objected to the report on the ground that it was a superficial way of passing over serious charges. The report, however, was accepted and the matter dismissed.

The officers of the Jewish training school sent a letter asking for a rebate on taxes, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary committee. Architect Matz submitted plans for a new dynamo room at the hospital and a new store room at Dunning, the former to cost $5,000 and the latter $10,000. The plans were approved, bids ordered advertised for, and the architect ordered to submit estimates.

County Agent Williamson wants new quarters. The present ones, he says, are "rat-traps." His communication was referred to the Outdoor Relief committee. Contractor Freeman's bills for fixing the burst steam-pipes at the Detention Hospital were before the committee. Freeman agreed to do the work for $100, according to Mr. Ballard, but the bills were for $275. Hence Mr. Ballard refused to O. K. the bills. The matter was finally referred to the Building committee for adjustment.

Green P. Garner's communication in regard to the swamp land said to be due the county was referred to the Judiciary committee and County Attorney. Mr. Garner says that he has been engaged for several years in collecting the swamp land indemnity for several counties of the State of Illinois and other States. He says that he has in his possession certified records showing that 18,000 acres of these lands are still due the county, and agrees to put the county in possession of the same for 50 per cent of their value.

It seems from the number of complaints coming before the committee that Coal Contractor Kelly has few honest coal drivers. The latest complaint of shortage in coal taken to the county poor by Kelly's drivers came from ex-Commissioner Bardonski. Commissioner Spofford moved to rescind the contract with Kelly. After a secret consultation the matter was referred to President Green.

Commissioner Carroll presented a resolution distributing the funds appropriated for the training schools as follows: $12,500 to Glenwood, $12,500 to St. Mary's, $10,000 to Evanston, and $10,000 to the Chicago Industrial School. The Chairman ruled that the resolution ought to go to the board, and Carroll withdrew it.

After the Public Service committee meeting the Outdoor Relief committee met for the purpose of considering the employment of a county physician for the North Side. It was decided to divide the North Side into two divisions, making Division street the dividing line. The salary of the south of Division district was set at $500, while the one north of Division street will get but $400. The election of physicians to fill the places was postponed till Friday.

For the Sprinkling of Streets.

Ald. Noble of the Thirty-first Ward is much in earnest in his efforts to provide for the sprinkling of streets in the Thirty-first Ward by special assessment, and intends that as a step only in the direction of securing the sprinkling of all streets in the city, either by special assessment or from the general fund. The assessment for the Thirty-first Ward has been laid and in speaking of the matter yesterday Ald. Noble said: "I expect to get the plan in operation this season, although there will be considerable work in getting the assessment properly adjusted. I have no doubt that after the experiment has been tried it will be adopted generally throughout the city. I put in the ordinance for my ward to start with because I thought there would be less opposition there, probably, than in almost any other ward."

Fires in Skyscrapers.

Assistant Fire Marshal Musham said yesterday that there is no occasion for fears that fires in the high buildings cannot be promptly and efficiently managed. This opinion was expressed in reference to yesterday morning's blaze in the sixteenth story of the Ashland Block. All such buildings in Chicago are supplied with stand-pipes running from the ground to the roof. "Besides these safeguards," said the Marshal, "we have guns with which we can shoot ropes to the roof of the highest building in the city, and then the hose can be drawn up in a short time. There is no reason at all why we cannot fight the fires in the skyscrapers."

Resignation of Dr. Tomlinson.

Dr. William M. Tomlinson, Registrar of Vital Statistics in the Health Department for the last seven years, resigned that important position yesterday to devote his entire time to the increasing and more remunerative demands of his private practice. Dr. Tomlinson was appointed by Mayor Harrison in his last term, and the value of his services to the city have been such that he has been retained by each succeeding administration. Dr. Charles Caldwell of the Third Ward has been appointed by Mayor Washburne and Health Commissioner Ware to fill the vacant post, and will assume his new duties today.

Slim Chances for Salaries.

The prospect of the county employés soon receiving their January salary does not seem to be bright. There is only $53 in the general fund, and County Treasurer Kern cannot well pay $50,000 in salaries out of this amount. That such a state of things exists is the fault of the town collectors who have failed to turn into the treasury the money due the county from tax collections. This money is over due, and will foot up to $1,587,000. It is possible that the County Treasurer may have recourse to law to compel payment of the money.

AN ESCAPED MURDERER'S CAPTURE.

He Killed a Detective, Got Out of Jail, and Is Taken in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The thief and murderer, Frederick Carlton Fitzsimmons, alias Ambrose G. Budd, alias Anderson, alias Yellick, alias A. B. Charles, who escaped from prison at Pittsburg on the night of Sept. 14, 1891, while awaiting trial for the murder of Detective Gilkman, was arrested shortly before 12 o'clock Sunday night by Capt. Journee of the Third Precinct and Detective Rance on Bourbon street. Some time after his flight from Pittsburg Chief of Police Gaster sent out Detectives Kerwin and Rance to locate their man, for whom $1,000 reward was offered, but they concluded that the fugitive had not come this way.

They were about to give up the hunt when it came to light that a detective named Finney had arrived in the city from Pittsburg in pursuit of the murderer, whom he had learned was here. The fugitive wrote to the Pittsburg authorities informing them of the cities he had visited and the last was New Orleans. Sunday Capt. Journee and Detective Rance were informed by the Northern detective that a man answering Fitzsimmons' description had been seen entering a house on Barrack street. They soon saw the man leave and start up Bourbon street, and they arrested him. He gave the name of Morris Manhard, aged 34 years, a jewelry peddler. A loaded revolver was found in his coat pocket, and he was locked up. To Chief Gaster he said he had been in the city since Feb. 21. His picture was taken and sent to Pittsburg. The Chief last evening received a telegram to hold the prisoner until an officer with proper papers could be sent on.

HIS INDORSEMENT WAS FORGERY.

The Clerk Had Authority to Sign Checks Only for Indorsement in One Bank.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Christian A. Schmidt does a manufacturing business. George Lingard was his bookkeeper. During Mr. Schmidt's absence he had the authority to indorse checks for deposit in the Chemical Bank. Mr. Schmidt discovered one day that there was a discrepancy of $3,200 in the accounts. Lingard fled. Investigation showed the bookkeeper had abstracted 171 checks sent to his employer and deposited them in his own name in the Garfield National Bank. The entire amount taken was $10,221. No effort was ever made to prosecute him, Mr. Schmidt relying upon the advice of his counsel that the Garfield Bank was liable for the entire amount stolen, as the indorsements had been forged. The suit against the bank was tried before Judge Ingraham and a jury. The main facts involved were admitted by both sides. Judge Ingraham decided that it was forgery on the part of Lingard to sign checks except for the express purpose of taking them to the Chemical Bank, and directed a verdict for the full amount, which will not be entered against the bank until the legal questions involved have been passed upon by the general term of the Supreme Court.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ENTERS OBJECTION

Against the Lease of the Montana Union Line to the Union Pacific.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—General Manager W. S. Mellen, General Auditor Barker, and General Freight Agent S. L. Moore of the Northern Pacific railroad company arrived here Monday in a special from St. Paul. During the day papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court asking for an injunction restraining the Executive Committee of Directors of the Montana Union railway from taking any steps that would prejudice the interests of the Northern Pacific in that line. The Union Pacific and Northern Pacific have an agreement with the Montana Union by which the two land grant roads have equal facilities over the shorter road running to Butte and Anaconda. The Northern Pacific people have learned that the agreement they were acting under was to be broken by the Montana Union and a new lease made with the Union Pacific alone. The injunction is to prevent anything being done without going through the courts and giving the Northern Pacific an equal chance for its rights.

Advice to "Long" Jones.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The idea of a man walking 555 miles in ten consecutive days is hard to believe, but to say that "Long" Jones sawed four cords of wood, each stick into three pieces, is enough to condemn the whole article. This country has been afflicted with one high official who had been a tailor, and with another ex-canal boat driver, also a tanner, and the government stood the several shocks, but when you want to spring a wood-sawyer and pedestrian of such a remarkable record for Governor, "it don't go." "Long" Jones will never have the opportunity to walk to Springfield as Governor of Illinois, so he might just lie low and saw wood.
CHARLES BAKER.

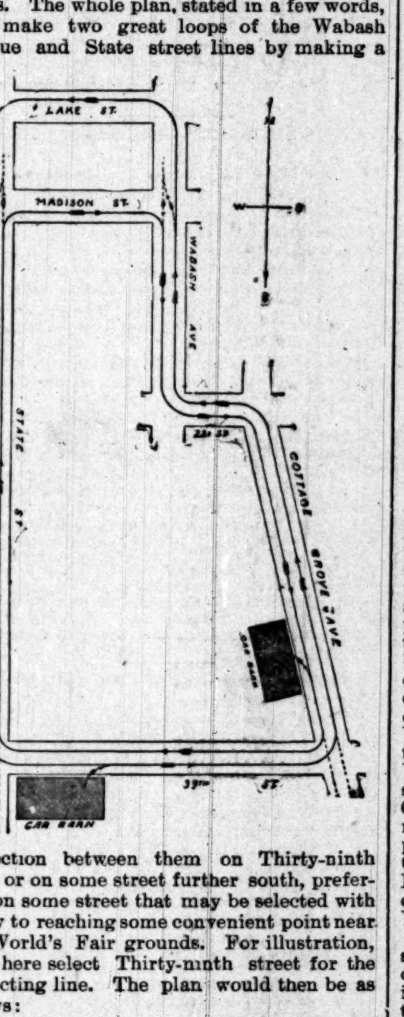
CONNECT THE LINES.

G. A. LILJENCRANTZ'S PLAN FOR SOUTH SIDE CABLE ROADS.

He Believes That People Would Be Better Served if the Wabash Avenue and State Street Lines Were Connected at Say Thirty-ninth Street, Making Two Large Loops—Details of the Scheme and Objections to It Answered—"Engineer" Outlines His Plan for Better Car Service.

United States Engineer G. A. Liljencrantz has a scheme which he believes would greatly increase the capacity of the South Side cable roads, and which could be made operative with comparatively moderate expense and without any special interference with the general traffic while being perfected.

"The advantage of the 'loop principle' as applied to street-car lines has been fully demonstrated already," said Mr. Liljencrantz yesterday. "The plan I propose is in fact this principle carried out more extensively. This map will help to illustrate the points involved. It is made exaggerated with regard to proportions on purpose to better show the minor parts. The whole plan, stated in a few words, is to make two great loops of the Wabash avenue and State street lines by making a



connection between them on Thirty-ninth street or on some street further south, preferably on some street that may be selected with a view to reaching some convenient point near the World's Fair grounds. For illustration, let us here select Thirty-ninth street for the connecting line. The plan would then be as follows:

"After the cable has been laid along Thirty-ninth street and proper connections made therewith at the Cottage Grove avenue and State street terminal, let a grip-car, with as many passenger cars as may be deemed expedient, start out from the car barn near State street and run eastward on Thirty-ninth street to Cottage Grove avenue, thence northward on that street the regular route down to Lake and State streets; but, instead of turning eastward from this street on Madison, let it continue southward to Thirty-ninth and thence keep on the same as before, around the 'outer circuit.' Another grip with cars may start from the Cottage Grove avenue car barn and run southward to Thirty-ninth street, westward to State, on that street, northward to Madison, and thence eastward to Wabash avenue, as is now done, but from that point go southward on Wabash and Cottage Grove avenues till it reaches the starting point, and then pursue the same course as before along the 'inner circuit.' In this manner extra cars may be added to or detached from trains as may be required when these reach the respective barns with little loss of time, as the supply track from the barn to either one circuit does not cross the tracks of the other.

Advantages Claimed for This Plan.

"I claim the following advantages for this plan:

"The switching of cars near the two ends of Thirty-ninth street, a very slow process, as only one car can be handled at a time, will be entirely dispensed with.

"The switching just referred to must limit the number of cars to be attached to any one grip by reason of the unavoidable delay attending this work. If running in a continuous circuit it will be practicable to attach as many cars as a grip can haul around the sharp curves.

"As the cars can be taken from or returned to the barns without in any way interfering with trains running in the opposite direction but little delay is caused by that operation.

"An additional car might be added quickly to a train if kept in readiness on the track leading from the barn in close proximity to the main track, and with a line of suitable length hooked to its front, the other end of the line to be hooked on to the rear end of its train about to pass, which train may then pull up the car behind it, after which it can be attached properly to the train in a short space of time. Thus no horse would be required for this work. Passengers prepared to start at such place may enter the waiting car and be ready for the trip the moment the car is attached.

"If this plan were adopted and applied to some street leading to the Fair grounds, another advantage would be found in the fact that both circuits lead to and from the grounds, thus practically doubling the capacity for transportation to and from that important place.

"No change in existing tracks at the down-town route would be required to perfect the system. The only necessary new work at that place would be the sidetracks for the branch lines, which I shall mention in a moment. The principal extents would therefore be the construction of the new cable lines on Thirty-ninth, or some other street further south leading to the Fair grounds, or, still better, on both.

"There would be no need of cars losing time by waiting for one another at the corner of State and Madison streets, which, under the present system, is said to be quite a serious inconvenience.

"All considered, I believe that with the tracks arranged as I have suggested their capacity will be limited only by the number of cars owned by the company, by the capacity of cable and plant, and, to some extent, by the delay caused by the picking up and detaching of the branch line cars.

Suggestions for Overcoming Disadvantages.

"Objections would undoubtedly be found to the proposed plan, some of which would naturally be more quickly and clearly detected by persons more thoroughly familiar with the details of street-car traffic than I am; and I do not pretend to make any positive assertions, but merely to offer suggestions for the consideration of those more competent to decide as to their practicability. I will, however, refer to some obstacles or difficulties which will at first glance suggest themselves.

"How to handle the Indiana avenue and Archer avenue cars? Suppose a side track were laid on Wabash avenue at Madison street (shown in broken lines on the map). The Indiana avenue cars attached to trains running northward on the 'outer circuit' could then be dropped at this place, pulled down the side track, and held in readiness to be attached to the next train going southward on the 'inner circuit.' A similar arrangement might be made on State street, north of Madison, for the Archer avenue cars.

"How should the cars be properly indicated or named? As all the cars would run both on State street and on Wabash avenue, etc., the simplest way would probably be to let all the cars remain named and painted just as they are at present, and let the State street cars run southward on State street (or on the 'outer circuit') and all the Cottage Grove avenue cars run southward on Wabash avenue (or on the 'inner circuit'), for only down-town, if anywhere, could there be any uncertainty, if the cars were all alike, as to which car to take."

HOW TO RELIEVE THE CONGESTION.

"Engineer" Maps Out a Loop and Plans a Substation for Cable Railways.

The following communication gives the views of "Engineer" on how to remove the congestion occasioned by inadequate street-car facilities in Chicago:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We will assume that the only reason why the city railway wishes a loop out Madison street, etc., is for a chance to turn round. As there are only so many acres in the congested section of the city the trend of commercial transactions is to the south. It is quite unnecessary to mention the great landmarks of trade that have sprung up as far south as Congress street. They are there for business purposes, hence I suggest that the "in track" of Wabash curve into Jackson, thence west to Pacific avenue, south to Van Buren, east to Wabash, where it will join the "out track" for the south. In connection, not competition, the new West Division cable railway could come on Van Buren east to Dearborn, north to Adams on Jackson, west to Fifth avenue, and south to the tunnel entrance. Please note that the "contact" on Van Buren and Jackson is arranged to be "always forward," hence no delays would result. Again, the North Division cable railway should abandon La Salle street south of Washington, also Dearborn and the east section of Randolph, making a subway station around the City and County Buildings, including their sidewalk areas, thus giving to the North Side people a substation 1,200 feet long and forty feet wide, or 48,000 square feet. Every foot of pipe or wire in the subarea of the streets should be put on brackets in a vault traversing the center of the affected streets.
ENGINEER.

STREET-CLEANING IN THE EAST.

Supt. Burke Tells His Observations During His Trip.

James H. Burke, Superintendent of Streets, has arrived home after visiting Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and other places in search of exact information regarding the care and cleaning of streets in those cities. While he does not claim that Chicago is a particularly clean city he says it will, at the present time, compare favorably with any of the places he visited with the exception of Washington.

Superintendent of Public Works Gilroy of New York told him that he had let contracts for rebuilding and repaving streets alone to the amount of $3,000,000, while the State Legislature had passed a bill allowing $3,000,000 more for the same purposes. In New York, after a street is once paved by assessment of property-owners, the city thereafter has to take care of it, while here streets are repaved by successive special assessments on the property abutting. The extraordinary difference between the appropriations for the ordinary care and cleaning of streets in New York and this city can be seen by merely putting down the figures. Last year in New York, Mr. Burke says, the appropriation for street cleaning and simple repairs was $6,000,000, and the department spent nearly $500,000 more than that, while in Chicago the appropriation for the same purpose was $780,000. Chicago has 858 miles of paved streets, while New York City has 450 miles. Last year Chicago paved 116 miles of streets, while New York paved 43 and Philadelphia 24 miles.

Supt. Burke says Boston cleans Tremont street every day in the year. The rest of the city is divided into three districts, the first being cleaned three times a week, the second twice a week, and the third once a week. In New York Broadway and Fifth avenue are cleaned daily and the rest of the city the same as in Boston. In Chicago the down-town or business portion of the city is cleaned every other day; adjoining portions once a week, and some of the outlying streets once a month, sometimes twice a month, and others only once in two months.

"Our streets today," concluded Mr. Burke, "are about as clean as those of most of the cities I visited. Either our system of taxation must be remedied or some scheme must be devised to give us more money or the streets cannot be kept in the condition they should be."

WILL NOT INTRODUCE ELECTRICITY NOW.

The Report of the Illinois Central Investigating Committee Is Against It.

To satisfy the popular demand for an improvement in the suburban transit service and to provide better transportation facilities during the World's Fair the Illinois Central people some time ago appointed Consulting Engineer J. F. Wallace and Supt. Henry Schlacks a committee to investigate the feasibility of introducing electricity as a motive power in this department of their work. A thorough investigation was made and Monday last the committee submitted its report to the Board of Directors.

What the committee particularly sought was an estimate on the cost of a plant capable of transporting 20,000 persons an hour in either direction for a distance of seven and one-half miles. The estimates received varied from $900,000 to $1,250,000. It was ascertained that it would be more economical to run steam-cars, as at present, at longer intervals of time than to introduce electric cars running every few minutes and capable of carrying a much smaller number of persons.

The conclusion reached by the investigating committee was practically this: The locomotive engine has stood the test of fifty years, and what work it will do has been determined. With electrical apparatus this is not the case. Electric roads on a small scale have been operated with entire success. But the successful operation of a road on a large scale, requiring a great horse-power, has never yet been secured. To this particular field many of the large electric companies are now turning their attention. The committee feels that it is only a question of a few years when the problem will have been solved and the introduction of electricity rendered a necessity.

The plants visited included the Edison, Schenectady; Thomson-Houston, Boston; Westinghouse, Pittsburg; and Western Electric company, at Chicago.

There is every reason to suppose that the Board of Directors will defer the introduction of electricity for the present.

RED MEN APPEAR IN THEIR WAR PAINT.

First Annual Masquerade of Hiawatha Council at Grand Army Hall.

Hiawatha Council No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men, gave its first masquerade at Grand Army Hall, No. 204 Dearborn street, Monday night. About 150 couples sat down to a supper served by Mrs. Helen Troy. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bauzenberger, Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Winke, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fallis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kreitling, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kreitling, Mr. and Mrs. H. Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richers, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hausewirth.

Misses Mollie Elkhorn, Maggie Merrill, Mary McDonald, Sara McDonald, Mollie Brown, Mary Pery, May Wood, Anna Kreitling, Maggie Virtue.

J. A. Miller, P. T. Booth, Al Kohler, J. Newberger, John Durr, Fred Meyer, William Thau, Walter Kreitling, Oscar Kreitling, Bruno Kreitling, Albert Kreitling.

A Woman's Fight to Practice Law.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The bill allowing women to practice law in Virginia will come up in the Senate tomorrow. Mrs. Annie Smith of Danville has studied law and wants to practice. She has been waiting for three years. The last Legislature rejected her petition, but the committee has reported it favorably this time. The Virginia law decides that a woman is not "a person" within the meaning of the law, and therefore a special act must be passed to permit her to practice law.

Abutting Property-Owners Must Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the appeal of Donley et al. from a decree of Common Pleas of Allegheny County and sustained the lower court in the opinion that the remedial act of 1891 is constitutional. The decision confers on the City of Pittsburg the power to collect from the owners of abutting property the cost of street improvements completed and in course of construction.

Paying Pensions to Confederate Widows.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The State Treasurer has begun the payment of the Confederate widows' pensions. This tax upon the State, authorized by the last Legislature, entails an annual tax of $400,000. There are 4,000 widows on the rolls. In all $30,000 was paid out yesterday and as much more today. The payments will be kept up vigorously until the appropriation is exhausted.

ALIEN LAND-OWNERS.

SOME PROVISIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE OATES' BILL.

It Does Not Affect the Right of Aliens Who Are Compelled to Foreclose Real Estate Mortgages to Secure Their Loans—Citizenship in Chains of Title—Congressional Proceedings Devoid of Interest—Rules Still Under Discussion—More Revenue Cutters on the Great Lakes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Representative Oates has introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary a bill to restrict the right of aliens to own land within the United States. Col. Oates said today:

The general idea of the bill is to prevent aliens and alien corporations or associations from coming into the United States and buying up and owning large bodies of land. However, the bill does not prevent aliens or alien corporations, authorized by their charter so to do, from loaning money on real estate security or from holding, assigning, foreclosing, and selling under any mortgage or deed of trust given to secure the payment of money within the United States and its jurisdiction. The bill, therefore, cannot be said to drive foreign capital out of the country, but in cases of default above referred to the alien or alien corporation can buy in the land on foreclosure and hold it for the period of seven years. If, during this period, the alien or alien corporation fails to dispose of the land it shall, according to the bill, be subject to forfeiture. The bill provides further that any aliens who now own land in this country may have ten years within which to perfect their citizenship or dispose of their property. I know of the Scully case out in Illinois. There was in that case some dispute about the certificate of citizenship attached to a deed. This is avoided by the bill I have drawn, which declares that when any alien executes a deed of conveyance of any lands, and his or her chain of title fails to show the grantor to have been an alien, it shall be presumed to have been made by a citizen of the United States, but such presumption shall not be conclusive.

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Miscellaneous Proceedings in the Senate—Discussing the House Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—There was a small attendance of Senators when prayer was offered and the journal read. Many of the memorials presented during the morning hour were for the closing of the Columbian Exposition Sunday.

House bill to amend the act for the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at South St. Paul, Minn., was reported and passed. It extends the time and changes the location one mile.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate from Idaho. The resolutions declare Mr. Dubois entitled to retain his seat. He asked that the report and resolutions lie on the table, and gave notice that he would call them up at an early day.

Mr. Vance gave notice of a minority report.

Mr. Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by popular vote.

Mr. Voorhees, rising to a personal question, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, with the heading: "The Senate Wasting Time in Obedience to Senatorial Courtesy—Mr. Voorhees Fails to Sustain His Charges."

Mr. Voorhees said his principal object in having the article read related to the last paragraph, where the statement was made that he had made a proposition to certain Senators that for their assistance in the defeat of Judge Woods' confirmation he would favor a movement on the Democratic side of the chamber to defeat Judge Dallas of Philadelphia. He branded the story as the miserable conception of a dishonest heart and brain. Senators Cameron, Quay, and Higgins said there was no truth in the dispatch, and the matter ended.

The following bills were passed:

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Grand Forks, N. D.

To increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Southern University of Louisiana. (Granting 92,160 acres of the public lands in Louisiana.)

The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was laid aside until the printing bill was disposed of. The latter bill was then taken up for consideration. The bill was amended in some particulars and went over without final action.

On motion of Mr. Teller the House bill to define and punish blackmailing was taken from the calendar and recommitted to the Judiciary committee, Mr. Teller making a remark to the effect that it had been reported through mistake.

The Senate then went into executive session, in which some nominations were referred to committees, and adjourned until tomorrow.

Discussion of the House Rules.

The House is still being treated to daily reminders of the Hoar-Morse rivalry in the State of Massachusetts. Scarcely had the spirited proceedings of yesterday been read from the *Congressional Record* by the members of the House this morning before the controversy was again revived by Mr. Morse, who arose to a question of privilege and rebuked Mr. Hoar for presuming yesterday to recall from the Public Printer the record of the manuscript speech previously made by Mr. Morse.

Mr. Hoard replied to his speech merely as follows: "I think, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Massachusetts has been advertised enough."

The Burrows amendment, giving the Speaker the right to count a quorum, was rejected.

Mr. Reed of Maine offered an amendment providing that whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question there shall be a call of the House and the yeas and nays shall at the same time be ordered. As each member answers to his name he shall vote on the yeas and nays. He stated that the amendment was similar to the one offered some years ago by John Randolph Tucker.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee opposed the amendment and inveighed against the action of the last Congress in locking the doors during a call of the House. He referred to the celebrated foot of Mr. Kilgore of Texas in kicking open the door and declared that he had done perfectly right.

Mr. Mills of Texas said that it showed the adherence of the Democratic party to freedom that so great a man as Mr. Tucker could not induce it to depart from the fundamental principles of representative government.

Mr. Reed desired to divest the vote of all partisan character, and as he was proposing a Democratic amendment, supported by first-rate Democratic authority, he was sure that the House would not allow itself to be lashed into a state of mind. This House was Democratic 3 to 1, and instead of getting into a fight it should consider the rules, looking calmly to the good and interest of the country. Mr. Reed then quoted from remarks made by Mr. Springer and Mr. Blackburn in favor of the Tucker amendment when it was first offered.

Mr. Springer in retort quoted against Mr. Reed his utterances upon that occasion in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi suggested as a compromise that the gentleman from Maine adopt the speech of the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Illinois adopt the speech of the gentleman from Maine. That would save time and put an end to the controversy.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana offered an amendment striking out from the list of privileged motions which may be made when any question is under debate the motions to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn and to take a recess. The amendment was lost—yeas, 87; nays, 161.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan offered an amendment providing that no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker. Rejected.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas offered an amendment providing that a Senate amendment to a House bill may be considered by the House when laid before it by the Speaker. Lost.

Mr. Boatner offered an amendment striking out all that part of the rules giving permission to legislate on appropriation bills when in the interest of a retrenchment in expenditures.

Mr. Holman of Indiana sustained the provision, and was replied to by Mr. Dingley of Maine, who predicted that if the proposition were incorporated in the rules October would

find the House still in session. Pending action, the House adjourned.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Congress to Discuss the Alleged Validity of the Treaty of 1817.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Canada is engaged in the construction of two revenue cutters at Port Owen with a view to having an equal naval force on the great lakes with that of the United States. There are now three revenue cutters of the United States on the lakes. Henceforth it is proposed to have four of these cutters on the lake despite the protests of Canada, for the Treasury authorities still hold to the opinion that the treaty of 1817 between this country and Great Britain was repealed by Congress in 1865, when an emergency was created which justified such a course. After the necessary six months' notice had been given Great Britain of the intention of the United States to abrogate the treaty provisions President Lincoln issued a proclamation to that effect. The State Department has held, however, that an arrangement made with Sir Frederick Bruce in 1865 has been in effect the same as if the treaty of 1817 had not been repealed. It is proposed to have Congress ascertain just what the status of the case is. Such a discussion will be precipitated when the Senate bill reporting favorably upon a proposition to build two additional revenue cutters reaches the House of Representatives.

HATTON STILL ATTACKING BLAINE.

Senator Hale Says There Is No Truth in the Editor's Latest Assertion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Editor Frank Hatton is again trying to draw notoriety to himself by attacks on Secretary Blaine in the Washington *Post*. The fact that the Secretary of State believed in a peaceful adjustment of the Chilean trouble is the basis of the recent slanders. Like President Harrison and Secretary Tracy, the Secretary of State from the beginning of the controversy told everybody with whom he talked about the matter that he believed there would be no war. Hatton's story is based on mock sympathy for the President, because of the assertion of some mugwump papers that he had been "tricked" all through the affair by Mr. Blaine and "entrapped" into a peaceful adjustment through the Secretary's superior craft. In its article today the *Post* says:

All this is as nothing to the storm of gossip which has broken out within the last few days regarding a certain dinner at Senator Hale's, at which Mr. Blaine is reported as having talked in a manner calculated to throw all of his previous alleged performances into the shade. The story, so far as the *Post* has been able to gather it, is about as follows:

A few weeks ago Senator Hale gave one of his artistic little dinners at his residence. Among those present were Secretary Blaine, Senators Cameron and Allison, Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, and Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister. There may have been others. After dinner, and while the gentlemen were enjoying their chasse and their cigars, the conversation turned upon the Chilean affair. As the discussion deepened Mr. Blaine became acutely excited, and at last he broke out in a violent denunciation of the idea that Chile should be dealt with harshly. He declared that although the "Valparaiso incident" was nothing more than a drunken squabble in a disreputable slum, signifying nothing, the Chilean Government had already apologized for it ten times more than ours had done for the brutal and barbarous massacre of Italian citizens in New Orleans. At this Marquis Imperiali is said to have bowed in his best style and complimented the great Secretary on his magnanimity and statesmanship. Mr. Blaine then went on to characterize in the severest terms the disposition to exact further concessions from Chile—this at a time when the President was notoriously resolved to do that thing—and wound up by declaring in the most emphatic manner that if the administration should adopt such a policy as that he repudiated it and wanted it to be so understood.

Senator Hale said today that there was nothing in the statements published. Other gentlemen who were in a position to know made the same declaration.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Ruling That They Can Hold Minor Offices if Not an Interference with Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In a letter to the Postmaster at Argyle, Minn., First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield says that so far as the Postoffice Department is concerned there is no objection to any Postmaster holding the office of Justice of the Peace, nor does the department object to Postmasters of the fourth-class holding county or State offices, provided the business of their postoffice is properly attended to. This ruling of the department is applicable to all Postmasters except in the States of Pennsylvania and Texas, where the State Constitution forbids the holding of two official positions by one person having separate salaries to each. The department in a letter to the Postmaster at Louisville, Ill., who refused to deliver a pension check to any other person than the pensioner, quoting a previous ruling of the department as his authority, says that the ruling does not forbid the delivery of a pension check to the child of the pensioner, who is 16 years of age. He directs all Postmasters to deliver pension checks to any member of the pensioner's family who is authorized by him to receive it.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

The Bering Sea Agreement Nearly Ready—Will Go In This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Bering Sea agreement will be submitted to the Senate at an early date, possibly some time this week. At the Cabinet meeting today it was stated that only a few minor points were yet to be attended to before sending the treaty to the Senate. The consent of the Senate is necessary because arbitrators are to be appointed whose action will be binding, and the President has no authority to do this merely as an executive act. The arbitrators will be seven in number, two to be named by the United States, two by the British Empire, which means one by England and one by Canada, and three by the United States and Great Britain jointly from disinterested countries. As there is no possibility of arbitration doing anything this year the modus vivendi will be extended to cover this season's sealing.

LAKE SHIPPING AND CHICAGO.

Figures Submitted Yesterday to the River and Harbor Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the hearing before the River and Harbor committee today some convincing figures were presented by the delegations advocating the Sault Ste. Marie and other lake improvements. Secretary Holbrook of the Muskegon Board of Trade made a remarkable showing for the lake traffic as compared with the ocean traffic on both coasts. For the purpose of comparison he took New York as the center of one shipping district and Chicago of the other. He traced out the relative growth in population and commerce of the two centers, showing the tremendous increase in the inland metropolis and the bearing the lake shipping had on it. Mr. Holbrook figured out that in another generation Chicago would be ahead of New York in population.

GENERAL GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

Democratic Candidates for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Since Congressman Culberson of Texas and Judge Lindsay of Kentucky declined the Inter-State Commerce Commissionership a hundred Democrats have come forward with assurances that if appointed they may be depended on to accept the office. It seems to be settled now that neither ex-Congressman Clements of Georgia nor ex-Gov. Porter of Tennessee will be the man. Kentucky has several candidates, among them Judge O'Hare and Charles W. Buck, ex-Minister to Peru. The President has decided not to give the place to Kentucky again. Jeremiah Craven of Missouri is on the ground. Secretary Elkins, who is an old college mate of Craven's, is working for him, but it does not look as though Missouri was going to get the place. The movement on behalf of ex-Congressman J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia is taking shape. Mr. Tucker will not become a candidate, but his friends have taken the matter into their own hands. The President said the other day that he feared objection would be made on the part of the South that Mr. Tucker was too far north to be its representative on the commission.

Relatives Ask Indemnity for Riggin.

W. W. Kerr, late Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, today presented at the Department of State a claim for indemnity from the Chilean Government for the murder of Riggin, one of the Baltimore's sailors. The petition is signed by the brother and sisters of Riggin and represents that Riggin was murdered in the streets of Valparaiso Oct. 16 for the reason that he was dressed in the uniform of a sailor of the navy of the United States because of the malice and hatred borne by the citizens of Chile toward the government, the navy, and the citizens of the United States. They claim that they are entitled to demand and receive from the Republic of Chile reasonable compensation and invoke the aid of this government to secure it.

Democrats and Free Coinage.

The anti-silver men among the Democrats have reached the conclusion that they will be beaten either in the House or in caucus. Mr. Harter of Ohio, who circulated the call for a caucus, has had it withdrawn. The caucus had to be given up because there was not enough Democrats to stand up and be counted. At the meeting of the Senate committee this morning it was resolved that at the meeting next Tuesday the Stewart Free Coinage bill should be taken up and reported to the Senate. The discussion this morning showed that two Democratic Senators would probably join with the Republican majority in recommending adverse action upon the bill.

Alarmed at the Defamation of Egan.

Mr. Arnold's resolution for the recall of Minister Egan will never get out of the pigeonholes of the Foreign Affairs committee, but it is telegraphed to Europe and South America as an index of sentiment in the American Congress. Some of the Tammany Congressmen with Irish-American constituencies are getting alarmed at this persistent defamation of the American Minister to Chile. They fear that the Irish voters in the ranks of the Democracy may show a trace of self-respect and take a notion to hold the Democratic party responsible for the utterances of the men it sends to Congress.

Senator Palmer Will Soon Speak.

In introducing his resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of United States Senators Gen. Palmer gave notice today that he would call it up at an early date and submit "a few remarks." There is nothing to show that he will shed any light on the deference to the popular will which gained him the votes of Moore and Cockrell. There is a fear among Illinoisans that the Senator will not go deeply into the details of this phase of his election, possibly because he does not know much about it.

Considering the Free-Wool Bill.

The Springer Free-Wool bill was under consideration today by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means committee. No conclusion was reached. There is a good deal of sentiment among members on the Democratic side of the committee in favor of a larger reduction in the duties on woolen manufactures proposed in Mr. Springer's bill.

Reciprocal Trade with Germany.

The President today issued a proclamation in regard to reciprocal trade relations with Germany and making public the modifications of the tariff laws of the German Empire as to certain products of the United States.

Washington Briefs.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads today authorized a favorable report on Representative Enloe's bill repealing the mail subsidy act of the last Congress.

The House Committee on Judiciary today authorized Mr. Culberson to report the bill which provides substantially that a corporation shall be deemed and held a citizen for all judicial purposes of the State in which it may carry on its business.

The Watson resolution calling for an investigation of the Pinkerton system has, at the request of Mr. Oates, Chairman of the subcommittee which reported the resolution adversely to the Judiciary committee of the House, been recommitted to the subcommittee for further consideration.

SHALL THE WATER-WORKS BE BOUGHT?

How Austin People Look Upon the Proposition Advanced by Their Trustees.

People in Austin are not favorably impressed with the proposition advanced by the Trustees of the town at their last meeting to purchase the plant of the Cicero Water, Gas, and Electric Light company. From a resident's standpoint it is difficult to discover just where the benefit will come, unless it is in the interest of the company. Some people deem it a move towards preventing annexation, and declare that it is a shrewd step on the part of the company to place a further burden upon the people.

The Trustees argue that the town is compelled to pay the water company $10,000 a year for fire protection, which amount will never be less; that there are in the Villages of Austin and Oak Park 2,300 families, while the company has now only 800 private consumers. It was thought that the town could collect on an average of $6 from each home, which, with the $10,000 a year, would go a good way towards the purchase of the plant. The officers of the company have been asked to consider a proposition for the sale and they are now considering it.

"The scheme would be all right," said an Oak-Parker, "if the plant was good for anything and if the feeling were not so strong for annexation. But let me tell you that it is hard work for the company to live up to its contract this present day. The wells seem to below and I am told that sand is sometimes pumped."

"No; I don't believe the people here will consent to any such purchase," said a man from Austin. "If the town were annexed to Chicago what good will the water-works be to us? It is only a matter of time, and, in my opinion, it is the near future, when the works will give out. Then there is talk to the effect that Chicago would have to pay $10,000 a year to the Cicero company for fire protection. I am satisfied that so far as the company is concerned it can never comply with the ordinance, which provides for a strong force of water. Now, if the company can't comply with this important clause, the ordinance is nullified and the $10,000 a year contract is of no effect. Suppose a sale is effected, and I think the company will be only too willing to sell. The plant should have been purchased when the $10,000 a year contract was made over four years ago."

FATHER KILLED FOR A MOTHER'S SAKE.

A Savannah, Ga., Household Tragedy—The Slayer Has No Regrets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—David Porter, Deputy Collector of Customs, was killed by his 16-year-old son at 1 o'clock this morning. Porter went home late under the influence of liquor, and being chided by his wife struck her. His daughter interfered and then young Porter fired a loaded revolver at his father. The father turned on the son and both fell on the floor together. In the struggle young Porter shot twice again, the last shot penetrating his father's breast near the heart. He staggered into the next room and died. The boy ran into the street and gave the alarm. He then summoned the family physician, and afterward walked to police headquarters and surrendered.

The boy says: "If my father dies I have it from his own lips that I did right. A few years ago speaking in my presence about a young man killing his father in this city for beating his mother my father in reply to a remark that the young man must regret his crime continually said: 'Never; he may regret the necessity, but not the act.'"

MICHIGAN UNITED WORKMEN.

Reports Submitted Show an Increase in the Membership of the Order.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The first day's session of the annual meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Lodge of Michigan, began here this morning. Almost every one of the 161 lodges of the State is represented, and with visitors there are about 300 persons here. The report of W. Ware Wilson, Grand Recorder, shows that there are 19,786 members in the 161 subordinate lodges. The net increase for the year has been 2,865 members. Since Michigan was made a separate jurisdiction in 1878 there has been paid to widows and orphans $1,864,000 and during the last year there was paid out $290,000. The total membership in the United States and Canada Dec. 1, 1891, was given as 269,480. A public meeting was held in the opera-house tonight.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company et al. vs. Frank C. Talbot. Warrick C. C. Affirmed.

Conrad Boos vs. John Morgan et al. Wabash C. C. Reversed.

Frank T. Hendry vs. The State of Indiana. Elkhart C. C. Reversed.

V. P. Bozeman vs. James P. Cole. Vanderburg S. C. Motion to substitute M. A. Knowles as appellee sustained. Motion to dismiss certain appellees sustained.

James H. James, administrator, vs. Mary Gillan. Putnam C. C. Reversed.

I. D. & W. railway company vs. Asa Forsyth. Marion C. C. Reversed.

W. H. Everman vs. John T. Hyman. Carroll C. C. Judgment modified.

G. N. Higman vs. W. L. Hood et al. Henry C. C. Affirmed.

State vs. Harvey Warwick et al. Howard C. C. Reversed.

WOULD NOT ALLOW IT.

A CORPORATION'S EFFORT TO SETTLE WITH LITIGANTS.

Judge Brentano Refuses to Recognize Stipulations to Dismiss Suits for Personal Damages Made Between the Illinois Steel Company and Employes—Specific Charges of Fraud Entered Against Banker Tolman—Justice Foster Clears Himself of a Charge of Contempt.

Judge Brentano yesterday refused to recognize a stipulation to dismiss a suit entered into between the Illinois Steel company as defendant and three plaintiffs whose attorney, George W. Brandt, had not been consulted in the matter. The company's attorney went before the Judge last week with stipulations to dismiss three suits for personal injuries brought by John Konowski, Jacob Figora, and Joseph Zadlok, former employés.

The cases were stricken off, but when the court learned that the plaintiffs' attorney had not been consulted or notified of the action he reinstated the causes and ordered them redocketed, condemning at the time the practice that had been attempted.

The company repeated its attempt this morning, after notifying Attorney Brandt of the matter, but the court still refused to sanction the practice. Mr. Brandt afterwards said the company was trying to impose on his clients. "Three or four thousand Poles," he said, "are employed at the works and they are being injured through negligence of the company. Nothing is done until a suit is brought and then the company's agents go to the men, who are ignorant, and, by what representation I don't know, try to settle their claims for small amounts. I don't know how they obtained what they said were stipulations from my clients, but I never heard of the offers."

MAKES SPECIFIC CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Another Man Tells How He Came to Buy Stock in Tolman's Bank.

C. Gilbert Wheeler makes specific charges of fraud in a suit he is defending against Daniel H. Tolman in Judge Kettelle's court. Action is based on two notes for $801 and $290 on which judgment by confession was once entered. The notes were given in 1886, as part payment for thirty shares of Chicago Trust and Savings bank stock, bought by Wheeler at $125 a share.

He now contests payment of the notes, asks recision of the contract, and the return of money already paid to Tolman. In an affidavit filed, when the judgments were set aside, Wheeler charges that Tolman secured the contract by fraudulent representations. He asserts that Tolman told him the bank had a paid up capital stock of $500,000 that had recently increased from $250,000. Wheeler now claims that the increase was made by calling in old stock, and giving a double allowance of reissue to original holders.

Instead of $500,000 paid up stock, the purchaser claims the capital was $350,000, of which sixty per cent had been paid. He calls Tolman to account also for an alleged promise of a 10 per cent annual dividend, when he claims the bank could not pay any dividend without violating a statute.

Boiler Companies in a Complication.

The case of Allan Stirling vs. Charles Baird, O. C. Barber, Thomas Deegan, and J. K. Robinson is on trial before Judge Shepard. The International Boiler company was organized in 1888 with a capital of $100,000, with the right to manufacture the Stirling boilers. Allan Stirling became possessed of 600 shares, and over 500 shares were placed in the name of his wife.

In 1890 the Stirling company was incorporated with a capital of $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares. Upon the organization of the Stirling company the license and patents to make the particular boilers held by the International company were granted to the Stirling company in return for 2,700 shares of stock in the latter concern. These shares are held by Stirling, who claims ownership by reason of the assignment.

The principal question in the case is the validity of the transfers of stock to Stirling. The defendants claim it was fradulent, and made to enable the stock to be voted and a monopoly formed in favor of the International company, contrary to the laws of Illinois. The court is asked to restrain the International company from voting the stock, while Stirling also demands an injunction to enjoin any interference on the part of the defendants.

Purged Himself of a Charge of Contempt.

Justice George P. Foster was before Judge Brentano yesterday morning on a rule to show cause why he was not guilty of contempt in violating a Superior Court order. The Justice declared that he had not had proper notice of the order, and that as soon as he had received it he complied with its direction. The rule was then discharged. The trouble grew out of a suit between Peter Swanson and John Unold, in which judgment was entered for $150. An appeal was perfected in the Superior Court and a supersedeas issued, in which the Justice failed to stay execution at once.

Ames Estate Goes to a Master.

As the next friend of her two infant children Mrs. Irene C. Ames, widow of Miner T. Ames, filed a bill for a partition of the property. This move is opposed by the three children of the first marriage of Mr. Ames, and they brought a cross-bill to restrain Mrs. Ames from closing up the coal mines and for the appointment of a manager, claiming that the property cannot be divided to advantage. It was deemed best by Judge Horton to appoint Jesse Holdom solicitor for the minors instead of Mrs. Ames. A reference was then made to Master Boyesen to take testimony on the propriety of making a partition.

Came in with a Cross Bill.

David Kelley yesterday filed a cross bill in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of John N. Irwin against Winifred S. Sheppard and others. This suit involves the ownership of real estate once owned by James J. West. Kelley got judgment for $27,241 against West in 1890. He claims the judgment was never satisfied and that West transferred some of his property to Frank S. Weigley, W. S. Sheppard, his brother-in-law, and others, without consideration and for the purpose of delaying creditors. Kelley claims that his judgment should act as a prior lien on the property.

Investigating a Broken Bank's Affairs.

E. R. Walker, President of the Security, Loan and Savings Bank which failed two weeks ago, was taken into the County Court yesterday on a citation obtained by one of the creditors. He was sworn and went to the law office of Bangs & Bangs, where an examination was begun. An attempt will be made to show what kind of business the bank did, what the assets are actually worth, and where money, received just before the assignment, has been placed.

Dividend for Traders' Bank Creditors.

Byron L. Smith, receiver for the Traders' Bank of Chicago, filed a petition before Judge Shepard yesterday, representing that he has in his hands $24,600.19, which is sufficient to pay the creditors a dividend of 3 2-5 per cent. He was authorized to make such payment Feb. 15.

Wants Damages for False Arrest.

John H. Carruthers, a real-estate dealer, began an action on the case in the Circuit Court against Sverke Domby to recover $20,000, and a suit against Domby and Erasmus G. Merrick to recover $6,000 in debt. Not long ago Domby caused the arrest of Carruthers on a capias accusing him of signing his name to a contract without authority and recording it. The contract called for an exchange of Chicago property for a ranch in Potter County, Dak. Carruthers sues for false arrest.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

137,927—Lester C. Walters vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.
137,928—Nicholas Miller et al. vs. Louise Johnson et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed, $600. M. T. Culver, solr.
137,929—August B. Sulvander vs. Adolph Carlson. Case, $5,000. M. L. Thacksberry, atty.
137,930—Ellen Shanahon vs. Cornelius Shanahan. Bill for divorce. Noah E. Gary, solr.
137,931—Otto W. Mayer vs. John Alquist and Fred Peterson. Conf. of judgt., $162.68. Walker & Lowden, attys.
137,932—G. M. H. Wagner & Son vs. L. and J. S. Claus. Same, $121.40. L. C. Cooper, atty.
137,933—Patrick Meahn vs. Catharine Meahn. Bill for divorce. Ellsworth & Newton, solrs.
137,934—Otto W. Mayer vs. Bertha A. Mouski. Conf. of judgt., $58.72. Walker & Lowden, attys.
137,935—Caroline Koch vs. Jacob Koch. Bill for divorce. J. P. McDowell, solr.
137,936—Badenoch Bros. vs. Herman Voltz and wife. Appeal.
137,937—Ezekiel Morrison vs. Economy Furniture Co. et al. Asst., $1,500. J. C. Scovel, atty.
137,938—Henry Hobbolt vs. Chicago Sugar Refining Co. et al. Case, $15,000. Edmund Furthmann, atty.
137,939—Bill. Suppressed.
137,940—Peter Weihofen vs. R. H. Dakin. Conf. of judgt., $242.20. J. H. Wixom, atty.
137,941—Atlas Natl. Bk. vs. William E. Smith. Asst., $610.80. W. B. Cunningham, atty.
137,942—Annie Voelphel vs. J. Hieschman and A. Schloto. Case, $10,000. J. F. Waters, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

99,975—Daniel G. Brown vs. Felix F. Ferry. Attch., $1,000. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.
99,976—Charles Denneby vs. James J. and Morgan O'Brien Jr. Asst., $1,000. W. D. Munhall, attys.
99,977—Henry Scherer vs. Charles E. Guy. Appeal.
99,978—Wm. R. Clark vs. Jonah Crowell. Asst., $500. Runnells & Burry, attys.
99,979—George P. Keough vs. Andrew P. Callahan. Asst., $500. John C. Hendricks, atty.
99,980—C. L. Buss vs. C. Faber. Appeal.
99,981—Theodore W. Morris et al. vs. Plenty Horticultural and Skylight Works. Attch., $3,296.75. Miller & Storr, attys.
99,982—Julius Zimmerman vs. Christopher Seigle. Appeal.
99,983—Mrs. E. Hyman vs. George F. Ebert. Appeal.
99,984—Bradford Thomas & Co. vs. James Swirles. Conf. of judgt., $19,762.30. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.
99,985—Hannah Lay & Co. vs. Fred J. Hoyt. Asst., $500. Frank E. Baker, atty.
99,986—Simon Leyser vs. Eldorado Mining Co. Asst., $7,000. Warren & Cox, attys.
99,987—Charles H. Stoddard vs. C. F. Kimball. Bill to restrain the disposition of a life-insurance stock. W. A. Schonfeld, solr.
99,988—John H. Carruthers vs. Sverke Domby et al. Debt, $6,000. J. McKenzie Cleland, atty.
99,989—John H. Carruthers vs. Sverke Domby. Case, $20,000. Same atty.
99,990—W. B. Wyne vs. W. J. Aiken. Asst., $250. Walter Sayles, atty.
99,991—Margaret Knight vs. Nancy Cooper. Asst., $5,000. Manton Maverick, atty.
99,992—Frank Lee vs. Ella Lee. Bill for divorce. Daniel E. Devlin, solr.
99,993—John A. Hedin vs. Andrew M. Mangson. Asst., $3,000. William A. Doyle, atty.
99,994—James H. Corbin vs. Mary Corbin. Bill for divorce. W. A. Foster, solr.
99,995—D. J. Dunn vs. J. L. Healy and C. and N. W. R. R. Co. as garn. Appeal.
99,996—Anton Holpuck vs. Frank Krause et al. Appeal.
99,997—Emanuel Hagenson vs. James H. Gilbert. Repiv., $450. Foster & Vermilyea and H. H. Rose, attys.
99,998—Freeland B. Caldwell vs. George A. Hill. Asst., $10,000. Caldwell & Pierson, attys.
99,999—J. Theodore F. Hunter and R. H. Van Horn vs. Sarah B. Robinson. Debt, $10,000. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, attys.
100,000—Hugh T. Reed vs. Scovill Mfg. Co. Asst., $10,000. Same attys.
100,001—Benzeville & Co. vs. Swift & Co. Appeal.
100,002—Bill. Withheld.
100,003—John T. Dale vs. the unknown heirs and devisee of the late Milton White. Bill to remove cloud compt. pro re.
100,004—Bill. Suppressed.
100,005—Eugene H. Dupee vs. B. Franklin Cronkrite et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,750. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.
100,006—Same vs. Same. Same, $937.50. Same solrs.
100,007—Same vs. Same. Same, $937.50. Same solrs.
100,008—Same vs. Same. Same, $937.50. Same solrs.
100,009—William W. O'Brien et al. vs. Annie O'Brien et al. Bill for partition. Windes & Sullivan, solrs.
100,010—Maria Mossler vs. Fredericke Fiedler et al. Ejectment, $500. Arnold Tripp, atty.
100,011—Diedrick Becknese vs. Zara C. Peck. Asst. $500. Arnold Tripp, atty.
100,012—Mary Levison vs. Isaac Levison. Bill for separate maintenance. Flaningham & Frisch, solrs.
100,013—People, ex rel. Wm. Huffman, vs. James H. Gilbert. Petn. habeas corpus. Bradley, Denmark & Thomson, attys.
100,014—Regan Prtg. House vs. W. J. Jefferson Prtg. & Pub. Co. Appeal.
100,015—Joseph F. Forsyth et al. vs. Chi. Axe Co. et al. Bill to enforce stock liability. Jesse Holdown, solr.
100,016—Percival Steele vs. Ella G. Steele. Bill for divorce. Johnson & Bartlett, solrs.
100,017—Alonzo J. Snow vs. City of Chi. Asst., $10,000. Wm. Law and C. B. Samson, attys.
Withheld suits—99,938—Mary Quinn vs. Thomas S. Quinn. Bill for divorce. Ira A. Doyle, solr.
99,946—Teresa Kramer vs. August Kramer. Bill for divorce for cruelty. James E. Purnell, solr.
99,955—Blair, Hamilton & Russell vs. George Wilson Co. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
99,957—C. T. Boal Stone Co. vs. Tramel & Hill. Asst., $500. Baldwin & Baldwin, attys.
99,963—Bryant Bros. vs. Henry C. Clybourn. Asst., $500. N. A. Partridge, atty.
99,968—Angela Maria vs. Rocco Logiodice. Bill for divorce. R. J. Duggan, solr.

County Court—New Suit.

9,747—Hery Cohn vs. August Kuhn. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—2,564—Van Shaack vs. Francisco; on findg., $2,000, and sat.—1,920—Stone vs. Mears; on findg., $3,375.—2,804—Powers vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $75, and sat.

JUDGE TUTHILL—2,597—Schumacher vs. Kochintzky; on findg., $54.79, and ex. stayed.—87,838—Winchester vs. Lanquest; on findg., $150, and sat.—3,750—Thatcher vs. Thomas et al.; on findg., $241.46.—3,816—Murphy vs. Howard & Berwin Mfg. Co.; on ver., $625.

JUDGE McCONNELL—16,697—Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. vs. Andrew Johnston; on dflt., $475.—16,921—Commercial National Bank vs. Baldwin; on dflt., $204.49.

JUDGE ADAMS—2,510½—Blatchford vs. McDonald; on ver., $200.—16,827—Pinkerton vs. Knowles; $521.56.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,345—Grundy vs. McFarquhar. Dec.

JUDGE HORTON—5,316—Wertz vs. Wertz. Decree.

JUDGE SCALES—9,746—In re petition of Anthony and Maria Williams to adopt Pauline Trent. Dec. of adoption.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 137,060, 136,093, 136,095, 133,290, 133,815, 135,763, 135,764, 135,765, 2,227, No. 136,091 on trial.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Calendar No. 3—Nos. 1,756, 1,815, 1,806, 1,842, 1,843. No. 1,755 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No call. No. 2,542 on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. Stirling vs. Baird on hearing.
JUDGE TUTHILL—First call Nos. 701 to 750 inclusive. Trial call Nos. 3,253½, 3,412, 3,766, 3,840, 3,915, 3,839, 3,951, 3,970, 3,988, 3,999, 4,018, 4,025, 4,032, 4,049, 4,087, 4,099, 4,111, 4,124. No case on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,133, 4,139, 4,145, 4,151, 4,201, 4,207, 4,213, 4,232, 4,238, 4,265, 4,278, 4,290, 4,295½, 4,303, 4,316. No case on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Nos. 2,902, 2,983, 2,985, 2,666, 2,767, 2,780. No. 1,278 on trial.
JUDGE McCONNELL—Nos. 15,447, 4,778, 4,784, 4,805, 4,880, 4,939, 4,975, 5,028, 5,080, 512, 3,876, 1,332, 5,102, 5,108, 5,126, 5,133, 5,329, 5,336, 5,343, 5,357.
JUDGE ADAMS—First call, Nos. 201 to 250 inclusive. Trial call, No. 2,163 and first ten cases set for trial on first call.
JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.
JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 3 on hg.
JUDGE COLLINS—2 p. m. calendar. Nos. 28, 25, 30½, 33, 34, 35, and 85. No. 26 on hearing.
JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m. No. 9,718, Jaffe vs. Pirie et al. City Specials—2 p. m., No. 7,970, Village of Hyde Park vs. De Wolf.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The following Supreme Court decisions were filed today:

August Heinz vs. Yelske Cramer, appellant; Wright District; affirmed.

Bromwell & Co., appellants, vs. D. Capman, Superior Court, Council Bluffs; affirmed.

The City Bank of Boone, appellant, vs. J. D. Bennet; Boone District; reversed.

W. W. Parker vs. Estella M. Hayden, appellant; Cass District; affirmed.

W. H. Randall, appellant, vs. Andrew Christianson et al.; Des Moines District; affirmed.

E. F. Ramsdell et al., appellants, vs. The Tama Water Company et al., and E. G. Penrose, appellant, vs. The Tama Water Company et al.; Tama District; affirmed.

Jane T. Smith, plaintiff, vs. City of Des Moines, defendant; Polk District; dismissed.

Wisconsin Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—In the Supreme Court today in the case of the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company vs. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, action for libel in publishing a statement that the company was insolvent, the court gave a verdict for defendant, holding that the suit was not brought until after the insurance company had been declared insolvent and placed in hands of receiver.

Rehearing in the case of Phelps Perrin, the Hurley bank robber, refused.

Michigan's Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the entire day was devoted to hearings on motions and memorial exercises in honor of the late Judge Isaac Marsten.

The hearing of the motion involving the constitutionality of the Mortgage-Tax law will occupy both sessions tomorrow.

Wednesday's call has therefore gone over until Thursday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 2.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

The Studio Building company, Chicago; general mercandise and storage business; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Walter S. Maher, Arthur J. Stevens, and Walter J. Hammond.

The Stiles' Automatic Hinge company, Watseka; to manufacture automatic hinges; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Sidney L. Stiles, C. H. Payson, and D. A. Orebaugh.

The Illinois Bath-Tub company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Mackintosh Scott, David T. Drummond, and Horace F. White.

The Neuro-Tector Chemical company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Frank J. Mackey, W. E. Lucas, and O. J. Barrett.

The Wagner Electro Medical company, Chicago; to manufacture physicians' electrical supplies; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Rome V. Wagner, H. A. Matthews, and John S. Goodwin.

The C. H. Wilder Metalline Manufacturing company, Chicago; to manufacture a metalline compound; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles L. Rice, George A. Duncan, and Peter Fish.

The Benzie & Hahn company, Chicago; wholesale liquor business; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Fritz Benzle, Charles A. Hahn, and Ernst Bartel.

The W. M. Watson company, Chicago; general produce; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, William M. Watson, Arthur L. Owen, and Alonzo A. Exline.

Anderson Brothers, Chicago; musical instruments; capital stock, $1,500; incorporators, Carl W. Anderson, Joseph Anderson, and Algot Rydell.

First Swedish Uniform Rank of the United States, Chicago; social and charitable purposes; incorporators, Fred L. Pearson, J. O. Carlson, and J. W. Fredine.

Tuxedo Social and Pleasure club, Chicago; incorporators, Joseph A. Simon, Henry Friedman, and Solomon Simon.

Uniform Rank No. 1, Knights of Skandinaviska Foreningen Kravan, Chicago, filed a certificate of dissolution.

The Christian County Fair, Taylorville; capital stock, $12,000; incorporators, J. N. C. Shumway, A. G. Barnes, J. C. Creighton, and others.

The North End Social club, Springfield; social purposes; incorporators, L. J. Hickox, Charles H. Bane, and Ed Ford.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1892:

Luella-av., 98 ft n of 73d-st., w f, 50x124⅜ ft, Feb. 2 (L. E. Lyman to M. J. Boardman)	$3,250
S. Carpenter-st., 173 6-10 ft n of 86th, e f, 50x124 7-10 ft, Jan. 30 (Z. G. Engel to F. T. Ecker)	1,500
S. Carpenter-st., 223 6-10 ft n of 86th, e f, 50x124 7-10 ft, Jan. 30 (same to I. L. Hanchell)	1,500
Wright-st., n e cor Pierce, w f, 24x125 ft, Jan. 9 (J. G. Diven to F. T. Ecker)	7,000
Sacramento-av., 125 ft s of W. 25th-st., e f, 24x125 ft, Dec. 21 (G. Pfeiffer to G. Biging)	2,500
Laflin-st., 381½ ft s of 51st, e f, 24x124½ ft, Oct. 5, 1891 (D. Shumacher to P. Schnietz)	2,300
McChesney-av., s w cor 66th-st., e f, 24.8x122½ ft, Jan. 14 (C. E. Patterson to N. A. Joly)	1,500
McChesney-av., 24 8-10 ft s of 66th-st., e f, 24 8-10x122½ ft, Jan. 14 (F. E. Smith to same)	1,000
Ashland-av., 192½ ft w of Cypress-st., n f, 24x152½ ft, Feb. 2 (D. Giebel to J. Skupa)	3,400
84th-st., 141 ft w of Stony Island-av., s f, 100x152⅝ ft, Jan. 30 (B. F. George et al. to J. A. Seymour)	2,500
N. Clark-st., 140 ft n of Superior, e f, 25x110 ft, Jan. 27 (Philip Apfel to George D. Gammon)	16,500
N. Halsted-st., 461 ft n of Fullerton-av., w f, 37⅝x125⅜ ft, Jan. 16 (E. W. Bromilow to J. and J. Karl)	5,250
Kimbark-av., 150 ft n of 48th-st., e f, 50x187 ft, with building, No. 4740, Jan. 28 (J. G. and J. H. Howard to Mary E. Swan)	32,500
Grand-av., bet. Rockwell and Washtenaw-av., s w f, 24 ft to alley, Jan. 29 (Joseph Miehle to William A. Birk)	4,250
State-st., 168 ft n of 65th, e f, 25x146 2-10 ft, Sept. 13, 1889 (Estate of J. P. Young to Erastus Hill)	1,500
Aberdeen-st., s e cor of 58th, w f, 47 4-10x124 7-10 ft, Aug. 11, 1890 (James U. Borden to Joseph Spear)	1,100
Heine-st., 75 ft n of Cortland, w f, 25x113½ ft, Jan. 28 (A. E. Wolff to M. Van Valtier)	2,900
Alice-place, 237½ ft w of Powell-av., n f, 30x100 ft, Jan. 29 (M. A. Lenz to M. Gathman)	1,950
Forty-second-st., 89 ft e of Ellis-av., s f, 41x77 ft, Nov. 8, 1891 (S. T. Smith to A. H. Smith)	2,685
W. Erie-st., 150 ft w of Armour, n f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 29 (Master in Chancery to C. Sorensen)	1,622
N. 14th-st., 253 ft w of Western-av., s f, 50 ft to alley, Nov. 21, 1891 (B. Hogan to J. Clowrey)	6,500
S. Carpenter-st., 47 ft s of 52d, w f, 25x124 8-10 ft, Jan. 20 (H. Peache to C. Callaghan)	1,525
E. Ravenswood Park, 92 ft n of Leland-av., w f, 100x163 ft, Feb. 2 (E. Galloway to A. Galloway)	4,900
W. Monroe-st., 144 ft w of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x191 ft, Feb. 19, 1891 (J. McGee to J. P. Duffy)	2,550
Gross Parkway, 125 ft e of Seymour-av., n f, 25x120 ft, Jan. 29 (M. F. Ellsworth to E. W. Carnes)	1,600
Park-av., bet Washtenaw and Fairfield-avs., n f, 17x70 ft, Dec. 16, 1891 (G. E. Cobb to J. W. Parker)	4,500
N. Lincoln-st., 395 ft n of Division, e f, 30x89 ft, Feb. 1 (M. Kehl to M. Suerth)	4,500
Sheridan-st., 78 ft n of Courtland, w f, 50x177 ft, imp., Dec. 15, 1891 (N. S. Winkelman to R. Olmesorge)	1,200
Loomis-st., 120 ft s of 60th, e f, 24x124½ ft, Dec. 16, 1891 (T. J. Holmes to S. C. Beckly)	4,500
Allport-st., 25 ft s of 18th, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, Feb. 1 (W. Megrle to J. and M. Krejci)	3,800
Park-av., 240 ft w of Oakley, n f, 30 ft to alley, Jan. 19 (L. B. and W. S. Johnson to O. B. Damon)	2,800
The premises, 302 and 304 Chestnut-st., Jan. 19 (Clara A. and Robert Tooker to Edward B. Drew)	15,000
Lots 11, 12, 13, Grayland, n w ¼ 22, 40, 13, Dec. 23, 1891 (E. Helm to J. W. Arthur et al.)	4,500
Jefferson-av., 158 ft n of 82d-st., e f, 25x114 ft, Jan. 29 (C. F. White to W. A. Labor)	1,000
Emerald-av., 123⅛ ft s of 67th-st., w f, 35x148 ft, imp., Feb. 1 (Master in Chancery to M. H. Barker)	1,598
Lot 2, Blk. 2, Ree's sub, s w ¼, Sec. 10, 40, 13, Jan. 21 (William T. Farwell to Robert S. Stevens)	27,000
West Polk-st., 97 7-10 ft e of Blue Island-av., n f, 27x103½ ft, Jan. 21 (Robert S. Stevens to William T. Farwell)	12,000
Sangamon-st., 277 ft s of 77th, e f, 40x124½ ft, Oct. 20, 1891 (D. S. Place to G. V. Lord)	2,000
Halsted-st., 100 ft n of 78th, e f, 50x117½ ft, Oct. 20, 1891 (D. S. Place to G. V. Lord)	3,850
40th-st., 180 ft w of Wabash-av., s f, 37x141 ft, Jan. 30 (J. H. W. Buschmann to Chi. and S. S. Rapid Transit Ry. Co.)	9,500
Irving-av., 132 ft n of W. Jackson-st., w f, 73x140 ft, Dec. 1, 1891 (Herman Arnold et al. to Anna Kirchhofer)	18,000
Michigan-av., 150 ft n of 13th-st., w f, 25x130 ft, Jan. 6 (Caroline F. Wilcox to Simeon B. Chapin)	34,000
Dearborn-st., 45 ft n of 36th, w f, 24x123 ft, Feb. 2 (W. Wiest to F. E. Pittet)	5,000
Winneconna-av. and Dickey-st., w f, 41x123 ft, Jan. 7 (E. C. Johnson et al. to J. D. Hanna)	7,500
Fulton-st., 300 ft w of Albany-av., s f, 25x148 ft, Feb. 1 (B. D. Larson to G. P. Bartelme)	5,100
Walcott-av., 50 ft n of 64th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 2 (D. D. Morris to C. G. French)	3,500
Laurel-st., 52½ ft s of 33d-st., w f, 25x130 ft, Jan. 30 (J. Klepacki to O. Iwaskienicz)	2,000
Cleaver-st., 572 ft s of Blackhawk-st., e f, 25x130 ft, Feb. 1 (J. Sass to A. Czosek)	3,600
Wabash-av., n of and near 20th-st., 37 6-10x189 ft, improved, Jan. 23 (Annie M. Stevens to Leonard M. Hodges)	45,000
Irving-av., 50 ft n of 106th-st., w f, 200x123 ft, Jan. 15 (S. Forsberg to I. E. Hindmarsh)	3,200
W. 41st-place, s w cor 13th-st., e f, 25x125⅛ ft, Nov. 4, 1891 (A. H. Martin to E. Barker)	3,000
Halsted-st., n w cor Wellington, e f, 97⅜x125 ft, Nov. 4, 1891 (Samuel M. Jarvis et al. to Jos. M. Rogers)	15,000
Morgan-st., 75½ ft n of Harrison, w f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 1 (J. Triggs to J. W. Borden)	8,000
North-av., 193 ft e of W. 47th-st., n f, 96x121 ft, with 6 other lots in same sub. Jan. 13 (M. W. Daniels et al. to B. F. Fleetwood)	5,900
Armour-av., 200 ft s of 53d-st., e f, 100x121½ ft, Feb. 1 (H. B. Bogue to W. H. Comstock)	3,200

OUTSIDE SALES.

E ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 18, 37, 13, except 11 acres, the e 5 46-100 ch of s 20 16-100 ch, Dec. 5, 1891 (Julia E. Piper to George G. Robinson)	$31,050

NEW SUBDIVISION.

W. 76th-st., n w cor of 12th, 4 blks, by J. K. Dunlop.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

O. J. Hanson, 3-story flats at 658 Maplewood-av	$6,000
B. Hoffman, 2-story flats at 11 Coblentz-st	4,000
A. H. Hill, 2-story dwelling at Irving Park	4,000
Thomas Mackin, 1-story add. at 225-27 Kinzie-st	2,800
C. E. Patten, 3-story flats at 2944 South Park-av	5,000
A. Barnes, 4-story warehouse at 158 E. Huron-st	6,000
M. V. Horrocks, 2-story dwelling at Faye and Lincoln-av	3,000
Oscar Stuberg, 3-story flats at 687 Orchard-st	4,500
Louis Weison, 2-story flats at 242 Baxter-st	3,000
Belt Line Transfer Co., 3-story warehouse at 7521-31 Sherman-st	31,000
John Doerr, 2-story dwelling at 2106 Clark-st	8,000

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1470 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room to rent; first-class table.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, first floor, with board.

1616 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

1839 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class table board; references exchanged.

1911 WABASH—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM with first-class board; reasonable.

2109 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large furnished room, well heated; two windows fronting on Michigan-av.; Parisian French family.

2941 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICE WARM ROOM, WITH board; private family; home comforts.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; steam heat and cold water; day boarders wanted.

3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE room, with board.

3146 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT BACK PARLOR and other large, comfortable rooms, with all modern conveniences; first-class German table.

2948 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove room; also other rooms; table first-class.

5850 ROSALIE-COURT—A FEW DESIRABLE and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; house just opened.

North Side.

65 CASS-ST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH board; homelike; superior table; table boarders wanted.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT, NICELY furnished room; all conveniences and excellent board.

221 ONTARIO—ROOMS WITH BOARD; LARGE room for 4 gents, $5 a week each.

303 E. CHICAGO-AV.—SWELL FRONT HOUSES, elegant rooms, newly furnished, with board.

308 E. INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, modern convenience; good board; reference.

346 LA SALLE-AV.—TWO FRONT HALL ROOMS, heated, with board; $6.

544 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; warm and light; moderate prices.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE; other rooms; excellent board; day board.

West Side.

425 W. MONROE-ST.—TWO OR FOUR GENtlemen can make arrangements for good rooms; also excellent board if required.

617 MONROE-ST.—PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMily—large warm alcove room; hot and cold water; good board; comfortable home.

748 JACKSON-BLVD.—BOARDING, BATH AND parlor privileges; $5 weekly. References.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE—200 ELEgant rooms, bath, steam heat, weekly $2 up; daily 50c up.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV. Choice rooms, newly papered and decorated, exquisitely furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms reasonable.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—NEWLY furnished; steam-heated; 50c daily upwards; restaurant; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

THE HOFFMAN, 2426 PRAIRIE-AV.—JUST opened and fitted up regardless of expense. The most homelike hotel in the city.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE), 302 Tacoma, for private boarding places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE with refined private family by a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; first-class references. Address W 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM—BY GENTLEman with select private family. Address W 140, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS—BY GENT, WIFE, and child; will pay $100 per month. Call at 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily, near First Baptist Church; moderate terms. Address W 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—WANTED, ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST and supper, in Jewish family. D K 16, Tribune.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. A. RUSSELL, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST., conducts cases in all courts; advice free.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—53-INCH ENGLISH Rudge bicycle. W. W. DUNHAM, 25 Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LILIAN—GREATEST CARD READER IN the world; only true way to tell you immediate fortune. 226 South Halsted-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CARBUNCLE PIN, TWO HEARTS, AT Social Union, Palmer House; liberal reward; valued for the giver. WOOD, 3929 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A NEW STOCK. A NEW STORE. AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

Patrons are cordially invited to call and inspect our new quarters. Diamonds in every variety. Increased facilities for handling your business. Bottom prices. Trade terms. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st., Importer of Diamonds.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DRUNKENNESS! A course of treatment with chloride of gold remedies for $25. W. N. WILLIAMS, M. D., 4201 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IMPORT AND EXPORT trade—Young gentleman of 15 years' business experience gathered in Europe, West Indies, Guatemala, and Mexico, able to conduct the English, French, German, Italian, and especially the Spanish and Portuguese correspondence, together with bookkeeping, double entry, wants suitable employment. Reference: the Hamburg-American Packet company of Hamburg. M 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND ACcountant wants night work. M 146, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER and office man. Address W 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKKEEPer; finest references furnished. W 45, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. City and Eastern refs. W 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL CLERK OR CASHier, by experienced man; A1 references and security. Address W 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office work; best city references. Address W 141, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable salesman; would prefer position in furniture store. Address W 44, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsman disengaged. ELLISON, 66 N. Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEchanical draughtsman. Address W 91, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG Swede as coachman; city references. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, EXPErienced, willing, obliging; excellent references. Address B X 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman; strictly temperate and willing to make himself useful. City references. D D 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can furnish the best of city references. None but first-class need answer. Address COACHMAN, 40 Ogden-place.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING MAN QUITting road wishes sole agency of a Chicago house for New York City and vicinity; party having a good patent or specialty to introduce can also apply. Address W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING WORK neatly and quickly done. R. 75, 123 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man; elevator or janitor. Address W 65, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19: stock work in wholesale house. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; CAN MAKE myself useful; am steady and sober; can give best city reference from last employer. OLE LARSON, 294 W. Monroe-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BUSiness clerk, salesman, and penman. W 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has occupied a position of trust for years desires a change. Address W 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale grocery and liquor house; 2 years' experience. Reference. Will work on small salary. Address H., 41 South Water-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper; experienced. W 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like copying, typewriting, and envelopes to address at home. Address W 53, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier or Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; Remington operator. A1 references. Address J. F., 404 Campbell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer, experienced and accurate. Address W 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer; experienced; $7. Address W 102, Tribune.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do family sewing and help with housework. Call at n. e. cor. Wells and Chestnut-sts.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY REliable infant nurse; take entire charge; good references. Apply 208 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. References furnished. 429 W. Monroe.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook. Address 617 32d-st., 3d flat, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN AMERICAN family. Best of references. 154 Townsend.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as up-stairs girl or nurse in first-class family; best of references. Address JANE McKINNON, Conroy's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young girl as second girl. W 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work. Call 5411 Wentworth-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN photograph gallery. Address W 74, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, GERMAN AND ENglish, to go to Evansville, Ind. Apply SCHMIDT BROS., 71st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT registered drug clerk; must be well recommended. Address W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS IN feed store; hours 7:30 to 6; $30. Address W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; GERMAN; NOT less than 25 years old. Address W 108, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPETENT REGISTERED PHARmacist; German preferred; good salary. Address B X 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—SODA CLERK; EXPERIENCED MAN. Address W 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; EXPERIENCED. 3944 Cottage Grove.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A GOOD TYPE AND SHORTHAND writer; one who also understands bookkeeping, etc. Address W 143, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN AND State agents; no canvassing; entirely new business. Call at once. Room 420 Manhattan Building.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES; steady work to competent persons. Apply at 25 Lake-st. after 9 a. m.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—SALARY OR COMMISSION WILL BE paid by the North and South B. and L. Association to a few good men; do not apply without credentials. 601, 89 Washington-st.

Boys.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO PACK BOOKS AND make himself generally useful; good penman preferred. Address W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AGE 16 TO 18, BOARDing with parents; good in figures and penmanship. Address W 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN STORE, STRONG BOY, 15; GOOD habits; $4 per week. Address W 58, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—6 BRICKLAYERS AT 35TH-ST. AND Stewart-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST; ABLE to pick out patterns; work from plans; willing to work; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS wood patternmakers. Address Fuller Warren Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—GOOD ENGINEER FOR CORLISS condensing engine. Apply JOHN S. FORD, Central Elevator.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—MUST BE SALESman and be able to earn $18 to $20 a week. 244 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 16 TO 20 YEARS OF age in wholesale house; good opportunity to learn business. Address W 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY POSTed in the boiler compound business; good commission. State experience and references. W 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BRIGHT AND TIDY YOUNG MAN of good address in optical store to learn business; wages $5. Address W 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, INTERESTED IN ART, to learn pen and ink drawing for newspaper illustrating. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS packers; also one good marker. Apply to W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT MEN TO GATHER statistical and biographical matter for an illustrated work on the World's Fair. Address W 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO TRAVEL. Address with stamp. Call at 113 Adams-st., R. 37.

WANTED—A STRONG MAN FOR PORTER work in our can factory. ARTHUR KUHNS & CO., 134 and 136 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN OF WILLING DISPOSITION who will appreciate steady position and merit advancement; $18 per week. FRANK H. KELLY, 192 E. Madison-st., 3d loft.

WANTED—COLLECTOR FOR INSTALLMENT house; good salary. 19 Quincy-st., Suite 308.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—SHORTHAND STUDENTS, BEGINners, and dissatisfied pupils; strictly private lessons. Dictation; notes and typescripts corrected. W. A. MARR, Box 1,043.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer; Remington; state salary. W 47, Tribune.

WANTED—WE CAN PLACE MORE GOOD STEnographers in positions. MRS. J. SOPER & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 737.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND cashier; $250 cash security required; secured; liberal salary; permanent. Address W 85, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND CALIGRAPHist; $8. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on men's neckwear, Willcox & Gibbs machine; steady employment and best prices given; experienced end and band turners, scarf finishers, and bow makers. Apply Neckwear Department, WILSON BROS., Jackson and Market-sts.

WANTED—GOOD SEWERS, OPERATORS, APprentices, waist and skirt hands; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work, high wages; call or write. DRESSMAKER, 300 Michigan-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; COOK and nurse; call today. 4760 Lake-av.

WANTED—3333 INDIANA-AV., IN FAMILY OF 3 persons, where second girl is kept, good, reliable, neat, and tidy girl; must be good cook and laundress; reference required; call before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—1802 INDIANA-AV.—COMPETENT cook, washer, and ironer; call morning.

General Housework.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS woman for general housework; wages $5 weekly; must have satisfactory references as to character and ability. B. F. CRONKRITE, 4436 Evans-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of four; highest wages paid. 4405 Ellis-av.

WANTED—3312 WABASH-AV., GIRL TO DO second work.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at once. 5221 Kimbark-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. References. 4552 Champlain-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 3226 Forest-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 631 Jackson-blvd.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS CHANCE in Chicago of any kind or any location will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers, Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

A SMALL LOT DRY GOODS IN ORIGINAL packages (mostly ladies' underwear) for sale cheap for cash or to exchange for good upright piano. Address D K 15, Tribune office.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING, A splendid restaurant, centrally located; rent, gas, and fuel free; guarantee profit $150 monthly; only $400.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY HALF INTEREST IN light manufacturing business; large profits and plenty of orders on hand. References. Address W 62, Tribune office.

CHICAGO HOTELS—FOR SALE—

245-room hotel, splendid location	$400,000
157-room hotel, European plan, clearing $1,000 per week	300,000
80-room hotel, splendid trade, good location	80,000

CHICAGO HOTELS—FOR RENT.

645-room hotel	$65,000	per annum
213 "	36,000	"
180 "	35,000	"
110 "	30,000	"
80 "	15,000	"
80 "	9,600	"
60 "	7,000	"

My list contains some of the best hotels in Chicago. Will send list of hotels outside the city for sale, rent, or exchange upon application. Hotels furnished complete. CHARLES S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

CROCKERY—AN ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED young man of 28, well up in every branch, also fancy goods of above trade, desires a position; has been in different European cities and factories, and would enter as a partner and invest the necessary money; highest references. Address C. C., Baldwin House, Ellis-st., San Francisco.

"CAPITAL" PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITImate purposes; partnerships and loans negotiated; business places bought and sold. CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

CIGAR STAND, OFFICE BUILDING; RENT $15; forced sale; little money required; big bargain. Inquire Room 315, 167 Dearborn.

DRY GOODS—WANTED—GERMAN, COMPEtent buyer and manager for dry goods department in up-town department store; good salary and interest given. Address, with full particulars, W 78, Tribune office.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON US FOR HOTELS, rooming-houses, and restaurants. AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND BAR, CENTER of city, cost $20,000 to furnish, doing large business, at a bargain; partners cannot agree. MOSSLER, Room 414, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PATENT FOR PREVENtion of smoke; prominently used in this city; will bear closest investigation; owner invalid; fortune for man of push; might trade for real estate or sell city right. Address Owner, 67 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE FOR COAL YARD WITH feed store attached; has ample sheds, stable and yard room; in splendid location and doing excellent business; will also sell stock, scales, horses, wagons, etc., etc. Inquire 436 to 440 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CENTRALLY located cigar stands in Chicago, office building, cheap. Address W 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT; Wabash-av.; $1,000; call. 148 E. 18th-st., Graham's.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE RESTAURANT OUTFIT; cheap. Address W 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO TRADE journal, full of ads. Address W 104, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BUT VERY FINE STOCK of imported French millinery (spring and summer goods) at a bargain. Address W 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A PAYING, established business; a rare opportunity; investigation invited. Address W 23, Tribune office.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND GROCERY business for sale. For further information inquire of HERMAN HARTWIG, at Franklin MacVeagh & Co.'s.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, AND EXchanged; will furnish estimates on furnishing. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

I DESIRE A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS WHERE energy and business ability will count. Principals only. Address W 67, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BUY A PAYING BUSINESS OF SOME kind where not more than $5,000 is required. Address W 115, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER BUSINESS WILL SELL my old-established carpenter shop; good location. Address W 54, Tribune office.

SALOON—CONNECTED WITH LARGE HOTEL; South Side; $1,000 in stock; rent $7,500; price $1,500. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

TO RENT—TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY Aug. 1 next, 70-room modern brick and stone hotel to be located ½ block from new "Plaza" Hotel, 7 minutes' walk from main entrance to World's Fair; terms reasonable; can be handled with from $5,000 to $7,000 capital. W 68, Tribune.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM OF FURNISHED house; good references required. Address W 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WHO has $3,000 to $5,000 cash to fill position of Sec. and Treas. in a stock company that will pay him $200 per month. This is no scheme, but an established business, and will bear close investigation. Don't answer unless you have the money and will be satisfied with above income. Address D C 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT of San Francisco branch for established house in Chicago; will pay all expenses and $200 per month salary, also percentage on all business done; must invest $2,500 in stock of goods to be carried and must settle at San Francisco permanently. Address S 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 TO 30 ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE; state price and terms. Address W 142, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO MANAGE EASTERN branch for Chicago house, $125 per month salary and all expenses paid; must invest $500 in stock of goods to be carried. Address S 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ATLANTA, GA., AGENCY OF any good fire-insurance company not represented there. Responsible firm; unquestionable references. Address INSURANCE, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE STOCK OF HARDware; must be a bargain; will trade real estate with some cash; no agents. Address Hardware, W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A BUSINESS that pays the present owner large profits. If you have a few thousand dollars to invest address W 110, Tribune office.

$800 TO INVEST, WITH SERVICES, IN PAYing business. FRANK, M 169, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"BUTLER'S BOOK" IS complete, ready for delivery; a great seller, perfect success, and the agent's bonanza; liberal terms; exclusive territory given; reliable; agents' circulars free. Dibble Publishing Co., 260 Clark-st.

NEW ADVERTISING DEVICE—SELLS TO MERchants, manufacturers, and at offices; splendid work; inclose stamp. Arct Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—BLIZZARD HORSE ICE CREEPER; sharpen your horse at home; save money and waiting at the smiths; any one can put them on or off, or put in new calks; for single sets send shoe outlines and $3; I pay express; extra calks 20 cents per set of 16; worth more than cost for emergencies; big money for agents; circulars free. S. W. KENT, Meriden, Conn., sole manufacturer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MODERN 8-ROOM CITY home, new; hardwood finish, hardwood floors, art glass, full basement, furnace, etc.; 22 minutes from business center; choice neighborhood; splendid train service; northwest; $3,000 cash, $600, $35 monthly. Address W 116, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY VACANT PROPerty to offer at a bargain please communicate with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 157 and 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Michigan-av., near 31st.; 50 ft.; will take flat property in exchange. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT—Central improved; new and modern; best investment in Chicago. Address W 96, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. KIMBALL, FORMERLY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 142 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Tel. 4,083.
Handsome 3-story and cellar brown-stone residence, Rhodes-av., near 34th-st.; hardwood finish; everything modern; $15,000.
An elegant brown-stone residence, well located, on Michigan-blvd.; $35,000; strictly modern.
Elegant residence, Greenwood-av., north of 45th-st., new, modern, first-class; lot 50x155 ft.; good barn; a very desirable home.
Cozy brick residence, modern, Forest-av., near 33d-st.; only $8,000.
8-room cottage and 25-ft. lot, Indiana-av., near 30th-st., at less than the lot is worth.
100x352 ft., Drexel-blvd., near 49th-st.; very choice.
198x212 ft., s. w. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 48th-st.
100x200 ft., s. e. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 50th-st.
75x161 ft., s. e. cor. Michigan-av. and 46th-st.
198x160 ft., n. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 56th-st.
150 ft., n. w. cor. Michigan-av. and 51st-st.
72 ft., 47th-st., near Champlain-av.; very cheap.
175 ft., s. e. cor. 55th-st. and Woodlawn-av.
50x160 ft., s. w. cor. Prairie-av. and 42d-st.
100x161 ft., e. f., Prairie-av., n. of 45th-st.
252x160 ft., Wabash-av., bet. 43d and 44th-sts.
250x161 ft., s. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 42d-st.
90 ft., s. w. cor. Calumet-av. and 39th-st.
100x130 ft., e. f., Calumet-av., s. of 41st-st.
100 ft., w. f., Calumet-av., n. of 43d-st.
45x130 ft., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 58th-st.
50x161 ft., w. f., State-st., near 43d.
100x161 ft., Michigan-av., near 39th-st., bargain.
150x161 ft., Michigan-av., n. w. cor. 51st-st.
50x161 ft., Michigan-av., s. of 39th-st.
150 ft., s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Madison-av.
50 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 48th-st.
50 ft., s. w. cor. 55th-st. and Washington-av.
75 ft., s. e. cor. 55th-st. and Greenwood-av.
25x163 ft., Prairie-av., near 45th-st.; $125.
100 ft., Calumet-av., near 61st-st.
50 ft. e. and 50 ft. w. f., Prairie-av., near 61st-st.
50x160 ft., State-st., near 53d.
72x120 ft., s. e. cor. 47th-st. and Champlain-av.
98 ft., e. f., Calumet-av., near 53d-st.
50x164 ft., e. f., Greenwood-av., near 53d-st.
50 ft. e. f., Greenwood-av., n. of 45th-st.; very choice.
50 ft., Michigan-av., near 36th-st.; bargain.
100 ft., South Park-av., bet. 63d and 64th-sts., $90.
300 ft., s. w. cor. Wharton-av. and 54th-pl.
Several of the choicest lots and corners on Drexel and Grand-blvds.; also hundreds of lots, tracts, corners, and residences on all avenues and boulevards south.

FOR SALE—3848 AND 3850 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT. New modern rock stone-front houses of 10 rooms; hardwood finish throughout; delightful view of the lake; close to Illinois Central station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought from $1,000 to $2,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side, location and workmanship considered; intending purchasers should see these before buying. MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 23D-ST. Three-story brick and stone store and flat building; lot 25 ft. front, running through to PRAIRIE-AV.; well rented and good investment; price $16,000. MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3540 ELLIS-AV.—33-FT. LOT; house brick and brown stone, 11 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; a bargain at $14,000; possession in March if desired. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COZY BRICK HOUSE NORTH OF 47th-st., just east of the boulevard; house comparatively new and modern; only $6,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PROMINENT DOWN-TOWN BUILDing on leased ground. Pays 10 per cent net on price asked; $88,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GROUND LEASE ON Wabash-av., south of 12th-st. This includes 3-story building containing store and 18 rooms, completely furnished; ground leased at ½ its present value. An opportunity for the right party. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3963 ELLIS-AV. New three-story rock stone front residence, first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements; location and neighborhood very choice; established building line 35 ft. from sidewalk; lot 25x183 feet; two blocks from Oakland Station, 39th-st., one block from Drexel-blvd. and cable cars; open on Sunday for inspection. MEAD & COE. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$11,500 BUYS STORE AND FLAT building on Cottage Grove-av., north of 35th-st.; the ground alone is worth the money. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES—3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold), new stone fronts, 10 rooms, laundry, and cellar; every equipment of first-class house; open daily; plans and photographs at office of owner. FRED F. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST. 31x168 ft., with cheap improvements; very low price. TURNER & BOND. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MODERN HOUSE in select location South Side; 6 bedrooms; heated by steam. Price, $12,000. TURNER & BOND. 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 125 FT. SOUTH OF 40TH-st., west front, 65x290 ft.; this lot also fronts east on Michigan-terrace, overlooking the lake; price $350 per ft. Address D A 102, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—NEW MODERN house, Forest-av., near 32d-st., 10 rooms; elegant oak finish; every modern improvement; a great sacrifice. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK ONLY, FOR $9,500, NEW stone flat building near 39th-st.; will rent for $1,300. CHAS. S. READ & CO., 3903 Cottage Grove-av. and 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK—CORNER ON Forty-third-st.; pays ten per cent. GILES & RALSTON, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED WEST SIDE—
Polk-st., between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st.; modern south front brick and stone house, $4,200; 8 rooms and barn.
Sangamon-st., south of Jackson-blvd., 3-story flat, brick and frame, $7,000.
Lincoln-st., between Van Buren and Congress, modern 3-story flats, $35,000.
Adams-st., between Winchester and Robey-st., modern 3-story flats $30,000.
California-av., between Harrison and Congress, 50x125 (8 rooms), $5,000.
Paulina-st., between Polk and Taylor, 2-story brick, 9 rooms, $6,500.
Jackson-blvd., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., 10 rooms, $7,200. BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT—WEST SIDE—
S. e. cor. Monroe and St. Louis-av., 125x180....$140 per ft
Sacramento-av., n. w. cor. Kinzie-st., 84x129...$3,500
Sacramento-av., s. w. cor. Sacramento, 90x140. 4,200
Sacramento-av., s. e. cor. Nicholas-st., 75x140.. 4,000
Yager-st., n. e. cor. Kinzie-st., 159x120....... 5,500
Harrison-st., bet. Sacramento and Francisco, 50x125....... 2,600
BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Cheap.
Harrison, near Clinton, 50x66, to alley.
Harrison, near Jefferson, 50x114, to alley.
Ewing-st., near Clinton, 120x125, to alley.
Washtenaw-st., cor. Taylor, 100x138.
Call on the owners and exclusive agents, PAUL F. KNEFEL & CO., Room 74, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Free switching from Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific belt line railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.
Four flat buildings on West Side which will pay 12 per cent net on investment; new; ready for occupancy; readily rented; $10,000, $3,000 cash.

FOR SALE—$3,250—JUST WHAT YOU WANT—2-story flat, 6 and 7 rooms, new; rent $34; good location, and sure to double in value. Call or write A. V. BROWN, W. 40th-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. Near Leavitt, 25 or 50x100 to alley; fine, growing location for store; will submit offer of $125; worth $160 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE lot on Seeley-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; best neighborhood on West Side. Apply N. W. cor. Adams and Seeley-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THE FINEST LOCAtion for a large hotel on the West Side. Address WILLIAMS, 143 Oakwood-blvd.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., FRONTING ASTOR; elegant rock-front houses; possession May; interior modern finish; bay windows front and rear; pier glasses in parlors, mantels, tiling, hot water, register heat to third floor, marble vestibules; if not sold will rent. Also 5 acres Dauphin Park; sidewalk to land. Address Owner, 67 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—MUST SELL OR WILL exchange, equity ($2,500) in prominent North Side residence, corner, improved, for vacant lot; owner. Address W 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR BURTON-place—Elegant east front modern house; cost $35,000; must be sold. Price, $30,000.
DEARBORN-AV., near Schiller-st., modern house, 6 bedrooms; $16,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE ON SCHILLER-st., near the Lake-Shore drive, $17,500; or party might consider taking in part payment a $6,000 or $7,000 house on West or North Side if balance were paid in cash. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THAT CHOICE PROPERTY S. W. corner Clark and Deming-ct.; 150 feet on Clark 200 feet on Deming-ct.; 156 feet on 20 foot alley by owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE PROPERTY; 567 La Salle-av. Inquire of JUMMRICH, 2925 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BELLEVUE-PLACE—VACANT PROPERTY.
BARGAIN.
LOT, 52½x107, AT $360 PER FOOT. TURNER & BOND. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR-ST., MODERN EAST front brick and stone house; $15,000. Also several larger houses which we are not permitted to advertise. Call for particulars. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Bellevue-pl., near Lake-Shore drive, 60x100, with ... for $50 per ft.; less than value of ground. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE
CLOSE TO LAKE SHORE DRIVE.
THREE BLOCKS SOUTH OF NORTH-AV.
Modern rock-stone residence.
AT A BARGAIN.
MUST BE SOLD.
PRICE $16,000; WELL WORTH $20,000.
Terms to suit. Possession any time. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BELLEVUE-PLACE. Modern stone front house, 6 bedrooms, good view of lake, $16,000. Also several higher-priced properties on Bellevue-place. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.,
N. E. CORNER 59TH-ST.,
300x178 ft.
Convenient to Washington Park. On line of Alley Elevated R. R. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
50 ft. corner of Vincennes-av., near 46th-st.
50 ft. South Park-av., near 58th-st.
24 or 48 ft. Vincennes-av., near 65th-st.
50 ft. Victoria-av., near 83d, only $1,100.
25 ft. Victoria-av., near 83d, $550.
50 ft., w. f., Calumet-av., near 50th, $120.
50 ft., e. f., Calumet-av., near 41st, $120.
H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st., Phone 2510.

FOR SALE—
A GENUINE BARGAIN ON STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD.
48 FEET NEAR 72D-ST., EAST FRONT.
WILL SELL FOR $80 PER FOOT IF ALL CASH IS PAID.
Would be cheap at $125 per ft. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JUST SOUTH PLAISANCE, NR. 60th-st. entrance to Jackson Park, north of 63d-st.; modern 10-room house, corner lot 41 ft. front, with south exposure of 178 ft. street frontage; $12,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SPECIALLY NICE TERMS—Jeffery-av., between 71st and 75th, 50 ft., at $55. Brokers please call. OWNER, Room 63, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 53D-st., 50x125; $110 per ft. C. D. SPRINGER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, BY OWNER—JEFFERY-av., 100 feet, near South Chicago-av. electric car line. Address W 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN THIS WEEK—N. W. COR. Greenwood-av. and 66th-st.; this is a fine location for flats; price will be advanced after this week. J. W. BOYD, 418, 164 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FOUR HUNDRED FEET 73D-ST., near Stony Island; big bargain. GILES & RALSTON, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME NEW HOUSES, eight rooms, hardwood finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern conveniences; 47th-pl., just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; easy terms. Also nine 6 and 8 room houses to be completed May 1. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NON-PROHIBITION DISTRICT—69th-place, ½ block from Stony Island-av., 75x125, $110; this is a snap; buy it; it will sell for $200 within six months. FIRTH & COCHRAN, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$95 PER FOOT. Michigan-av., near 62d-st., east front, 100x150; a great bargain. BENJAMIN BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—CORNER BARGAIN—75TH-ST., corner near Stony Island-blvd.; 50x123; street paved; price, $65 per foot; this would be cheap for inside property. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAINS—
EVANS-AV., corner 49th-st., 48½x125, $110 ft.
CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 44th, e. f., 25 ft., $115 ft.
WABASH-AV., near 47th, e. f., 25 ft., $115 ft.
REXFORD & BELLAMY, Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle-st., N. W. cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN ON 43D-ST.
East of Drexel, 75x160; price below the market. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND CELLAR BROWN-stone modern residence, with reception hall, billiard-room, etc., in one of the choicest locations of Hyde Park—No. 5205 Hibbard-av.; price $7,500. Apply for permit to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERY-AV., EAST FRONT, ONLY 2 blocks from South Chicago-av., 100x124 feet; low price and easy terms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$260 PER FOOT. Corner on Michigan av., building 50x161; east front; north of 51st-st. BENJAMIN BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—BUILDERS, LOOK AT N. W. cor. Wentworth and Vincennes-avs. and 73d-st.; 96 ft., only $100 per ft.; junction of 2 street-car lines; fine business block opposite; $15,000 brick flats going up next lot north. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—ON 64TH-ST., ENGLEWOOD, A first-class 9-room detached house; stone sidewalks, hardwood finish, furnace; price $8,000; $500 cash, balance monthly. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6341 WENTWORTH-AV., NEW plate-front store and 8-room flat; also cottage and barn in rear; lot 30x230 to Rock Island R. R.; $8,500; easy terms; No. 1 property. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—1 TO 5 LOTS, EMERALD-av., just south of Garfield-blvd.; owner. J. W. BOYD, 418, 164 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TWO SHARES IN REPUBLIC LAND Syndicate, Chicago Lawn property, cheap. Address W 106, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD and vicinity; a choice list. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st. and at Ravenswood.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE $600 or more to invest write or call for particulars regarding the syndicate now being organized for purchase of 51 acres; 30 minutes' ride on two railways. A beautiful tract, high and dry; city water, high school, etc.; $350 per acre less than adjoining tract. There is at least 100 per cent profit on cash investment on most conservative basis. ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WINNETKA.
An elegant suburban home: large house with fine grounds, of several acres, beautifully improved.
This can be bought at a very reasonable price; would exchange for Chicago property in part. BELDEN F. CULVER, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE SPECIAL BARGAINS; modern houses, large lots, easy terms. 94 La Salle, Room 28. A. B. ASHLEY.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—DO NOT OVERLOOK them.
SOUTH.
124 acres in Sec. 6, E. Hammond, on Nickel-Plate R. R., $800 per acre.
61 acres in Sec. 31, E. Hammond, on north side of Gr. Cal. River, $1,250 per acre.
13 acres in Sec. 1, E. Hammond, on Homan-st. and Louisville R. R., $1,250 per acre.
30 acres in Sec. 17, W. Hammond (two Sec. lines, S. W. cor.), $1,000 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 29, South Harvey, $300 per acre.
1,200 feet (a full block) on Prairie and Indiana-avs., between 77th and 78th-sts., $30 per foot.
96 feet, east front, on Drexel-av. south of 57th-st., one block east of Washington Park and two blocks north of Midway Plaisance Fair site; all improvements in and paid; $115 per foot.
NORTH.
41½ acres fine timer in Ravinia, 3 blocks west of N. W. R. R. and Hobbs-Keeley tract, $300 per acre.
WEST.
600 or 1,200 feet close to I. C. R. R. Depot, with sidewalks and trees, in South Maywood, $6 per foot. Will sell for double next summer. Call at my office. L. F. C. SCHMIDT, Room 8, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CICERO ACRES.
5 acres on 12th-st., cor. East-av.
7 acres on Austin-av., near Division-st.
13 acres, cor 16th and W. 44th-sts., near Grant Locomotive works.
22 acres at Berwyn, 1 block from C. B. & Q. depot.
25 acres, Division-st. and Belt Line road.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE ACRES—WE CAN sell you a tract for $15,000, one-third cash, balance on or before one, two, and three years at 6 per cent, that will net you more than 100 per cent in two years if you can do business at all; 1½ blocks from the finest station on the Chi. and N. W. R. R.; no commissions. DRURY BROS., 1110 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—"HIGHLAND PARK"—20 OR 40 acres, central, along the highest ridge; commands beautiful view of lake and sunset scenery. LAUDER, 26, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL ACRE TRACT, IMPROVED, near city; will sell at great sacrifice for cash. This is a snap for a cash buyer. E. N. WILLIAMSON, 727 Chicago Opera-House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW THOUSAND ACRES NEBRASka lands, cheap for cash; those meaning business apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM 160 ACRES, 60 MILES FROM Chicago; small payment down, balance to be paid out of crops; will divide in 80's. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE WORTH $10,000 FOR CASH; east of State. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—100 TO 200 FEET FRONT IN MANUfacturing district on South Side, north of 39th-st. Address L 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE NORTH OF 47TH-st., east of State; prefer brick or stone front, not less than 8 rooms; $6,000 or $7,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, MODern 8-room house; North Side, on Ohio, Superior, or Ontario, east of Dearborn; south front preferred. Room 140 Windsor Hotel.

WANTED—AT ONCE FROM OWNERS GOOD acres on North Shore between Chicago and Wilmette, for immediate subdivision. W 71 Tribune.

WANTED—BARGAIN IN HARVEY ACRES FROM owners; good location; ready for subdivision. Address W 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NON-RESIDENT CUStomer for a house on the South Side, east of State-st., and north of 31st-st.; will pay as high as $10,000 cash for a home. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—480-ACRE MISSOURI RANCH, clear, and cash; want mdse. $2,500 stock shoes; want city vacant. HASTINGS BROS., R. 45, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$15,000 ILLINOIS FARM; want Los Angeles, Cal., residence; several good equities, Chicago, for clear lots. WOOD, 603 Manhattan Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM 60 MILES from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—N. W. COR. 48TH AND CHAMplain, for well-rented flat building of $20,000 to $40,000. F. T. TERRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

WILL EXCHANGE AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business, valued at $6,000, doing good business; finely located; best of parties connected with the same; owner wishes to exchange for flat building or good real estate; will assume; bank references; no agents. Address B D 75, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE $1,800 EQUITY IN NEW DOUBLE flat building that will pay 12 per cent and $1,200 cash for clear vacant worth $3,000. Address M 158, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved or vacant city. JULIUS WAHL, Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand; to loan at once $400, $850, $1,250, $1,750, $2,100; also amounts of $3,000 and over. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURity at lowest rates; money ready; loans closed promptly. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 1178. N. W. Cor. Adams.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IMproved property preferred, in sums of $3,000 and over at current rates; also 1st and 2d mortgages purchased. H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st., Phone 2510.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount. Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 6 per cent; building loans made, and good mortgages purchased. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. JNO. W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

SHORT TIME MORTGAGE PAPER BOUGHT; money ready. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$1,500 OR LESS TO LOAN ON IMproved city and suburban property. Have $1,500 to loan in small amounts. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 202 Owings Bldg., Adams and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SMALL AMOUNTS ON Chicago real estate. T. J. HOLMES, 94 La Salle.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELEY & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

A BENEFIT TO EVERYBODY.
We loan to honest people any sum from $20 to $500 at the lowest possible rates on household goods, warehouse receipts, pianos, horses and carriages, life insurance policies, or any available security, without publicity and without delay.
DO NOT FAIL TO GET OUR RATES BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.
PLEASE WRITE OR CALL.
If you need money to pay rent or taxes, to take up mortgages, or for any other purpose. Remember, you have possession of both money and property while you deal with us.
Honest and square treatment. All business strictly private. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17 Major Block, S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO. 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

AS TO MONEY—I LOAN ON EASY TERMS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC., and on first and second real estate mortgages. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, ROOM 716, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 29.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK COR Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—FARMERS' TRUST STOCK AT 105, mortgages at 95. Address W 22, Tribune office.

INVESTORS—RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE manufacturing stock, 8 per cent of earnings guaranteed solely for working capital to enlarge most profitable Chicago enterprise under American and foreign patents; company just chartered. See FRANCIS PALMER, Kimball Hotel, 262 Clark-st.; daily 9 until 1, or request interview during afternoon.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANING MONEY ON pianos; no publicity. Address W 95, Tribune.

IF YOU WANT A LITTLE MONEY ON SHORT time and have good security address W 112, Tribune office.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON PIANOS; strictly confidential. Address W 94, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN, PERSONAL PROPERTY, 2 per ct. BELL, 874 W. Madison-st. Evenings only.

RESPONSIBLE MERCANTILE HOUSE, DOING prosperous business, want $2,000 for 90 days; A1 references and statement furnished. W 103, Tribune.

WANTED—$3,000 FROM PRIVATE PARTY twelve months; will pay 8 per cent; security, $15,000 stock in one of the best known companies in the city, paying 33⅓ per cent; stock secured by real estate; no agents. Address W 100, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—EXCELLENT DOCK PROPERTY ON North branch between Webster-av. and Clybourn-place; ready for occupancy. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, 50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST., between Desplaines and Halsted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED; large yards; 12 miles; called for and returned free; $1.50 per week. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD PONY AND CART, STORE, 374 E. Division-st.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE ACcepted for a fine family surrey and harness. 6 East 13th-st.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPOSITORY, 354 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

FOR SALE—CITY-MADE EXTENSION TOP surrey and Brewster top-buggy; used short time by private family; bargain. Barn 24 E. 22d-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUPE; ROCKaway pole and shafts; made by Studebaker; cost $700; price $250. 2259 Calumet-av., barn rear.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—A FINE platform spring Green or business wagon, suitable to carry 2,500; has no lettering on sides; can be bought at a bargain; near new. Private barn 1261 Michigan-av. E. H. THOMAS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park Row.

FOR SALE—PARLOR, DINING, AND BED ROOM sets, almost new, for less than half value. 3147 Rhodes-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT; rent $35; furnished complete. 49 32d-st., Flat 7.

OWNER WILL GIVE LONG LEASE AND SELL furniture of pleasant 10-room brick house, delightfully situated, Ellis Park, between Vincennes and Cottage Grove-avs.; terms very reasonable; possession immediate. Address M 178, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY A FURNISHED FLAT WITH a lease extending not less than one year. Address W 114, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS— DESKS—
Get posted and call. We save you 20 per cent on all kinds of office fixtures. Office partition of all kinds and price carried in stock and put up on a day's notice. E. L. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—Corner WEST MADISON and Morgan-sts. We have in stock an elegant assortment of new pianos, manufactured by Boston, New York, and Chicago makers. Our prices are lower and terms easier than any other house in city. We also offer until sold the following second-hand pianos:
1 Emerson upright........$100
1 Weber........100
1 Hardman........100
4 New England uprights, each $125, $135........155
1 Gabler........145
1 Decker piano........200
1 Chase Bros. piano........160
2 Fischer pianos........$75, 105
4 Vose & Sons' pianos, uprights, $150, $175, $180, 200
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each........$175, 225
3 Decker pianos, each........$175, $190, 210
1 Haines Bros.' piano........100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos........$100, 125
4 Schaaf pianos........$125, $150, $165, 175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each........100
2 Chickering pianos, each........$150, 200
17 square pianos, each........$25, $40, 100
EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BESIDES THE USUAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS of nearly all prominent makes, which we offer at clearing sale prices—from $75 upward—we present this week six (6) slightly-used upright pianos, which, having been newly retouched in our repair shop, are practically as good as new. We ask those who are seeking about such an instrument as any of these described to call promptly, as at the prices quoted these pianos are likely to be taken by the first persons inspecting them:
$200—HARDMAN UPRIGHT, 7⅓ octaves, fancy case, full iron frame.
$200—PEASE UPRIGHT, 7⅓ octaves, fancy buried walnut case, very handsome.
$250—EVERETT UPRIGHT, largest size and latest style, fancy mahogany case.
$250—FISCHER UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND, a magnificent toned instrument.
$275—FISCHER UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND, fancy buried walnut case.
$375—STEINWAY UPRIGHT, style L, full iron frame, bent rim.
Easy terms will be granted. Out of town purchasers may depend upon the descriptions being accurate.
Our new stock fills to overflowing seven piano salesrooms and affords an unequaled opportunity for making selections.
Sold only by us—
THE PEERLESS KNABE PIANO.
THE POPULAR FISCHER PIANO.
THE RELIABLE NEW ENGLAND PIANO.
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT. TUNING AND MOVING.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S
SPECIAL FEATURES FOR THIS WEEK:
NEW AND LITTLE-USED HIGH-GRADE PIANOS at SPECIAL BARGAINS.
NEW PIANOS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN FINISH.
UPRIGHT PIANOS, Little used, having been taken in exchange.
SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS, Suitable for beginners, from $35 to $100.
ALL ARE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED And marked in PLAIN FIGURES And sold on easy payments on THE ONE-PRICE PLAN.
NEW PIANOS.
KIMBALL, HALLET & DAVIS, AND EMERSON PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Warerooms—KIMBALL HALL, 243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO.
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO.
In our warerooms you will find, in addition to our regular stock, pianos of the following well-known makers:
CHICKERING, KNABE,
DECKER BROS., WEBER,
STECK, MASON & HAMLIN,
KROEGER, HALLET & DAVIS,
FISCHER, BRADBURY,
DECKER & SONS, MILLER,
BAUER, LESTER,
CLOUGH & WARREN, BAUS,
LYON & HEALY, J. P. HALE & CO.,
SAFFORD & SONS, SIMPSON & CO.
ORGANS.
ORGANS.
ORGANS.
New and second-hand, from $10 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound.
Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

YOU CAN'T GET THEM FOR A SONG, But $ go a long way at
ESTEY & CAMP'S, 233 State-st.
49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.
THE LEADING RETAIL HOUSE. Good, guaranteed PIANOS and ORGANS, including the
Decker Bros.! Estey! Camp & Co.!
Decker Bros.! Estey! Camp & Co.!
LOWEST PRICES! EASIEST TERMS!
Second-hand instruments of many kinds.
Pianos from $40 upward.
Organs from $10 upward.
An absolute guarantee given with every instrument.
233 State-st.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS, from $100 to $200 less than any other firm in Chicago; all standard makes; send for our illustrated catalogue giving special prices and terms; mailed free. Address THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 259 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT SOHMER PIANO, nearly new, at half price, for cash. 218 31st-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE—FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a specialty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad Company Stockholders' Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 2d, 1892, at Room No. 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary, Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Chicago, Jan. 26, 1892.

PROPOSALS FOR MACHINERY AND APPAratus for generating electricity for operation of motors for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, February 1st, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of March, 1892, for leasing machinery and apparatus for generating electricity to operate motors in Transportation, Machinery and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, and Manufactures, and Liberal Arts, and sundry buildings, in accordance with specifications now on file in this office.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143, "The Rookery," Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO GO into the bicycle business; big inducements offered. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $7,000 TO $10,000 to buy two-thirds interest in an established manufacturing business; rare chance for the right party; references required and given. Address W 82, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

FOR SALE—$50—ROUND CALIFORNIA GOLD (slug) piece. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE—A FAMILY LEAVING city must sacrifice beautiful paintings by a celebrated European artist. Address W 75, Tribune.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD DIAMONDS AT PRIvate sale; set in rings, bracelets, and ear drops; a bargain; must sell. Address W 87, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MATCH-MAKING machine in good condition. W 64, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3609 INDIANA-AV., 11-ROOM RESidence; all modern improvements; $1,000 per year. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4306 Cottage Grove-av. City office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE IN MADISON Park at $60 a month. A. W. GREEN, 184 East 50th-st.

FOR RENT—5719 ROSALIE-CT., MODERN 8-room residence, 2 stories and attic; 1 block from I. C. R. R. and cable trains. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—1619 SHEFFIELD-AV., NEAR BUEna-st.—Detached stone and frame two-story dwelling; 15 rooms, barn, furnace, and all conveniences; large yard; completely furnished; $150 per month. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—322 ASHBURY-AV., near Greenwood-blvd., 2-story frame house in complete order, 8 rooms, also barn, lot 75x180, $40 per month. Apply to JOHN FREEMAN, Room 52 City Hall.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY—Elegant apartments of rooms and kitchen, furnished and unfurnished, also rooms single and en suite; gas ranges, steam heat, electric lights, elevator and janitor service; cafe in building. OZARK APARTMENTS, Cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st. Superintendent's office in vestibule.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—EMPLOYES I. C. RY. OR WORLD'S Fair can get nice brick flats close to trains, 1320 Indiana-av., $16 and $25; cozy 3-room flat, only $5. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE HOMELIKE FLAT, 279 OGden-av., $21. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN SHERIDAN APARTMENT BUILDing, at Nos. 578 and 580 La Salle-av., one apartment of 6 rooms and bath-room; passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and speaking tubes; hardwood finish, wooden mantels and gas logs; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; gas range, stationary refrigerator, laundry, and drying-room; iron and marble stairway; building practically fire-proof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Division-st., elegant eight-room ground-floor flat; references. Address W 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS, $15 TO $35, at 409 and 411 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 6-room steam heated flat on lake front; rent $65. 343 Michigan-av., or 94 La Salle-st., Room 51.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, KENwood, by married couple; take board in payment. Address W 117, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED suite of rooms, with front parlor; also single rooms; electric light, gas, steam heat, bath, with all modern improvements. 2225 Cottage Grove-av., Flat D.

TO RENT—2227 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALcove and other rooms; reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO SINGLE gentlemen; steam heat, electric light, elevator, cafe in building; $8; call Ozark apartments, Wabash-av. and 35th-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, ELEGANT FURnished rooms, with parlor, bath, closets, etc., 2 blocks from Auditorium, near Michigan-blvd.; splendid view of lake. Address K 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL alcove and other rooms. Board in neighborhood.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences. 226 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ALCOVE; steam heat; near Auditorium; week or month.

TO RENT—3129 RHODES-AV., THREE OR FOUR delightful rooms; new; handsomely furnished, being entire second story; every convenience; near I. C. Ry.; single or together; permanent. Board convenient. Strictly private.

TO RENT—ON BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-boulevard, a pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished; heated by furnace; hot and cold water. 483 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, nicely kept; references. 1424 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—284 E. OHIO-ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to married couple without children in best German private family; references required.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. Clark—Newly furnished, steam heated; $3 weekly upwards; restaurant; Turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—CHANCE TO SECURE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms in private family opposite prettiest part of Lincoln Park. 561 Webster-av.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, LIGHT FRONT room, North Side; 12 minutes' ride from City Hall; $14 per month. Address W 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOVELY FRONT SUNNY ROOM, NEWly furnished, for light housekeeping. Apply 356 North Clark-st., corner Oak, Flat 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE OR single; ladies, gentlemen, or family; musical persons preferred; private house; reasonable terms. 67 Rush-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; steam heat, gas range; Ohio-st. Apply for information in stationery store, 20 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, furnace; references. 1804 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—2-ROOM SUITES, EITHER FRONT OR side, furnished complete for housekeeping, by the week or month; respectable, economical, and quiet. Parties just arriving in the city and others will find this worthy of investigation. 153 and 155 Wood-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
FOR JEWELERS OR TAILORS.
The very best second floor in the market, near Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.; possession March 1; 5 years' lease. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—Store and basement, 16 and 18 State-st., 30x80, with three upper floors 60x80; alley on both sides; good light and shipping facilities. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVing rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—FRONT ROOM, 18x33 ft., 2D floor, 148-154 Monroe-st., $50. Also some good manfg. space. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

FOR RENT—HALF OF STORE ON WABASH-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; good party; lease for 3 years. Address M 175, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—376 State-st., with or without rooms over the same. Possession May 1. Call at 12 or 6 p. m. JOEL BIGELOW, 2449 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STORE 122 QUINCY-ST., 20X55, light front and rear; also 2 basements, $25 and $15 per month. S. W. PACKARD, 27 Borden Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 312 STATE-ST., 25X100; will rent for liquor; possession at once. KEEBLER, GODAIR & CO., exclusive agents, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4315 STATE-ST., SHOP TO PLUMBers, sewer-builders, or contractors, 4,000 sq. ft., with cottage, shop being made of basement; only $25. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—211½ W. ADAMS-ST. AND 283 Milwaukee-av.; good saloon stands. Room 206 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINELY LOCATED ELEGANT store, 539 W. Madison, $70. STRATTON, 628 Madison-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—AS A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-room, the store southeast corner Wells and Pearson-sts. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE IN JOLIET, 44X100; BEST location in the city; good stand for hardware store. Apply to PAIGE & RAYNOR, 306 N. Chicago-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—PLATE-FRONT STORE, 6341 Wentworth-av., center of Englewood, only $25; brick store and living rooms, 747 W. Indiana-st., $12.50, see it. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg., or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR Inter-Ocean Building, Room 12.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE; WITH TELEphone. 709 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—CORNER DEARBORN AND WASHington-sts., 2 corner offices on second floor. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE; FURNITURE FOR SALE cheap; best location in city. W 105, Tribune.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT DOCK PROPERTY ON North Branch, between Webster-av. and Clybourn-place; ready for occupancy. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL—FROM MAY 1: A building of 28 rooms; every room has outside windows and doors into hall; elegant wide marble entrance; located on Cottage Grove-av., north of 37th-st. Apply to Room 409, No. 6 Madison-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST. BASEMENT NEAR MADison-st. for a term of years; large and light. Address M 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR—19 ROOMS for boarding-house or hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st., $75. Store or saloon near same, $50. Elegant 6-room flat, Langley-av., near 63d-st., $25. Two years' leases on all of above. E. F. HOTCHKISS & CO., 6300 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4-story building on Madison-st., east of Fifth-av., 45x130; will lease to one tenant for ten years at $18,000 per annum. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 80x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x80; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS HAVING STORES, LOFTS, OR OFFICES TO RENT TO LIST THEM WITH US, AS OUR DEMAND IS GREATER THAN OUR SUPPLY. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE A HOUSE the monthly rental of which does not exceed $50 per month, address W 113, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school with a special department for placing graduates in positions. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, DRAUGHTing, telegraphy, electricity, bookkeeping, shorthand, mathematics, English, retouching (recommended to young ladies) airbrush, art, music, plumbing, neglected education, bricklaying; days, nights. Institute of Technology, 151 Throop-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES PRIvate pupils in English branches, mathematics, Latin, decorative painting, and embroidery; South Side. Address W 70, Tribune office.

BENN PITMAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, NO. 225 Dearborn-st., Room 737—The demand is good for stenographers. Call and see.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—26 VAN BUREN-ST., offers best educational advantages; day and evening; thorough individual instruction; 29 teachers; pupils enter any time; send for circular.

EVENING INSTRUCTION AND DICTATION IN shorthand. 726 Opera House Block.

GRADUATED FRENCH LADY TEACHER DEsires to exchange lessons for board and room; North Side preferred. Best references. Address M 85, Tribune office.

GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN BY LADY FROM Berlin. Address W 81, Tribune office

MRS. A. KRONCKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, n. w. cor. 60th and Wright-sts., Chicago.

PRIVATE LESSONS—PIANO, FRENCH, GERman for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., Englewood, near E. I. depot.

WONDERFULLY POPULAR—INSTITUTE OF Technology, 151 Throop. "Any person, any study, day or night." Individual instruction.

WANTED—ONE HOUR'S DICTATION DAILY. Box 818 South Evanston.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50,000 LADIES' NAMES; ALL REceived in 1891 in answer to advertisement; never copied; must sell at once; make offer. Address W 93, Tribune office.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBtained. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 811, 112 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUYER—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF UNdoubted standing and well posted in the New York market will attend to purchases of dry goods, underwear, woolens, and trimmings for wholesale clothiers and merchant tailoring trade, etc.; references given and satisfactory arrangements made by addressing COMMISSION, Postoffice Box 2391, New York City.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FACTORY ROOM with power and machinery; now occupied by sash, door, and blind mfg.; suitable for any woodworking business; good light and fine location. Address W 111, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Trave, Tues., Feb. 2, 9 a.m	Elbe, Sat., Feb. 13, 7 a.m
Ems, Sat., Feb. 6, 1 p.m	Saale, Tues., Feb. 16, 8 a.m
Lahn, Tues., Feb. 9, 1 p.m	Eider, Sat., Feb. 20, 11 a.m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. SPRING SAILINGS, 1892, to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems,	Sat.,	April	2	Elbe,	Wed.,	May	18
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Aller,	Sat.,	May	21
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Eider,	Sat.,	April	16	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Wed.,	April	20	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Eider,	Sat.,	June	11
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Elbe,	Wed.,	June	15
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Eider,	Sat.,	May	14	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Spree,	Tues.,	May	17	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13-16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia........April 21	Columbia........May 26
Columbia........April 28	Fuerst Bismarck........June 2
Fuerst Bismarck........May 5	Augusta Victoria........June 9
Augusta Victoria........May 12	Normannia........June 16
Normannia........May 19	Columbia........June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service, New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.

Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m.	Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m.	Fulda, April 16, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m.	Werra, May 7, 2 p. m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth. First Cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS & U. S. MAIL LINE. For France and Germany. Sailings every Saturday and alternate Wednesday from New York for Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne steamer. Winter rates: 1st. cabin, $45, to $55. Excursion, $85, to $105. 2nd. cabin, $36. Excursion, $64.80. Sailings every other Saturday from Baltimore to Rotterdam or Amsterdam. First cabin $42. Excursion, $80. Cheap London tickets for sale on this side only. Steerage at very low rates. General Western Passenger agency 86 La Salle Street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 1:30 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	* 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL [illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm, * 6:00 pm, †10:30 pm, †10:10 pm	* 2:15 pm, * 8:15 am, †11:30 am, * 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:00 pm, †11:15 pm	* 9:00 am, * 8:15 am
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 pm
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am, †11:15 pm	* 8:15 am, * 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am, *11:30 am, * 3:30 pm, * 5:00 pm, †10:30 pm	X7:00 pm, †11:30 am, * 4:00 pm, † 9:45 pm, * 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am, * 8:30 am, * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm, †10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	* 5:00 pm, *11:30 pm, †10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm, * 6:45 pm, * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Wakefield	† 5:00 pm, †10:30 pm	†11:30 am, † 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	† 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:15 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	† 6:20 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos. Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:20 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:10 pm	§10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:15 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:10 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Kansas City and Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 10:10 am
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	* 3:00 pm	* 10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, & Boston Ex	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto and Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	* 10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	* 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:37 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 p m	§11:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:10 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, s 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, b [illegible]:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:20 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:00 p m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:30 p m
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:30 p m
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:37 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:35 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:30 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:47 p. m., *10:45 p. m.	*7:15 a. m., *9:50 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 p. m., †10:45 p. m.	*7:15 a. m., *9:50 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 a. m.	† [illegible]:45 p. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:30 p. m.	†1:55 p. m.

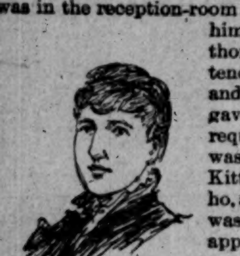
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND R. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., §9:25 p. m. [illegible] Kalamazoo, †4:35 p. m.; for Grand Rapids [illegible] Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m. [illegible] Rapids, via Kalamazoo [illegible]

QUEEN OF THE RANCH.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF IDAHO WHO ROUNDS UP HORSES.

Her Partners Are Her Father and Brother, and While They Are on the Ranch in the Spring She Is on the Road with the Horses, Stopping at the Principal Points and Disposing of Her Property to Good Advantage—Her Visit to Chicago—She Stops at the Grand Pacific.

The other day a boy attached to the lookout of the Grand Pacific called at the office and informed the clerk on duty that a young lady was in the reception-room and wished to see him or some one in authority. The clerk attended the summons, and the young lady gave him her name and requested a room. She was registered Miss Kittie V. Wilkins, Idaho, and assigned. There was nothing about her appearance to excite comment or raise any curiosity. But it leaked out later that she was a horse-dealer. She said so herself when asked about it, and the news spread about the hotel that there was a woman horse-dealer in the building. It was the first arrival of the kind that the Grand Pacific had ever recorded. Miss Wilkins is in partnership with her father and two brothers. The company owns a horse and cattle ranch in what is known as the Bruneau Valley in Idaho. It is a country where there is no society. It is a country where few women would care to live. But Miss Wilkins finds life there very much to her liking, and there is nothing about her to indicate that she is not as much of a woman as any of her sex that lives down on some of the fashionable avenues of Chicago. There is nothing masculine about her manner. She is self-possessed, and not at all giddy.



QUEEN OF THE RANCH.

DRIVING A BARGAIN.

As a matter of fact the giddy girl is not indigenous to the West. She calls herself "The Lady Horse Dealer." By that name she is known out West. While her sex turns to men, and flowers, and music, and dancing, and novels, and all such, to love and caress, Miss Wilkins turns to horses. They are the embodiment of all that is noble to her, and at the same time she is not so wrapt up in the study that she is not at all times ready to barter away horse flesh when she can strike a good trade. They say she seldom gets the worst of it in a horse trade.

When she is at home she occupies her time in mounting the most spirited horse on the ranch and in her own way she gallops away over the prairies, stopping wherever she is apt to find a herd of horses that suits her fancy. If a bargain is driven she has the most to say about it. The herders, and dealers, and raisers all know her, and her judgment on a horse is law and gospel. Then she gallops away home, dismounts without any assistance, ungirths her charger, and calls her partners about her to tell them what she has done, and they attend to the rest.

When the season comes for shipping she leaves the ranch in charge of the stock. For the most part they are what is known as wild horses. The care of such animals generally gives a man all he can do, but this young woman makes no complaint. She has no trouble with her horses. They seem to understand that they are under the care of a woman and act accordingly. Arrangements have been made in advance for the shipment of these animals from a certain point on the railroad. She has mapped out before leaving the cities she proposes to visit with her stock. The train pulls out and Miss Wilkins is in the caboose. The railroad-men know her and no one could be treated more considerately than this young lady who is traveling alone. No chaperone for her.

When she reaches her first point of destination her cars are switched and she looks after the horses herself. That is, she hires men at the point of her destination and tells them just what she wants done, and it is done just in that way. If she wants them stabled that is done, and then she calls on the men in town who are in the habit of buying horses. When she has made all the sales she can she goes to the railroad company and makes arrangements for her horses to be placed in cars and all other arrangements that are necessary. She is off for the next place. The same program is observed here as at the first place and so on until all the horse centers have been visited or until the stock has been disposed of. With a bank account to her credit she occasionally stops over in any leading city and perhaps takes in the opera. She loves music. Then she goes to the ranch, tells her partners what she has done, divides according to the agreement, and then in the evenings, when there is nothing around for miles and miles and no one to intrude, and the stars twinkle from the blue on the sea of prairie, she tells her partners, her father and brothers what she saw in the visits she made to the cities. They look upon her, as they well may, with wonder and pride.

Sometimes, before the season for shipping, she leaves the ranch and makes a trip to the places where she has been before, and makes her sales ahead, but she always delivers the goods in person.

Whether on the ranch, or on the corral, or on the road, or in the centers where she sells, Miss Wilkins is always treated with all consideration. The rounders-up on the broad plazas, where the trails are the only avenues, lift their hats to her when they meet her. The men at the station have for her the most profound respect. She comes to the city, as she came to Chicago the other day, and, although alone, she goes about her business, is not molested, is not questioned, has no complaints to make about dudes on the corners, transacts her business, and leaves.

There is no nonsense about her. She told a reporter the other day that she had no desire to be called a Cattle Queen, that she had no ambition to figure as a heroine. She said she was just a plain, everyday woman horse-dealer. That she liked the business, that she made money out of it and was satisfied to live just as she is living. Which is due notice to any young man who may read this story with expectations to drop the same.

The Decline of the Conductor.

"The leveling tendencies of our day," remarked the General Manager with a sigh, "are breaking down all our old idols. In my day the conductor was the great man on the railroad. When I was first raised to be Superintendent every passenger conductor on the road looked down upon me because I had only been a master mechanic before. The way that some of these conductors would walk out of the office, glance at the train, and signal the engineer was a sight to behold. All the small boys looked upon the conductor as one having reached the height of human greatness, and the ladies brought him bouquets of the finest flowers, while the engineer had to be satisfied with a bottle of whisky put in his wood ticket box on the quiet.

"We had a conductor named William Ford, who was the most pompous and imposing man I ever saw. He was no good, and the boys called him Windy Bill on the sly, but the hardiest of them dared not say anything less than Mr. Ford to his face. He was a big man, and dressed in the best broadcloth and walked about as if the earth belonged to him. One day he walked into the office at a station where my wife and little boy were sitting in the waiting-room. As he passed through every one made room for him or ... to show him attention. My little boy ... him quietly till he disappeared, and then ... from the ... to his mother: 'Ma, was that ... of Riggin, one of the ...

The petition is signed by the brother ... ters of Riggin and represents that Riggin ...

—THE—

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY.

191 Montague-st., Brooklyn,

Will receive subscriptions at par for

$300,000 COMMON STOCK OF

"Journeay & Burnham"

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1891.

Par Value of Shares, $100 Each. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Stockholders Have No Personal Liability

Capital, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO

PREFERRED STOCK - $500,000
COMMON STOCK - - - $500,000

The Company Has No Bonds and Is Without Debt of Any Kind.

The net earnings of the Company are divided between the Preferred and Common Stock, upon the basis of 8 PER CENT to the former and 12 PER CENT to the latter, and all further profits are divided equally.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

LYMAN S. BURNHAM, President,
HUGH BOYD, Vice-President and Treasurer,
(*Surviving Members of the late firm of Messrs. Journeay & Burnham.*)
JOHN M. CONKLIN, Secretary and Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Lyman S. Burnham, William A. Hall,
Hugh Boyd, Ethan Allen Doty,
James Thompson, F. A. Parsons,
Jesse C. Woodhull, M. W. Barse,
John M. Conklin.

REGISTRAR OF STOCK.
FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.

DEPOSITORIES.
FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The firm of Messrs. JOURNEAY & BURNHAM of Brooklyn, Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, was established in January, 1844, by Mr. Henry P. Journeay and Mr. Lyman S. Burnham. In the following year Mr. Hugh Boyd became a partner, and the firm remained unchanged until the death of Mr. Journeay a year ago necessitated a reorganization, and its conversion into a corporation was accomplished.

The reputation of the firm for honorable dealing and for the high class of goods which it handles, has always been recognized, and its credit and that of the Company succeeding it, is the highest accorded by the Commercial Agencies of the country. It has over 50,000 patrons, not only in Brooklyn, but throughout the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and extending as far South as Texas, and as far West as Iowa.

Its career has been one of continued prosperity, **the sales for upwards of forty years past having amounted to over $1,250,000 per annum.** For the three months ending December 31st, 1891—the first complete quarter of the Corporation—its gross business amounted to **$386,965.17**, being **$71,943.48** greater than the business of the firm during the same period in the preceding year. The net profits for the quarter were **$37,777.18**, being at the annual rate of **8 per cent upon the Preferred Stock, 12 per cent upon the Common Stock**, and a surplus equal to 5 11-100 per cent upon both, making in all **13 11-100 per cent upon the Preferred Stock and 17 11-100 per cent upon the Common Stock.** It is, however, expected that the business will show a much greater increase after March 1st, upon which date the Company will remove from its present limited and inconveniently located premises on Atlantic Avenue to its new and commodious building now nearly completed at the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. This site was selected after due consideration, and it is believed to be the most advantageous location in the City of Brooklyn for a dry goods business. It is reached by seven different lines of street cars, is opposite the station of both Elevated Railroads and within two blocks of the Long Island Railroad station, whereas the present location is reached by but two lines of street cars. The removal is in response to a popular demand, and universal assurances of approval have been received of the contemplated change.

The Company is managed, under the control of its Board of Directors, by the surviving members of the late firm, aided by its well-known, reliable, and experienced staff of employes. Messrs. Lyman S. Burnham and Hugh Boyd, and Mr. John M. Conklin, for many years associated with the late firm, have entered into an agreement with the Company to remain in its service until July 1st, 1896, and for such longer period as their services may be required.

The stock now offered is the balance of that issued by the Company to acquire the interest of the deceased partner. The eight per cent stock which was offered in July last was largely over-subscribed, and was allotted pro rata among nearly six hundred applicants. It is now quoted 106 ex dividend bid, with no stock offered.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten per cent upon application, balance within ten days after allotment. The right is reserved, should the applications exceed the amount offered, to allot a less amount than that subscribed for. Preference in allotment will be given so far as is practicable to the customers of the house.

Prospectus and form of application can be obtained from the undersigned and applications may be made to them direct or through local banks.

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY,
191 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
OR,
CHASE NATIONAL BANK,
15 Nassau Street, New York.

WE WANT TO BUY
Special Assessment Vouchers
OR WARRANTS, issued under the law of June 15, 1891, in Chicago or its suburban villages.
MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CO.,
First National Bank Building, Chicago.

TRUST FUNDS
In Hand to Loan on Improved Chicago Real Estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF,
69 DEARBORN-ST.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1892.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company.

Notice is hereby given that the third regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Jan. 20, 1892, to the opening of business, Feb. 12, 1892. H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent (1¾%) will be paid on the capital stock of the West Chicago Street Railway Company Feb. 15, 1892, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 5, 1892. R. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Fine Corner to Lease
... Blue Island-av., near Harrison-st. 70 ft. ... May 1st, '92, and on very ... after that date. Address ...

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

WANTED.
City, County, Town and School, Water and Street Railway
BONDS.
W. J. HAYES & SONS, BANKERS. CLEVELAND, OHIO. BOSTON, MASS.

WALKER & WRENN,
225 La Salle-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY AND TO BUILD AT LOWEST RATES WITHOUT DELAY.
ESTABLISHED 1879.
"VAN VLISSINGEN"
149 LA SALLE-ST.
(J. H. Van Vlissingen and Bro.).

MONEY LOANED
On Improved or Unimproved City Real Estate.
LOWEST RATES. NO DELAY.
Metropolitan Investment Co., Mortgage Bankers,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

LOANS MADE
On real estate security in large or small amounts. Money in hand. No delay. We also have two choice vacant corners on South Side to lease for 99 years. Will furnish satisfactory party portion of money necessary to erect good buildings.
LYON, GARY & COMPANY,
119 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

HENRY C. HACKNEY,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.
MORTGAGE LOANS and INVESTMENTS.
Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate. Investment Securities bought and sold.

FOR SALE
MICHIGAN-AV.,
130x163,
Between 16th and 18th-sts.
C. E. MURISON & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

YOU
Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 188 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 2.	Jan. 26.
New York	$103,872,549	$146,156,182
Boston	19,912,708	16,207,993
Chicago	16,747,000	13,514,000
Philadelphia	19,178,731	12,075,232
St. Louis	2,882,603	3,397,576
Baltimore	3,132,053	2,665,581
New Orleans	2,400,746	2,296,421

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 90@75c premium.

At some of the banks it was said that signs can be distinguished of an improving mercantile demand. The improvement is not much perhaps so far as actual loans are concerned, but there have been a number of inquiries for future engagements, and there are indications of renewal of mercantile activity before long. The demand for commercial paper was extremely large, and far ahead of the supply. Nearly all the paper is now going at 5 per cent. Compared with a similar period in former years the supply is said to be about the same, but the demand is much keener.

It is possible that the public has not been as heavy a buyer of investment securities as the present plentiness of money might lead one to suppose. One of the largest dealers in the country in municipal bonds said yesterday that his sales of bonds in January did not exceed those in January, 1891, by more than 10 or 15 per cent, and from present indications he predicted that February sales would be no larger this year than last. This is a surprising statement when it is remembered what was the condition of affairs a year ago. It is said, however, that there was a surprisingly good bond market in January, 1891, because a great many people became suspicious of savings banks and drew out their money and invested it in bonds. The local plentiness of money has not lasted long enough to be fully felt in the bond market. If the supply of funds continues to accumulate and there is no improvement in the demand, it would seem inevitable that this condition will make itself felt in the security market.

Once more sterling rates were higher yesterday. This continued advance is beginning to worry timid people who have the silver situation a good deal on their minds. If rates were to go up so that we commenced exporting gold while the balance of trade was still largely in our favor, there might be something of a scare. Some of the best judges of the sterling market here are inclined to look upon yesterday's prices as about the top for the present, and are in no fear of immediate gold exports. Sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	485½	487½
Actual	484½	486½
Documentary	483¾	485¼

The stock market was rather firmer yesterday, but there is still a notable absence of any strong public interest. Diamond Match continued to advance, getting up to 149¾. There was a liberal supply at anything above 149, and the stock declined toward the close to 148. It is likely that the present advance is helped on considerably by manipulation, for the stockholders will welcome much more eagerly the new issue of $1,000,000 at par of stock if the quotation is up to 150 than would be the case if the present advance had not been scored.

West Side stock opened rather firmer, but sagged a little during the day, dropping from 136¾ for the account to a close at 136⅜. North Side stock was firm and little was offering.

Street's Stable Car was rather weak at the opening, but braced up considerably and advanced nearly a point, closing at 38⅜. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 Am Straw Bd Co	83¾	100 St's W C Line	37¾
100 do ac't	84⅛	115 do	38
40 C B & Malt Co	32¾	150 do ac't	38¼
200 do	32½	50 do	38
50 do ac't	32¾	10 W C St R R Co	136
50 C P Pro Co cash	50½	100 do ac't	136¼
50 do	47½	100 do	136⅜
50 do	47½	50 do ac't	136¼
100 Dia M Co Ill	149	25 do	136¼
319 do	149¼	100 do	136⅜
20 do	149	60 do	136½
200 N Y Biscuit Co	73¾	100 do	137
100 N C St R R Co	179½	100 C & C C & D C ac't	79¼
200 St's W C Line	37½	30 do	78½
100 do ac't	38	1000 West Stone C 5s	94

BONDS.

... St R R Co 1st mtg ... 101¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

200 W C St R R C ac't	136¾	105 Diam M Co, Ill	148½
5 do	136½	50 do	148
150 do acc't	136⅜	50 Strt's W Car L ac't	38¼
100 do acc't	136½	50 do	38⅜
50 do acc't	136⅜	50 do acc't	38½
50 do	136	50 do	38⅜
600 do acc't	136¾	50 do acc't	38½
100 C & C C & D C ac't	79	15 do	38⅜
100 do acc't	78¾	50 N Chi St R R Co	180
150 do acc't	78⅞	50 Chi Brew & M Co	32½
95 Diam M Co., Ill	149	50 do acc't	32¾
25 do	148¾	20 do	32½

BONDS.

$ 5000 C GL & C C 5s 87¾ | $12000 C GL & C C 5s 87½

The fact that both silver and cotton have touched the lowest point on record seems to have a rather depressing effect. Close observers of the situation believe that these low prices will invite foreign buying in both commodities, which will result in stopping the advance in sterling rates. There were considerable exports of silver by yesterday's steamer.

A dispatch to Edward L. Brewster & Co. said that in New York there was some uneasiness among conservative bankers on account of the steady advance in sterling exchange. A prominent Philadelphia house with London connections has sold about 70,000 shares of Pennsylvania. The selling is believed to be for large foreign interests who are exchanging this security for gold.

Work, Strong & Co. wire Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick as follows: "Street gossip turns largely on Distillers. Room-traders here have bought freely, thinking the shares are pretty near bottom, but are easily frightened, and would undoubtedly sell out again if there continues to be a pressure of long stocks from Chicago. Manhattan is being bought by good people and will steadily appreciate. The same is true of the Cordage stocks and Edison Electric company, to the advantage of both."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Today's market presented no feature of special interest except the movement of "Whisky Trust" and a sharp rise of two points or more in Western Union this afternoon. The volume of transactions in stocks was somewhat smaller and the net changes in prices are generally slight. Bonds were less active but strong. London sent much lower prices and the market here ran off sharply for the first quarter of an hour. Before 11 o'clock, however, prices were up to last evening's level, or a little higher, and during the remainder of the day the speculation was variable within narrow limits, and was almost exclusively in the hands of professional traders. Louisville, Northern Pacific preferred, and other notoriously oversold properties gained a fraction, while the coalers fell off under a drive which was made about noon. Distilling and Cattle-Feeding shares rose 2 per cent, fell off again to the lowest, and then crept up to about the highest once more before the close. Dispatches from Chicago as to the meeting were vague and conflicting and the speculation reflected their tenor. Western Union in the afternoon shot up 2¼ per cent on two distinct stories—one was that the dividend was to be increased and the other was to the effect that $3,000,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio's block of $5,000,000 had been sold to interests supposed to act for Jay Gould. Both are denied. The market closed quiet and firm, with most of the active issues higher than last evening.

Railroad bonds were comparatively quiet while the dealings were distributed among an unusually large number of issues the total sales were only 2,404,000, out of which Atchison incomes contributed 122,000; Kansas and Texas seconds, 151,000; Nickel Plate 4s, 121,000, and Union Pacific notes, 101,000. The temper of the market continued strong within narrow limits, however, and while only Iowa Central 1sts showed any material advance among the active issues almost everything is higher.

Money on call easy at ¼ to 2 per cent; last loan ½ per cent; closed offered at ½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 484½ for sixty day bills and 486½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 278,324 shares, including Atchison, 16,647; Chicago Gas, 3,810; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,670; Erie, 10,155; Louisville and Nashville, 15,923; Manhattan, 3,150; Northwestern, 4,525; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,900; New England, 3,800; Reading, 12,700; St. Paul, 21,200; Union Pacific, 11,500; Western Union, 31,300.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb. 2.	Closing—Feb. 1.
Atchison	16,647	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	106	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
Do pfd	450	65	65	65	65½
Amer. Sugar	2,040	81⅛	79⅝	81⅛	80
Do pfd	310	93	93	93	93⅞
A. & Pac	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
B. R. & P.	300	40	39⅞	39⅞	40
C., B. & Q.	8,820	108⅜	108	108⅛	108⅛
Canada So.	400	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	60½
Canadian Pac.	110	90	90	90	90
Ches. & Ohio	1,517	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25
Do 1st pfd	230	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	62
Do 2d pfd	1,930	43⅛	43	43	43
Colo. Coal	600	37	36⅞	37	36⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,140	72	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,300	114¼	113¼	114	114⅜
Chicago Gas	3,930	77⅞	77	77⅞	77⅞
Citizens' Gas	360	101	100	100	
Chi. Junc. Ry.	800	77	76⅛	77	76⅛
D., L. & W.	9,270	145⅛	144	144⅞	145⅛
Del. & Hud.	710	125⅛	125	125	
Den. & Rio G. pfd	4,390	47⅝	47⅛	49	48⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co.	35,514	52⅜	50⅝	52⅜	50⅛
Edison	820	98⅛	97⅛	97⅞	98⅛
Erie	17,155	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
Do pfd	1,000	72	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Eastern Ill. pfd	25	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
East. Tenn	150	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
E. & T. H.	100	122	122	122	
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Hocking Valley	370	31	31	31	31⅛
Iowa Central	267	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd	1,120	49	48	48	48⅛
Ill. Cent	410	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	109⅛
Kan. & Tex	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do pfd	1,150	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Linseed	200	30	29⅛	29⅛	
Lake Shore	700	122⅛	122	122⅛	122
Louis. & Nash	15,110	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛
Long Island	100	96	96	96	
L. E. & W.	300	22⅛	22	22	23
Do pfd	1,200	73	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛
L., N. A. & C.	4,100	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Lead Trust	2,966	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Do pfd	1,720	84⅛	83⅛	84	84
Laclede Gas	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Missouri Pac	2,000	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	62⅛
Mich. Cent	150	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Manhattan	3,040	118⅛	117	118⅛	117⅛
Mex. Cent	100	19	19	19	19
Northwest	4,426	118	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
New England	3,700	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛
Nor. Pacific	350	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Do pfd	5,853	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	67⅛
N. Y. Cent	1,410	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	115⅛
Nash. & Chat	450	86⅛	86	86⅛	86⅛
N. Y. Sus. & W.	140	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Do pfd	110	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50
Nor. Amn. Co	2,120	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
Nat'l Cordage	5,370	98⅛	98	98⅛	98⅛
Do pfd	2,600	114⅛	113⅛	114⅛	113⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	160	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
Do 1st pfd	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Do 2d pfd	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	30⅛
Ogn. S. Line	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Ont. & W.	1,687	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Omaha	2,320	49⅛	48	49⅛	49⅛
Pacific Mail	705	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Pullman	432	189⅛	189⅛	189⅛	190
Peo. D. & E.	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
Reading	12,600	41	40⅛	41	41
Rich. Termnl	2,820	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	15
Do pfd	500	72⅛	72	72	72
Rock Island	9,210	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛
St. Paul	21,000	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	79⅛
Do pfd	550	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
Silver Bullion	550,000	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
So. Pacific	350	39	39	39⅛	39
St. P. & Dul	400	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	46
St. L. & Low	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Do pfd	1,900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Texas Pac	150	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	200	26	26	26	25⅛
Tenn. Coal	1,910	43	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Union Pacific	11,610	47	45⅛	47	46⅛
U. P., D. & G.	580	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
W. & L. E.	1,300	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	37
Do pfd	1,180	79	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
Wabash pfd	2,950	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Western Union	31,420	87⅛	85	87⅛	85⅛
Wis. Cent	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ...145 | Fargo ...140
American ...116 | United States ...49

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg ...116⅛ | U. S. 2s, reg, bid ...100
U. S. 4s, coup ...116⅛

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 AmD&I 5s ...107¼	70000 N&W-M&WDiv ...91⅛@92
25000 A C O 8s ...109¼	6000 N P 1st cp ...116⅛
17000 Atch 4s ...83@83⅛	15000 NP 1st rg ...116⅛
122000 Atch inc ...61⅛@62⅛	15000 NPcon 5s ...79@79⅛
10000 BR&P gm 5s ...98	5000 NP&M 1st ...101⅛
8000 CSo 1st gtd ...107@107⅛	11000 NW25-yr deb 5s ...104⅛@105
6000 Can S 2d ...102⅛	20000 NW x4s rg ex int ...96⅛@97
24000 CNJ gm 5s ...110⅛@111⅛	5000 O&M con sf ...112⅛
6000 CP 1g5s ...101⅛	1000 O&M 2d ...119⅛
31000 C&E gen 5s ...99@99⅛	2000 O&Mcn ...111⅛
2000 C&E 1st ...101⅛	26000 Or Imp con 5s ...70@70⅛
85000 C&Erie 1st inc ...52⅛@53⅛	15000 OSL&U con ...82⅛
43000 C&NPac 1st ...79⅛	5000 Or Imp 1st ...102⅛
10000 C GL&C 1st ...88	6000 OR&N 1st ...110⅛
22000 C&Ocn 5s ...104⅛@104⅛	5000 OSL 6s ...105
10000 Con Gas Ch 1st 5s ...87	8000 P&E 1st ...82⅛
15000 CRI & P 5s cp ...102⅛	6000 P&E inc ...34@34⅛
15000 CR I & P deb 5s ...96@96⅛	100000 P&R 3d inc ...40⅛@40⅛
12000 CHV&T 5s ...90	34000 P&Rg m 4s ...83⅛@84
20000 D & H cp 1894 ...110	38000 P&W 1st ...82⅛@83
5000 D&RG 4s ...79⅛@79⅛	7000 P G 3d gtd ...100
2000 Edison El Ill 1st ...100⅛	1000 P of Mo 1st 4s ...98⅛
7000 Erie 4th m ...114⅛	5000 Pof Mo 2d ex ...106
1000 Flint 6s ...121	2000 R&D 6s ...111
10000 Fult El 1st ...87⅛	55000 Rio G W 1st ...77⅛@77⅛
10000 FtW&D 1st ...101⅛	10000 R&D 5s ...82⅛
10000 H&TC gen m 4s ...64	25000 RW&Ocon ...113⅛@114
7000 Ind D&S 1st ...114@115	23000 RT cl 5s ...64⅛
5000 K&P 1st ...74⅛@75	1000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B ...113
5000 Kings Co El 1st ...99	1500 StL&SF 2d—Cl C ...113@113⅛
7000 LacG 1st ...82⅛	45000 SL&SW 1st ...71⅛@72
1000 LS 2d cp ...123⅛	2000 SV&NE 4s ...80
10000 LSDiv bds ...117⅛	5000 SLS&E 1st ...92@92⅛
5000 L&N unfd gld 4s ...78⅛	1000 SC 1st ...108⅛
5000 LNA&C con ...101⅛@101⅛	1000 SC 2d ...100
16000 LStL&T 1st ...92⅛@93	1000 S P of C 1st ...114⅛
1000 MC is ...123	10000 SP of Ari 1st ...101
10000 M Cent 5s-1931 rg ...113	15000 Sav&W 1st ...76
15000 M&SP 1st C&M R 5s ...101⅛	21000 TP 1st 5s ...81⅛@82
9000 Met E 1st ...115⅛@116⅛	12000 TP 2d inc ...29⅛
4000 Met El 2d ...108	3000 TAA&NM 1st ...103⅛
1000 MLS&W 1st-M D ...120	1000 TAA&C 1st 6s gtd ...94
3000 M&SP 1st H&D 7s ...121	2000 TP&W 4s ...78
30000 MK&T 1st ...80⅛@81	6000 TAA&NM con ...87⅛@88
155000 MK&T 2d ...50⅛@51	70000 TSL&KC 1st ...95@96⅛
9000 M&O g m 4s ...65⅛@66	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896 ...112⅛
20000 M&E cn gtd ...136⅛@137	1000 UnPa 1st of 1897 ...107⅛
6000 NC&StL cn ...106	77000 U P gold 6s col tr notes ...96⅛@97
10000 NC&SL 1st ...129	26000 UP-D&G 1st ...77@77⅛
10000 NYC ex 5s ...102⅛	10000 Wab 1st 5s ...109⅛@109⅛
121000 NYC&StL 4s ...97⅛@98⅛	21000 Wab 2d ...81⅛@82⅛
53000 NYLE&W nw2 cns ...106⅛@107	10000 WS g 4s ...103
23000 NYS&W 1st rf 5s ...103⅛@103⅛	10000 WU deb 7s '75 ...117⅛
2000 NYO & W cn 5s ...101	10000 WLE Imp ...94⅛
12000 NY&PC&I 6s ...93⅛	10000 WU coll tr 5s ...103⅛
3000 NYS&W 2d ...80⅛@81	8000 WisCen 1st ...92⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,500	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛
Amn. Sugar	850	80	81⅛	80	81⅛
Do pfd	235	93	93⅛	93	93⅛
C., B. & Q.	2,000	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Chgo. Junc	115	76⅛	77	76⅛	77
Do pfd	100	83	83	83	83
Ill. Steel	35	80	80	80	80
Mex. Cent	910	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Ore. Short Line	100	30	30	30	30
Thomson-Hous	4,025	58	58⅛	56⅛	57
Do pfd	1,017	28	28	28	28
Ser. D	120	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Union Pacific	2,800	45⅛	47	45⅛	47
Wis. Cent	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

4000 C B & N 5s ...104	5000 C B Q 7s ...121⅛
4000 Wis C inc ...38	65000 Atch. in ...61⅛@62
1000 Ill Steel 5s ...99⅛	12000 Atch 4s ...82⅛@82⅛
1000 Ogdg con 6s ...104⅛	5000 Chi Jun 5s ...94⅛
17000 C B Q con 5s ...109⅛@110	2000 Mex C 4s ...69@69⅛
1000 C & W M 5s ...96⅛	6000 Bos G 1st ...91⅛@92
	8000 L N A & C 6s ...100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—The market closed dull and steady. Pennsylvania, 55⅜@55⅝; Reading, 20 7-16@20½; Lehigh Valley, 50⅜@50½; Reading general 4s, 83¾@84; do first preferred, 68¾@69; do. second preferred, 53¾@54¼; do third preferred, 40@40¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 95⅛; do account, 95⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 35⅛; Canadian Pacific, 92⅛; Erie, 31⅛; do seconds, 109⅛; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Mexican ordinary, 29; St. Paul common, 81⅛; New York Central, 117⅛; Pennsylvania, 57⅛; Reading, 21⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅛. Bar silver, 41 9-16. Money, 1⅛@1⅛ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £9,000.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 65c for the account.

MINING QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Alice, $1.30; Aspen, $3.00; Chollar, $1.10; Crown Point, $1.20; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka, $1.55; Gould and Curry, $1.25; Hale and Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $12.75; Horn Silver, $3.50; Iron Silver, $1.35; Mexican, $1.75; Ontario, $43.00; Ophir, $3.00; Plymouth, $1.90; Savage, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.50; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Mining stocks, closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $9.75; Boston and Montana, $32.00; Calumet and Hecla, $265.00; Franklin, $11.50; Kearsarge, $10.25; Osceola, $25.00; Santa Fe Copper, 25c; Tamarack, $155.00; Centennial Mining, $7.12½; B. and B. Copper, $14.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 40c; Bulwer, 50c; Best & Belcher, $2.70; Bodie Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, $1.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.50; Crown Point, $1.30; Gould & Curry, $1.20; Hale & Norcross, $1.75; Mexican, $1.80; Mono, 95c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.90; Potosi, $1.75; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $1.55; Union Consolidated, $1.45; Utah, 35c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00; Commonwealth, 15c; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 25c; N. Belle Isle, 25c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a moderate volume of trade in the leading markets yesterday, the feeling being much unsettled. Wheat was affected by foreign news, corn by the domestic situation, and provisions by a variety of conflicting influences. The trading was again largely local with the bear element in control. In fact, it would have been difficult to find a bull with a search warrant. The Signal Service map indicated clearing and colder weather. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on May wheat sold at 88⅛c and calls at 90c early. Later puts were 88⅝c and calls 89⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at 41⅛c and calls at 41⅛@41¼c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 133 cars, and 33,000 hogs.

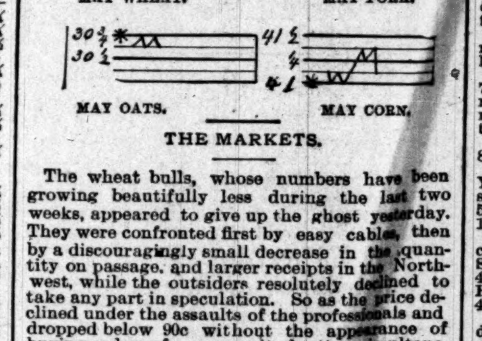
The English farmers' deliveries and imports into the United Kingdom last week were 600,000 bu under the estimated requirements.

Pank sold a round lot of 5,000 bu No. 2 barley free on board cars at 63c for shipment to the East. This will be taken from store and practically absorbs the local stock, which was but 7,500 bu on the occasion of the last public statement.

It is said that there are private cables indicating that Berlin is being affected by reports that Russia is preparing to import grain largely in the near future. The price of wheat at Berlin advanced yesterday when it was quoted lower everywhere else.

The local stock of flaxseed was last week increased 75,658 bu to 3,820,383 bu, including some 200,000 bu afloat in the harbor. The stock one year ago was 1,864,063 bu, and cash seed $1.24, against 93@94c yesterday. On the corresponding date last year May flax sold at $1.27½@1.29½.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 2. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY PORK. MAY OATS. MAY CORN.

THE MARKETS.

The wheat bulls, whose numbers have been growing beautifully less during the last two weeks, appeared to give up the ghost yesterday. They were confronted first by easy cables, then by a discouragingly small decrease in the quantity on passage, and larger receipts in the Northwest, while the outsiders resolutely declined to take any part in speculation. So as the price declined under the assaults of the professionals and dropped below 90c without the appearance of buying orders of any magnitude, they simultaneously heaved a sigh and their wheat, and May was depressed to 89⅛c, closing at 89⅛c. Export clearances were fairly large, but all the late cables, with the exception of that from Berlin, showed declines. Pardridge began buying at the opening, but stopped as soon as he discovered that he was about the only buyer of any prominence. Then he took the selling side and kept it pretty much all the way down. Linn, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Lester, and Baldwin-Farnum were among the other notable sellers of the morning.

The cash market was not so weak as the speculative futures, there being a fair demand with offerings only moderate. The decline was about half that of May. Receipts at principal Western points were 410,900 bu, and at Eastern points 166,800 bu, a total of 577,700 bu. The shipments from Western points were 243,800 bu, and from Eastern points 96,400 bu, a total of 340,200 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 395,000 bu, and 80,000 bu were reported engaged at New York and outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was 83,000 bu. The sales in store and to go to store were made at 84c for No. 3 red, 72c for No. 4 red, 79½@80c for No. 3 spring, and 79@79½c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 70@82c; No. 3 do at 84½@87c, No. 4 spring at 70@82½c, and No. 3 do at 80½@86c.

Corn was more active especially for the nearer futures. The fact that the tonnage here in the spring is apt to be large and rates proportionately low has suggested that there is something in buying February and March corn here and selling the May in New York. The margin is a fair one at current prices and buying for this purpose at the opening yesterday morning caused a sharp advance in prices for this and next month deliveries. May felt less of the effect and ruled fairly firm at a slight advance. Lamson and Norton-Worthington were the most prominent buyers and they were followed by the local shorts who are afraid of the light stocks and the failure of receipts to grade contract. The roads through the country are still bad and the movement from farmers' hands may be expected to be light for some time. On this and the absence of any considerable quantities of cribbed corn through the country the bulls count for effect. Cables were weak and lower, and exports were not up to those of the closing days of last week, but the outside markets with the exception of New York were firm at a slight advance. There was a fair demand for all the better grades at full prices while some No. 4 was ½c lower. Receipts at principal points were 1,217,000 bu, and shipments 877,620 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 433,000 bu, and the engagements for export at New York ports were smaller. The local out inspection was 19,100 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 39¼@39½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 36¾c for new No. 2, 37c for new No. 2 yellow, 36¼c for No. 3, and 36½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 35@36c for No. 4 mixed, 36½@37c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 39c for No. 2 white. Through billed No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 35¾@36¾c.

Oats were narrow and rather firm without showing any advance of consequence. The demand was fair but not urgent, cash lots were quiet and nearly steady, and exports were limited to 11,300 bu, with New York weak to ½c lower. Ellison was a leading buyer, taking some 200,000 bu, believed by some to be for account of Norton-Worthington. May opened steady at 30⅛c, sold at 30⅛@30⅛c together, to 30⅛@30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛c paid and asked with the split bid. February was inactive around 28⅛c. Free on board sales were at 27⅛@29c for No. 3 mixed, 29⅛@30c for do. white, and 30⅛@31⅛c for No. 2 white.

Rye was dull and a little uneven. Futures were neglected and May declined slowly 1⅛c, to 82⅛c at the close, after opening ½c off, at 83c. On the other hand there was a demand for the small cash offerings, both to go to store and for immediate shipment, and prices declined but ½c, store lots of No. 2 commanding 79c, and free on board 81½c. February was inactive at 79c.

Barley was averaged nearly steady. The offerings were not as large as suggested by the posted receipts and there was a fair demand for medium grades at fully recent figures. Low grades were rather weak and slow. Exports were small at 11,700 bu. Free on board transactions were at 35@46c for No. 4, 38@52c for No. 3, and 61@63c for No. 2.

Receipts of hogs were under the estimates and the early feeling was quite firm. This was intensified in the speculative produce market by the fact that the stocks of ribs were lighter than expected by some of the traders who were short, and in covering their lines prices were slightly advanced. The lard market, however, was weaker, partly due to the large increase in stocks abroad during January. Late in the session there was some selling of long pork at the advance and a decline followed, being accelerated by the break in wheat. Armour, the International, and Swift were prominent on the selling side of the market. Cash pork was quoted at $11.60. May lard opened at $6.70@6.72½, declined to $6.62½, and closed at the inside, cash being $6.42½. May ribs opened at $6.02½, sold up to $6.05, off to $6.00, up to $6.07½, and closed at $6.02½ sellers, cash being $5.75@5.77½. Cash sales included 500 tcs lard at $6.40, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 4¼c, and 25,000 lbs sweet pickled hams at 8⅛c.

The flour market was quiet and weaker. There was a disposition on the part of dealers to shade prices and concessions of 10c were granted in making small local sales. Shippers and exporters held off.

Millstuffs showed no change, with sales of bran at $13.00@13.50, middlings at $12.50@14.75, shorts at $12.50, and wheat screenings at $11.50.

Flaxseed showed a further decline, closing near the bottom, with May at the lowest figures reached on the crop. Trade was not active and transactions scattering. Among the sellers were Mason, Somers, Everingham, and Norton-Worthington, with Lloyd Smith and Seckel also offering to sell. May opened at 97c, declined to 95½c, and closed about 95½c, or 1½c net decline. September sold at $1.01½ to $1.00½. Cash seed was dull, with No. 1 on track going at 93@94c, closing 1c lower at the inside; rejected, 88@90c. Receipts, 52 cars; shipments, 12,858 bu.

Timothy seed showed a recovery from the previous decline, though little business was done. The offerings on the cash market were small, and speculative sellers were indifferent. March sold up 1½c, to $1.33, and later at $1.32½, with contract prime quotable about $1.30. The few sample sales were at $1.00@1.25 for common to good country. Clover was inactive on the basis of about $5.50 for prime cash.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 86⅛	$ 85⅝@ 86⅛	$ 85⅝
May	90⅛	89⅛@ 90⅛	89⅛
CORN.			
February	$ 39⅛	$ 39⅛@ 40⅛	$ 40⅛
May	41	40⅛@ 41⅛	41⅛
OATS.			
February	$ 28¼	$ 28¼@	$ 28¼
May	30⅜	30¼@ 30⅜	30⅜
MESS PORK.			
February	$11.60	$ .....@	$11.60
May	11.90	11.90 @12.05	11.90
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.45	$ .....@	$ 6.40
May	6.67½	6.62½@ 6.72½	6.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 5.67½	$ .....@	$ 5.77½
May	5.95	6.00 @ 6.07½	6.02½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 96¼	$ 1.00½	$ 96¼
No. 2 corn	51¼	53¾	53⅜
No. 2 oats	44¼	46¼	....
Mess pork	9.72½	10.15	....
Lard	5.75	6.07½	....
Short ribs	4.67½	5.12½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	11	20	9	40
Spring wheat	85	92	11	188
Corn	29	225	118	372
Oats	83	141	....	224
Rye	15	6	....	21
Barley	4	84	50	138
Total	227	568	188	983

Inspected out: 83,5[illegible] bu wheat, 19,179 bu corn, 923 bu oats, and 8,742 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 150 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 1[illegible] cars oats, and 33,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	25,[illegible]	12,321	15,912	13,143
Wheat, bu	90,[illegible]	21,061	35,063	25,322
Corn, bu	209,[illegible]	113,828	191,791	73,004
Oats, bu	18[illegible]	137,253	172,959	134,988
Rye, bu	1[illegible]	3,096	19,384	5,961
Barley, bu	[illegible]	51,734	48,101	39,245
T. Seed, lbs	1[illegible]	185,910	12,732	32,924
C. Seed, lbs	[illegible]	37,810	55,314	154,536
Oth. S'd, lbs	....	55,985	52,200	133,558
F. Seed, bu	[illegible]	11,553	13,546	11,368
B. Corn, lbs	[illegible]	94,300	9,220	37,751
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	142,705	300,185	202,711
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	226,780	448,968	435,858
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	250,845	685,890	1,094,690
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	59,880	61,145	37,870

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Jan. 30, 1892.	Jan. 23, 1892.	Jan. 31, 1891.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,880,000	2,890,000	2,040,000
Corn, qrs	450,000	470,000	340,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 30, 1892.	Jan. 23, 1892.	Jan. 31, 1891.
Wheat, qrs	1,290,000	1,290,000	780,000
Corn, qrs	460,000	400,000	90,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week end'g Jan. 30, 1892.	Week end'g Jan. 23, 1892.	Week end'g Jan. 31, 1891.
Flour, brls	211,000	221,000	214,000
Wheat, qrs	191,000	219,000	185,000
Corn, qrs	215,000	216,000	113,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

The receipts of green vegetables from the South are increasing and include tomatoes, beets, radishes, onions, pie-plant, and Bermuda potatoes. Prices are high and the consumptive demand necessarily restricted. Old potatoes are plentiful and salable only at low figures, apples are firmly held when choice, and oranges are in large supply. Yesterday's butter market was quiet, yet with stocks of fine grades moderate to small there was no particular weakness, although buyers objected to paying more than 30c for fine creameries. Cheese remained firm, and eggs were in ample supply.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@31c; fine, 29@30c; fair to good, 26@28c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 24½@25½c; medium to good, 22@24c; roll butter, 18@20c; packing stock, fresh, 16@18c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.75@1.85 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.70@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl, green, 6½@7½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 5@6c; green self-working, 7@7½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 70c; lard tierces, 85@87½c.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11¼@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11¼@11½c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 10@11c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, good to choice, 5@7c per lb; sun-dried Northern, 4½@5c; do Southern, 4@4½c; peaches, 2@3c; blackberries, 3¾@4½c; raspberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 9½@11c. Raisins—In bags, 3 crowns, 4¾@5c per lb; 2 crowns, 4½@4½c; London layers, per box, $1.10@1.40.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, Southern, 23c per doz; ice-house stock, 16@18c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.75@4.25 per doz; canvas-backs, $10.00@15.00; teals, $1.50@2.50; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $3.50@4.25; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 10@11c; rabbits, 50@65c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples $2.25@3.00 per brl from store; common to good, $1.25@1.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50@7.00; bell and bugle, $7.50@8.25; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.00; grape fruit, $2.50@3.00.

HAY—A fair demand existed for bright hay, while coarse and off color ruled slow. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50; 1 car No. 2 do at $10.50; 32 cars upland prairie at $8.00@10.00. Receipts, 942 tons; shipments, 257 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 light or heavy green salted, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; cake, 4¼@4¾c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@33c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; old roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 9@10c; live geese, $6.00@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.50 per 100; celery, 20@30c per doz; lettuce, $5.00@6.50 per brl; oyster plant, 35@50c per doz bunches; onions, 75@85c per bu; radishes, 35@40c per doz; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; rutabaga turnips 20@35c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.16.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 1	18,399	338	42,929	10,770
Tuesday, Feb. 2	6,500	200	26,000	4,000
Thus far this week	24,899	538	68,920	14,770
Same per'd last w'k	21,149	435	76,954	13,640
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 1	4,884	37	14,293	654
Tuesday, Feb. 2	3,000	100	12,000	1,000
Week thus far	7,884	137	26,293	1,654
Same per'd last w'k	7,587	7	23,874	986

Receipts Feb. 2, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,500	26,000	4,000
Kansas City	4,800	10,500	1,500
Omaha	2,800	7,200	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	4,000	500
Totals	15,600	47,700	7,000
Cor. day last week	14,200	73,500	8,400
Cor. day 1891	15,000	66,000	11,600

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 13,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 46,954 hogs, 10,955 cattle, and 9,654 sheep one week ago, and 25,232 hogs, 10,820 cattle, and 8,882 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Yesterday's cattle market was only moderately active, and values were without quotable change. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,450@1,800 lbs	$4.70@5.40
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	4.00@4.65
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.40@3.95
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.00@3.40
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.25@3.00
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.20
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@2.80
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.85@3.75
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.00

HOGS—Small receipts and active competition caused a strong feeling in this branch of the market and prices ruled 5@10c higher. The quality was the poorest of any Tuesday in fully two months. There was a scarcity of heavyweights and buyers experienced some difficulty in getting enough good light hogs. The market closed firm, with about 5,000 common pigs and hogs unsold. Heavy sold at $4.20@4.67½, mixed at $4.20@4.40, light at $4.15@4.55, and pigs at $3.50@4.40. Heavy sold largely at $4.45@4.55 and other grades principally at $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Trade fairly active and values steady. Lambs sold at $5.00@6.10, native sheep at $4.00@5.25, Westerns at $4.30@5.15, and Texas at $4.00@4.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,597 head, all for export and slaughter; no trade; feeling slow; dressed beef steady, 6½@9c per lb.; shipments today, 4,123 beeves and 2,420 quarters beef; tomorrow, 6,272 quarters beef. Calves—Receipts, 215 head; market dull; veals, $5.00@8.50 per 100 lbs; grassers and Western calves, $2.25@2.80.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,029 head; market slow but steady; sheep, $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.25@7.00; dressed mutton steady, 7½@9½c per lb; dressed lambs firm, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,931 head consigned direct; nominally firm; $4.10@4.75 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 100. The market was generally steady; steers, $3.00@4.75; cows, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,600; shipments, 800. Market 5@10c higher; all grades, $3.80@4.20; bulk, $4.12½@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 300. Market steady; fair to good native steers, $3.50@4.90; fair grass to good fed Texan steers, $2.75@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 2,800. Market strong; fair to prime heavy, $4.30@4.50; mixed ordinary to good, $4.00@4.40; light fair to best, $4.20@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, none. Market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.70@5.50.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; slow and steady; steers, $3.00@4.25; cows, $2.00@3.15; common, $1.00@2.00; feeders, $2.25@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,700 head; closed 5c higher; heavy, $4.25@4.35; light, 4.10@4.25; mixed, $4.20@4.25; bulk, $4.20@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow and 5@10c lower, at $3.50@4.75.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand fair; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter, dull, 7s 8d; No. 2 red spring, easy, 7s 9d. Corn—Demand fair for spot and futures; spot, 4s 3½d, steady; spot, 4s 4½d; February, 4s 3½d, steady; March, 4s 2½d, steady; April, 4s 1½d, steady.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 10 to 12 points, but reacted and closed at a net advance of 4 to 6 points, with the tone steady after sales of 148,200 bales. Liverpool declined 1 to 1¼ points, closing steady after spot sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were easier, cloths dull and irregular. In New Orleans futures declined 1 to 3 points, recovered this, and advanced 4 to 7 points, and then lost part of the improvement. Spot prices here were steady and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 7-16c. Sales of 203 bales for spinning. Southern spot markets were generally quiet. Galveston and Mobile declined 1-16c and Savannah and Memphis ⅛c. Other markets unchanged, but New Orleans closed steadier. Port receipts, 32,696 bales, against 32,690 bales this day last week and 27,105 bales last year. Total thus far this week 95,821 bales, against 71,881 thus far last week. Exports from the ports 18,530 bales to Great Britain. New York stock in licensed warehouses 370,208 bales, against 97,041 a year ago. Silver in London 41 9-16d, and in New York, 90⅛c. London claims to be afraid of free silver in this country. Call money there was firmer at 1 to 1½ per cent, but I hear that time loans are hard to get even at 10 per cent, because of the unsettled condition of financial affairs in Europe and this militates against the export trade in cotton in this country; that bankers in the United Kingdom and on the continent not only hesitate to make new loans on export staples, but are calling in old ones as fast as possible as a precaution against emergencies. The trouble is not believed to be serious, but is certainly worthy of note. Receipts today at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis 3,945 bales, against 6,780 this day last week and 5,224 last year, including 2,508 at Memphis today, against 467 this day last week and 2,065 last year. St. Louis shipped today 4,402 bales and Memphis 2,914. From New Orleans: "With a stock of 500,000 bales of cotton here, which will sooner or later this season be exported, with fully 1,500,000 bu of grain waiting to go into vessels, it is evident that the foreign trade of this city is prospering, which fact should serve to offset in a measure the depressing influence of the low prices ruling in cotton." Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	3,000	7.00	7.00
March	14,500	7.15	7.04
April	12,300	7.24	7.13
May	53,400	7.35	7.23
June	15,600	7.44	7.34
July	9,800	7.54	7.44
August	38,300	7.63	7.50
September	1,200	7.73	7.60
October	2,800	7.72	7.68

COFFEE—Advanced 25 to 40 points, lost some of this, but closed steady after sales of 42,000 bags, the largest sales for some weeks. United States warehouse deliveries, 9,815 bags. Havre advanced 2f to 3f, with sales of 76,000 bags. Hamburg advanced ¾ to 2 pfennigs for April and onward. March was unchanged and February ½ pfennig lower. London was 3d to 1s 3d higher. Arrivals at Marseilles in January, 11,400 bags; deliveries, 11,300 bags. New York stock of Brazil, 100,393 bags. United States visible supply 433,222 bags, against 374,044 a year ago. Rio Janeiro advanced 100 reis; receipts for two days, 14,000 bags. Santos firm and unchanged; receipts for two days, 7,000 bags. Rio exchange, 12⅞d. Spot Rio firmer and in demand at 14¼@14½c for No. 7. Sales of 850 bags No. 9 at 13⅛c; 3,200 bags Nos. 7 and 8, per Capulet, Advance and Euclid, at 13¼c for No. 7; 1,000 bags No. 10, per Etherley, at 12¾c; 3,000 bags No. 7, per Capulet, at 13⅞@13¾c; 1,000 bags No. 7, per Seguranza, at 13⅞c; 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 13¾c, c. and f., for Nos. 7 and 1; 500 bags Santos, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, to be shipped, at 15¼c. Mild grades firm, but quiet. Sales of 830 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	5,500	13.35	13.15
March	15,000	13.15	13.05
April	1,500	12.90	12.75
May	9,250	12.75	12.70
July	2,000	12.40	12.30
August	1,000	12.15	12.10
September	5,500	12.30	12.10
October	2,250	12.00	11.90

WHEAT—Fell ¾@1⅛c. Trading fair. Exporters took 80,000 bu on new business and 96,000 on old. No. 1 Northern sold at $1.03¾ afloat and No. 2 red on private terms; No. 2 red quoted at $1.01@1.02⅛. Option sales, 6,000,000 bu.

CORN—Declined ¾@½c and recovered part of the loss. Trading fairly active. Exporters took 64,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 49@49½c in elevator. Car-lots of No. 2 white at 52¾c, steamer mixed at 48@48½c, and No. 3 at 47¼@48c. Option sales, 1,800,000 bu.

OATS—Declined slightly, but closed steady. Cash sales, 70,000 bu. Ungraded white, 38½@41c; do mixed, 35½@36½c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¾c; do white, 38¾@38½c; February and March, 37⅛c. Option sales, 230,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and easy at 3c for 89 test Muscovado and 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugals. Refined steady and quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 5@5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞@4⅞c; granulated, 4@4⅛c; confectioners' A, 3⅞@4c.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 31½@32½c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 12c.

EGGS—15@26½c.

FREIGHTS—Showed increased demoralization, especially in the line of steam accommodation, which was offered with freedom, on berth and charter (the latter partly with a view to recharter), and only quite moderately sought after—in the instance of grain, chiefly, it was said, to provide for old and recent purchases of wheat and corn, to meet maturing cable contracts. Corn for Glasgow, hence, by steam, 32,000 bu, prompt, reported on private terms—quoted at 3½d asked, with 2d named as the best bid—and room from Liverpool quoted at 3½d asked, and 3d bid (about 36,000 bu grain, via near by ports, reported within the range of 3@3½d); London from a near by port 32,000 bu corn, reported at 3d; Leith, hence 16,000 bu grain on private terms quoted at 5d; Newcastle, 8,000 bu, February, at 5d; Rotterdam, from near by ports about 40,000 bu grain, reported in part, at 3s 6d; Cork for orders, from New York and near by ports, about 368,000 bu grain, February, reported at 3s 6d, with steam carriers for grain, late spring and early summer loading, quoted as available as low as 2s 9d@3s.

DRY GOODS—Business was fair with improving indications. Spot trade was more active and orders by mail continued to call for a wide variety of goods. There was an increase of department buyers in the market, and both staple and fancy fabrics received an increased attention. There was no change in the character of the demand. Buyers continue conservative, few large transactions being reported.

RYE—Dull, weak; Western, 90@93c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Crude, 25½c; yellow, 29@29½c.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak on the pressure to sell a small amount from the West, and declined ¾c; then rallied ½c, and closed steady; Pennsylvania oil, spot opening, 60c; highest, 60c; lowest, 59¼c; closing, 59½c; March option opened 62¼c; highest, 62¼c; lowest, 61¾c; closing, 61¾c; Lima oil, no sales; total sales, 60,000 brls.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market was dull and lower here today, the demand being almost entirely confined to May No. 1 Northern, which sold in large round lots on the early decline. The opening was off ½c from yesterday's close with sellers, and the first sales were made at ⅛c off, followed by further decline and some reaction. The large deals in May wheat were due to the working of wheat for spring export. The afternoon session was characterized by another break, making the total break from the opening on May wheat of 1c, and from yesterday's close of 1¼c. The close was weak at a decline of 1c to 1¼c from yesterday's figures. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 83½c bid, a break for the day of 1¼c. On track, 84½c. Cash No. 1 Northern closed 1¼c from yesterday at 82½c. Cash No. 2 Northern closed at 77½c, a break of 1c. Cash No. 3 spring closed unchanged at 77½c. Rejected closed at 60½c. February No. 1 hard closed at 83½c bid. February No. 1 Northern closed at 82½c, a break of 1¼c. May No. 1 hard closed at 89c—1¼c off. May No. 1 Northern sold in 50,000 bu lots and closed at 87¼c sellers. Millstuffs closed firm at $12. Cars on track, 82; last year, 13.

FLAX—Closed dull at 88½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,497 bu.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 41@42c. Corn—Steamer, yellow, 53@54c; steamer, 51@52c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@26c; Western June extra, 23@24c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 23@25c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle-packed firsts, 21@22c; Western ladle-packed seconds, 17@18c.

EGGS—Michigan, 26@27c; Western extras, 26@27c; held eggs, 16@19c; jobbing prices, 1@2c higher.

WOOL—The demand has been quite good so far this week and sales are to a good extent. The market is about steady on all good wool; Ohio X sells at 28; XX and XX and above at 29@30c; No. 1 at 35c; Michigan X, 26½@27c; do No. 1, 34c; No. 1 combing wools dull at 36@38c, but fine delaine sells well at 33½@34c for Ohio and 32c for Michigan; unwashed combing wool steady; fair demand at 26c for one-quarter and 26@28c for three-eighths; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, steady demand at 19@23c; Territory wools in fair request at 58@60c for fine; 55@57c for fine medium, and 50@55c for medium; Texas, California, and Oregon wools in moderate demand; pulled wools are selling at 35@42c for good supers and 25@30c for extra; Australian wools in steady demand; foreign carpet wools quiet.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛c lower, rallied ⅛c, but the heavy declines elsewhere started the market downward, and it sold finally 1c below yesterday and closed weak. No. 2 red, cash, 88@88½c; March, 89½c, closing at 89½c asked; May, 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 90⅛@90⅛c; July, 86½@86⅛c, closing at 86c bid. Corn declined ⅛c early in sympathy with wheat, but the short up-turn in Chicago caused a rally of ⅛@⅛c, and the close was about ⅛c over yesterday's. No. 2 cash, 36½@36⅛c; February, 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; March, 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛@36⅛c; May, 37⅛@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛@37⅛c. Oats stronger and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. No. 2 cash, 29⅛c; May, 30⅛@31c, closing at 30⅛c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 78c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher, with good demand. Pork, old, $9.25; new, $11.62½. Lard, $6.25@6.30. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.65; longs and ribs, $6.00; short clear, $6.20. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.25@5.37½; longs and ribs, $6.40@6.45; short clear, $6.55@6.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 231,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 146,000 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; oats, 33,000; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 2.—WHEAT—The bottom was out of the market today and the price took a big drop. The decline was over a cent from last night's closing price and the opening today was a quarter under. It was a bear day from all points of the horizon. May wheat opened this morning at 85⅛c, a quarter under last night's closing price. There was no strength in the market, it was evident, and a hurried decline was announced. The decline at the close was rapid, and May finished at 85c. The trading was light. The cash market was in quite active condition again today, and a large amount of wheat of all grades was sold. Receipts of wheat here were 300 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 82 cars. Closing prices: February, closing, 82c; May, opening, 85⅛c; highest, 85⅛c; lowest, 85c; closing, 85c. On track, No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c; No. 2 Northern, 77@79c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red February, 99⅛@99⅛c; March, $1.00⅛@1.00⅛; April, $1.00⅛@1.01; May, $1.00⅛@1.00⅛. Corn quiet; shade easier; steamer No. 2 yellow in elevator, 49c; No. 2 mixed February, 48@48⅛c; March, 48@48⅛c; April, 48@48⅛c; May, 48@48⅛c. Oats lower; No. 2 mixed, 35⅛c; No. 3 white, 38@38⅛c; No. 2 white, 39@39⅛c; No. 2 white, February, 38@38⅛c; March, 37⅛@38c; April, 37⅛@38c; May, 37⅛@38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 156,500 bu; oats, 25,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 148,600 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red spot, $1.00⅛@1.00⅛; the month, $1.00⅛@1.00⅛; March, $1.00⅛@1.01⅛; May, $1.01⅛@1.01⅛; steamer No. 2 red, 88c; receipts, 22,120 bu; stock, 695,068 bu; sales, 38,000 bu. Corn easy; mixed spot, 48⅛@48⅛c; the month, and March, 48⅛@48⅛c; April, 48⅛c; May, 48⅛c; steamer mixed, 45⅛@45⅛c; receipts, 287,770 bu; shipments, 126,995 bu; stock, 1,361,072 bu; sales, 684,000 bu. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white Western, 39c; No. 2 mixed Western, 37⅛c; receipts, 5,000 bu; stock, 79,000 bu. Rye steady; demand slow; No. 2, 89@90c; stock, 89,299 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, 90⅛c; February, 91c; May, 94⅛c; July, 90⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 39⅛c; No. 3, 38⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 39⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 32⅛c. Rye dull; cash, 82⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash and February, $5.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,300 bu; corn, 46,500 bu; oats, 1,400 bu; rye, 1,150 bu; clover-seed, 62 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,150 bu; corn, 44,100 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 800 bu; clover-seed, 914 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 34½c. Oats steady; No. 2, white, 29½@29⅝c; No. 3 white, 28½@28¾c. Rye quiet, steady; No. 2, 77@79c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.16; spirits, $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,200 bu; corn, 71,400 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 19,205 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 59,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 24,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 31½c.